



# **STIC Search Report**

## **Biotech-Chem Library**

**STIC Database Tracking Number: 113529**

**TO: James Schultz**  
**Location: rem 2d18**  
**Art Unit: 1635**  
**Wednesday, February 04, 2004**  
  
**Case Serial Number: 09/920394**

**From: David Schreiber**  
**Location: Biotech-Chem Library**  
**CM1-6A03**  
**Phone: 308-4292**  
  
**david.schreiber@uspto.gov**

### **Search Notes**

Schreiber, David

113529

**From:** Schultz, James  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 22, 2004 11:28 AM  
**To:** Schreiber, David  
**Subject:** Sequence search 09/920,394

Hi David,

A hearty welcome back! And what better way to re-enter the atmosphere than running a "length over score" nucleotide sequence search on nucleotides 14 to 1741 of SEQ ID NO:3 in the above entitled case! I apologize somewhat for the sarcasm, and I do hope your vacation was rejuvenating. Anyway...

I need the lower and upper limits to be 8 and 50, respectively, I need those hits complementary to the 70% level, and please transfer as many hits into the excel program as possible. I do not need the interference databases searched.

Thanks,  
Doug Schultz

*James Douglas Schultz, PhD*  
AU 1635 (Biotechnology)  
Patent Examiner  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
CM1-12E18  
703-308-9355 Office  
703-746-3973 FAX  
AFTER JAN. 13, 2003:  
REM 2D18  
(571) 272-0763





# STIC SEARCH RESULTS FEEDBACK FORM

## Biotech-Chem Library

Questions about the scope or the results of the search? Contact *the searcher* or contact:

Mary Hale, Information Branch Supervisor  
Remsen Bldg. 01 D86  
571-272-2507

## Voluntary Results Feedback Form

➤ I am an examiner in Workgroup:  Example: 1610

➤ Relevant prior art **found**, search results used as follows:

- ☐ 102 rejection
- ☐ 103 rejection
- ☐ Cited as being of interest.
- ☐ Helped examiner better understand the invention.
- ☐ Helped examiner better understand the state of the art in their technology.

Types of relevant prior art found:

- ☐ Foreign Patent(s)
- ☐ Non-Patent Literature  
(journal articles, conference proceedings, new product announcements etc.)

➤ Relevant prior art **not found**:

- ☐ Results verified the lack of relevant prior art (helped determine patentability).
- ☐ Results were not useful in determining patentability or understanding the invention.

Comments:

Drop off or send completed forms to STIC-Biotech-Chem Library Remsen Bldg.



# SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Requestor's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Art Unit: \_\_\_\_\_

## Search Topic:

Please write a detailed statement of search topic. Describe specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, keywords, etc., if known. For sequences, please attach a copy of the sequence. You may include a copy of the broadest and/or most relevant claim(s).

## STAFF USE ONLY

Date completed: 2/4/04  
Searcher: D. S. G. v. b. 272-2526  
Terminal time: 143  
Elapsed time: 16  
CPU time: \_\_\_\_\_  
Total time: \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of Searches: \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of Databases: \_\_\_\_\_

Search Site  
\_\_\_\_ STIC  
\_\_\_\_ CM-1 *Rm FO/A61*  
\_\_\_\_ Pre-S  
Type of Search  
15 N.A. Sequence  
\_\_\_\_ A.A. Sequence  
\_\_\_\_ Structure  
\_\_\_\_ Bibliographic

Vendors  
\_\_\_\_ IG  
\_\_\_\_ STN  
\_\_\_\_ Dialog  
\_\_\_\_ APS  
\_\_\_\_ Geninfo  
\_\_\_\_ SDC  
\_\_\_\_ DARC/Questel  
☒ Other *Compucon*  
*Excel*

GenCore version 5.1.6  
Copyright (c) 1993 - 2004 Compugen Ltd.

OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: February 4, 2004, 10:49:35 ; Search time 28 Seconds  
(without alignments)  
1.598 Million cell updates/sec

Title: us-09-920-394-3

Perfect score: 1728

Sequence: 1 tgcgccttcacgatgtgg.....catagagctgtgaatgaaga 1728

Scoring table: IDENTITY NUC  
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 716 seqs, 12947 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 1432

Minimum DB seq length: 8

Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%

Maximum Match 100%

Listing first 725 summaries

Database : rge.seq\*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a  
score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed,  
and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

# SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match	Length	ID	Description
1	40	2.3	40	AX092543	ACCESSION:AX092543
2	35.2	2.0	40	AX092544	ACCESSION:AX092544
3	30	1.7	30	BD144801	ACCESSION:BD144801
4	29.4	1.7	41	AX521132	ACCESSION:AX521132
5	26	1.5	26	BD182058	ACCESSION:BD182058
6	25	1.4	25	AX092546	ACCESSION:AX092546
7	22	1.3	22	BD144866	ACCESSION:BD144866
8	21	1.2	21	BD144867	ACCESSION:BD144867
9	19	1.1	19	BD182057	ACCESSION:BD182057
10	19	1.1	22	AX092545	ACCESSION:AX092545
11	18.6	1.1	25	AX650578	ACCESSION:AX650578
12	18.6	1.1	25	AX650579	ACCESSION:AX650579
13	18.6	1.1	25	AX650580	ACCESSION:AX650580
14	18.4	1.1	26	E33124	ACCESSION:E33124
15	18.2	1.1	25	AX650581	ACCESSION:AX650581
16	18.2	1.1	25	AX650582	ACCESSION:AX650582
17	18	1.0	18	BD182056	ACCESSION:BD182056
18	17.8	1.0	24	AX697154	ACCESSION:AX697154
19	17.6	1.0	25	AX650577	ACCESSION:AX650577
20	16.8	1.0	20	AX17898	ACCESSION:AX17898
21	16.8	1.0	23	AX139927	ACCESSION:AX139927
22	16.8	1.0	23	BD013837	ACCESSION:BD013837
23	16.8	1.0	24	AX019962	ACCESSION:AX019962
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25	16.4	0.9	20	AX133987	ACCESSION:AX133987
26	15.8	0.9	20	AX167899	ACCESSION:AX167899
27	15.8	0.9	22	AR084122	ACCESSION:AR084122
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29	15.4	0.9	20	AR100364	ACCESSION:AR100364
30	15.4	0.9	20	AR150019	ACCESSION:AR150019
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C 172	14	0.8	15	1	AR056134	ACCESSION:AR056134	C 245	13.8	0.8	19	1	AX282495	ACCESSION:AX282495
C 173	14	0.8	15	1	AR113892	ACCESSION:AR113892	C 246	13.8	0.8	19	1	BD005417	ACCESSION:BD005417
C 174	14	0.8	15	1	AX633151	ACCESSION:AX633151	C 247	13.8	0.8	19	1	BD005428	ACCESSION:BD005428
C 175	14	0.8	16	1	AR072182	ACCESSION:AR072182	C 248	13.8	0.8	19	1	BD091228	ACCESSION:BD091228
C 176	14	0.8	17	1	AX054597	ACCESSION:AX054597	C 249	13.6	0.8	19	1	AX082051	ACCESSION:AX082051
C 177	14	0.8	17	1	AX727478	ACCESSION:AX727478	C 250	13.6	0.8	19	1	AX082053	ACCESSION:AX082053
C 178	14	0.8	18	1	AR082776	ACCESSION:AR082776	C 251	13.6	0.8	19	1	AX706646	ACCESSION:AX706646
C 179	14	0.8	18	1	AR121555	ACCESSION:AR121555	C 252	13.6	0.8	19	1	AX706647	ACCESSION:AX706647

253	13.6	19	1	AX707576	ACCESSION:AX707576	C 326	13.4	0.8	19	1	155929	ACCESSION:155929
254	13.6	19	1	AX707577	ACCESSION:AX707577	327	13.4	0.8	19	1	AB069383	ACCESSION:AB069383
255	13.6	20	1	BD083494	ACCESSION:BD083494	328	13.2	0.8	17	1	122639	ACCESSION:122639
256	13.6	20	1	BD083496	ACCESSION:BD083496	329	13.2	0.8	17	1	147454	ACCESSION:147454
257	13.4	15	1	AR131668	ACCESSION:AR131668	330	13.2	0.8	18	1	A34804	ACCESSION:A34804
258	13.4	16	1	152073	ACCESSION:152073	331	13.2	0.8	18	1	A98583	ACCESSION:A98583
259	13.4	17	1	AR104207	ACCESSION:AR104207	332	13.2	0.8	18	1	AR042290	ACCESSION:AR042290
260	13.4	17	1	AR192309	ACCESSION:AR192309	333	13.2	0.8	18	1	AR049667	ACCESSION:AR049667
261	13.4	17	1	AX216646	ACCESSION:AX216646	334	13.2	0.8	18	1	AR096281	ACCESSION:AR096281
262	13.4	17	1	AX217137	ACCESSION:AX217137	335	13.2	0.8	18	1	AR096346	ACCESSION:AR096346
263	13.4	17	1	AX217259	ACCESSION:AX217259	336	13.2	0.8	18	1	AR096628	ACCESSION:AR096628
264	13.4	17	1	AX423238	ACCESSION:AX423238	337	13.2	0.8	18	1	AR104208	ACCESSION:AR104208
265	13.4	17	1	AX423462	ACCESSION:AX423462	338	13.2	0.8	18	1	AR140380	ACCESSION:AR140380
266	13.4	17	1	AX423463	ACCESSION:AX423463	339	13.2	0.8	18	1	AR176635	ACCESSION:AR176635
267	13.4	17	1	AX474852	ACCESSION:AX474852	340	13.2	0.8	18	1	AR181662	ACCESSION:AR181662
268	13.4	17	1	AX474853	ACCESSION:AX474853	341	13.2	0.8	18	1	AR201768	ACCESSION:AR201768
269	13.4	17	1	AX474854	ACCESSION:AX474854	342	13.2	0.8	18	1	AR293518	ACCESSION:AR293518
270	13.4	17	1	AX475144	ACCESSION:AX475144	343	13.2	0.8	18	1	AR293685	ACCESSION:AR293685
271	13.4	17	1	AX475145	ACCESSION:AX475145	344	13.2	0.8	18	1	AR298034	ACCESSION:AR298034
272	13.4	17	1	AX475487	ACCESSION:AX475487	345	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX114470	ACCESSION:AX114470
273	13.4	17	1	AX475488	ACCESSION:AX475488	346	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX353303	ACCESSION:AX353303
274	13.4	17	1	AX475489	ACCESSION:AX475489	347	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX358007	ACCESSION:AX358007
275	13.4	17	1	AX498857	ACCESSION:AX498857	348	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX363148	ACCESSION:AX363148
276	13.4	17	1	AX498858	ACCESSION:AX498858	349	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX462175	ACCESSION:AX462175
277	13.4	17	1	AX498859	ACCESSION:AX498859	350	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX599530	ACCESSION:AX599530
278	13.4	17	1	AX499578	ACCESSION:AX499578	351	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX637738	ACCESSION:AX637738
279	13.4	17	1	AX499579	ACCESSION:AX499579	352	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX718499	ACCESSION:AX718499
280	13.4	17	1	AX499580	ACCESSION:AX499580	353	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX718501	ACCESSION:AX718501
281	13.4	17	1	AX649076	ACCESSION:AX649076	354	13.2	0.8	18	1	BD002192	ACCESSION:BD002192
282	13.4	17	1	AX649077	ACCESSION:AX649077	355	13.2	0.8	18	1	BD12517	ACCESSION:BD12517
283	13.4	17	1	AX649078	ACCESSION:AX649078	356	13.2	0.8	18	1	BD086292	ACCESSION:BD086292
284	13.4	17	1	AX722651	ACCESSION:AX722651	357	13.2	0.8	18	1	BD089678	ACCESSION:BD089678
285	13.4	17	1	AX722984	ACCESSION:AX722984	358	13.2	0.8	18	1	BD144108	ACCESSION:BD144108
286	13.4	17	1	AX724277	ACCESSION:AX724277	359	13.2	0.8	18	1	BD7290	ACCESSION:BD7290
287	13.4	17	1	AX725289	ACCESSION:AX725289	360	13.2	0.8	18	1	E11943	ACCESSION:E11943
288	13.4	17	1	AX725302	ACCESSION:AX725302	361	13.2	0.8	18	1	E38132	ACCESSION:E38132
289	13.4	17	1	AX728823	ACCESSION:AX728823	362	13.2	0.8	18	1	E43248	ACCESSION:E43248
290	13.4	17	1	AX730008	ACCESSION:AX730008	363	13.2	0.8	18	1	I30788	ACCESSION:I30788
291	13.4	17	1	AX730558	ACCESSION:AX730558	364	13.2	0.8	18	1	I30798	ACCESSION:I30798
292	13.4	17	1	AX731275	ACCESSION:AX731275	365	13.2	0.8	18	1	I46247	ACCESSION:I46247
293	13.4	17	1	AX731621	ACCESSION:AX731621	366	13.2	0.8	18	1	I46257	ACCESSION:I46257
294	13.4	17	1	AX735964	ACCESSION:AX735964	367	13.2	0.8	18	1	I88596	ACCESSION:I88596
295	13.4	17	1	BD086291	ACCESSION:BD086291	368	13.2	0.8	18	1	BD176790	ACCESSION:BD176790
296	13.4	18	1	AR9503	ACCESSION:AR9503	369	13	0.8	15	1	AR056135	ACCESSION:AR056135
297	13.4	18	1	AR060190	ACCESSION:AR060190	370	13	0.8	15	1	AR113893	ACCESSION:AR113893
298	13.4	18	1	AR087345	ACCESSION:AR087345	371	13	0.8	15	1	AR131667	ACCESSION:AR131667
299	13.4	18	1	AR134532	ACCESSION:AR134532	372	13	0.8	15	1	AR180616	ACCESSION:AR180616
300	13.4	18	1	AR174562	ACCESSION:AR174562	373	13	0.8	15	1	AX633153	ACCESSION:AX633153
301	13.4	18	1	AR211182	ACCESSION:AR211182	374	13	0.8	17	1	AR188845	ACCESSION:AR188845
302	13.4	18	1	AR256804	ACCESSION:AR256804	375	13	0.8	17	1	AX216294	ACCESSION:AX216294
303	13.4	18	1	AR266276	ACCESSION:AR266276	376	13	0.8	17	1	AX216583	ACCESSION:AX216583
304	13.4	18	1	AR292769	ACCESSION:AR292769	377	13	0.8	17	1	AX216840	ACCESSION:AX216840
305	13.4	18	1	AR293553	ACCESSION:AR293553	378	13	0.8	17	1	AX266619	ACCESSION:AX266619
306	13.4	18	1	AX034355	ACCESSION:AX034355	379	13	0.8	17	1	AX266620	ACCESSION:AX266620
307	13.4	18	1	AX193594	ACCESSION:AX193594	380	13	0.8	17	1	AX475490	ACCESSION:AX475490
308	13.4	18	1	AX210207	ACCESSION:AX210207	381	13	0.8	17	1	AX475491	ACCESSION:AX475491
309	13.4	18	1	AX577749	ACCESSION:AX577749	382	13	0.8	17	1	AX649079	ACCESSION:AX649079
310	13.4	18	1	AX598449	ACCESSION:AX598449	383	13	0.8	17	1	AX649080	ACCESSION:AX649080
311	13.4	18	1	AX599348	ACCESSION:AX599348	384	13	0.8	17	1	AX732263	ACCESSION:AX732263
312	13.4	18	1	BD067016	ACCESSION:BD067016	385	13	0.8	17	1	AX734495	ACCESSION:AX734495
313	13.4	18	1	AS1090	ACCESSION:AS1090	386	13	0.8	17	1	AX735706	ACCESSION:AX735706
314	13.4	18	1	AR056629	ACCESSION:AR056629	387	13	0.8	17	1	BD067477	ACCESSION:BD067477
315	13.4	18	1	AX129656	ACCESSION:AX129656	388	13	0.8	18	1	AG9615	ACCESSION:AG9615
316	13.4	18	1	AX130295	ACCESSION:AX130295	389	13	0.8	18	1	AX019961	ACCESSION:AX019961
317	13.4	18	1	AX131286	ACCESSION:AX131286	390	13	0.8	18	1	AX189333	ACCESSION:AX189333
318	13.4	18	1	AX131405	ACCESSION:AX131405	391	13	0.8	18	1	AX718738	ACCESSION:AX718738
319	13.4	18	1	AX131807	ACCESSION:AX131807	392	12.8	0.7	16	1	AG9388	ACCESSION:AG9388
320	13.4	18	1	AX131807	ACCESSION:AX131807	393	12.8	0.7	16	1	AX455580	ACCESSION:AX455580
321	13.4	18	1	AX132632	ACCESSION:AX132632	394	12.8	0.7	16	1	BD066901	ACCESSION:BD066901
322	13.4	18	1	AX132633	ACCESSION:AX132633	395	12.8	0.7	16	1	BD093170	ACCESSION:BD093170
323	13.4	18	1	AX132634	ACCESSION:AX132634	396	12.8	0.7	16	1	HUMSTS21RR	ACCESSION:HUMSTS21RR
324	13.4	18	1	BD088502	ACCESSION:BD088502	397	12.8	0.7	16	1	HUMSTS1TEZ	ACCESSION:HUMSTS1TEZ
325	13.4	18	1	BD177718	ACCESSION:BD177718	398	12.8	0.7	17	1	A34251	ACCESSION:A34251

C 399	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR021242	ACCESSION:AR021242	C 472	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX687588	ACCESSION:AX687588
C 400	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR034106	ACCESSION:AR034106	473	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX687723	ACCESSION:AX687723
C 401	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR039735	ACCESSION:AR039735	474	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX687725	ACCESSION:AX687725
C 402	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR039743	ACCESSION:AR039743	475	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX688379	ACCESSION:AX688379
C 403	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR057463	ACCESSION:AR057463	476	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX688382	ACCESSION:AX688382
C 404	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR057725	ACCESSION:AR057725	477	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX688718	ACCESSION:AX688718
C 405	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR093907	ACCESSION:AR093907	478	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX688719	ACCESSION:AX688719
C 406	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR115221	ACCESSION:AR115221	479	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX693580	ACCESSION:AX693580
C 407	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR115483	ACCESSION:AR115483	480	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX693581	ACCESSION:AX693581
C 408	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR187353	ACCESSION:AR187353	481	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX723735	ACCESSION:AX723735
C 409	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR187376	ACCESSION:AR187376	482	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX724003	ACCESSION:AX724003
C 410	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR188568	ACCESSION:AR188568	483	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX728317	ACCESSION:AX728317
C 411	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR190268	ACCESSION:AR190268	484	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX728527	ACCESSION:AX728527
C 412	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR192303	ACCESSION:AR192303	485	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX730518	ACCESSION:AX730518
C 413	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR195725	ACCESSION:AR195725	486	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX732309	ACCESSION:AX732309
C 414	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR195725	ACCESSION:AR195725	487	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX732770	ACCESSION:AX732770
C 415	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR196232	ACCESSION:AR196232	488	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX733078	ACCESSION:AX733078
C 416	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR196255	ACCESSION:AR196255	489	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX734897	ACCESSION:AX734897
C 417	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR286051	ACCESSION:AR286051	490	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX735979	ACCESSION:AX735979
C 418	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR286238	ACCESSION:AR286238	491	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX736777	ACCESSION:AX736777
C 419	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX019963	ACCESSION:AX019963	492	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX738691	ACCESSION:AX738691
C 420	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX215050	ACCESSION:AX215050	493	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX739048	ACCESSION:AX739048
C 421	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX215651	ACCESSION:AX215651	494	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX739554	ACCESSION:AX739554
C 422	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX216798	ACCESSION:AX216798	495	12.8	0.7	17	1	E07498	ACCESSION:E07498
C 423	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX217357	ACCESSION:AX217357	496	12.8	0.7	17	1	E13073	ACCESSION:E13073
C 424	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX217359	ACCESSION:AX217359	497	12.8	0.7	17	1	I14342	ACCESSION:I14342
C 425	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX217793	ACCESSION:AX217793	498	12.8	0.7	17	1	A64629	ACCESSION:A64629
C 426	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX218299	ACCESSION:AX218299	499	12.8	0.7	17	1	A99165	ACCESSION:A99165
C 427	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX226768	ACCESSION:AX226768	500	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR047464	ACCESSION:AR047464
C 428	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX226799	ACCESSION:AX226799	501	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR054200	ACCESSION:AR054200
C 429	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX226801	ACCESSION:AX226801	502	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR067067	ACCESSION:AR067067
C 430	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX227167	ACCESSION:AX227167	503	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR073072	ACCESSION:AR073072
C 431	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX263428	ACCESSION:AX263428	504	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR085646	ACCESSION:AR085646
C 432	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX263429	ACCESSION:AX263429	505	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR095632	ACCESSION:AR095632
C 433	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX263656	ACCESSION:AX263656	506	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR121128	ACCESSION:AR121128
C 434	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX263657	ACCESSION:AX263657	507	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR129562	ACCESSION:AR129562
C 435	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX273202	ACCESSION:AX273202	508	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR154173	ACCESSION:AR154173
C 436	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX273211	ACCESSION:AX273211	509	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR160863	ACCESSION:AR160863
C 437	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX273212	ACCESSION:AX273212	510	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR175500	ACCESSION:AR175500
C 438	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX421841	ACCESSION:AX421841	511	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR179275	ACCESSION:AR179275
C 439	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX425223	ACCESSION:AX425223	512	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR181679	ACCESSION:AR181679
C 440	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX455882	ACCESSION:AX455882	513	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR181680	ACCESSION:AR181680
C 441	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX455883	ACCESSION:AX455883	514	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR181681	ACCESSION:AR181681
C 442	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX475147	ACCESSION:AX475147	515	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR187587	ACCESSION:AR187587
C 443	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX527129	ACCESSION:AX527129	516	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR199852	ACCESSION:AR199852
C 444	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX527130	ACCESSION:AX527130	517	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR199874	ACCESSION:AR199874
C 445	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX531554	ACCESSION:AX531554	518	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR205267	ACCESSION:AR205267
C 446	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX531555	ACCESSION:AX531555	519	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR211168	ACCESSION:AR211168
C 447	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX533313	ACCESSION:AX533313	520	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR262593	ACCESSION:AR262593
C 448	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX533314	ACCESSION:AX533314	521	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR366238	ACCESSION:AR366238
C 449	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX533516	ACCESSION:AX533516	522	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR392203	ACCESSION:AR392203
C 450	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX533517	ACCESSION:AX533517	523	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR395667	ACCESSION:AR395667
C 451	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX544632	ACCESSION:AX544632	524	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR396286	ACCESSION:AR396286
C 452	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX544633	ACCESSION:AX544633	525	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR396726	ACCESSION:AR396726
C 453	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX578607	ACCESSION:AX578607	526	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR398793	ACCESSION:AR398793
C 454	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX578607	ACCESSION:AX578607	527	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR304391	ACCESSION:AR304391
C 455	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX615327	ACCESSION:AX615327	528	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR316413	ACCESSION:AR316413
C 456	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX615328	ACCESSION:AX615328	529	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX020738	ACCESSION:AX020738
C 457	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX634556	ACCESSION:AX634556	530	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX078804	ACCESSION:AX078804
C 458	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX634802	ACCESSION:AX634802	531	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX078806	ACCESSION:AX078806
C 459	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX648638	ACCESSION:AX648638	532	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX128412	ACCESSION:AX128412
C 460	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX648639	ACCESSION:AX648639	533	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX132889	ACCESSION:AX132889
C 461	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX649187	ACCESSION:AX649187	534	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX357821	ACCESSION:AX357821
C 462	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX649188	ACCESSION:AX649188	535	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX431331	ACCESSION:AX431331
C 463	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX649189	ACCESSION:AX649189	536	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX456584	ACCESSION:AX456584
C 464	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX649190	ACCESSION:AX649190	537	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX538647	ACCESSION:AX538647
C 465	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX671715	ACCESSION:AX671715	538	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX718498	ACCESSION:AX718498
C 466	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX671716	ACCESSION:AX671716	539	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX719297	ACCESSION:AX719297
C 467	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX673440	ACCESSION:AX673440	540	12.8	0.7	17	1	BD005426	ACCESSION:BD005426
C 468	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX673765	ACCESSION:AX673765	541	12.8	0.7	17	1	BD011940	ACCESSION:BD011940
C 469	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX674070	ACCESSION:AX674070	542	12.8	0.7	17	1	BD011996	ACCESSION:BD011996
C 470	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX674516	ACCESSION:AX674516	543	12.8	0.7	17	1	BD012057	ACCESSION:BD012057
C 471	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX687587	ACCESSION:AX687587	544	12.8	0.7	17	1	BD012944	ACCESSION:BD012944

C 545	12.8	0.7	18	1	BD081275	ACCESSION:BD081275	618	12.4	0.7	17	1	AR192308	ACCESSION:AR192308
C 546	12.8	0.7	18	1	BD095320	ACCESSION:BD095320	619	12.4	0.7	17	1	AR204887	ACCESSION:AR204887
C 547	12.8	0.7	18	1	BD095514	ACCESSION:BD095514	C 620	12.4	0.7	17	1	AR183650	ACCESSION:AR183650
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## ALIGNMENTS

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DEFINITION Sequence 4 from Patent WO0116358.
ACCESSION AX092543
VERSION AX092543.1 GI:13444635
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Borg-Capra,C.S., Lehrer,R.J. and Vance,D.E.
TITLE Method of screening for triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0116358-A 4 08-MAR-2001;
GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB) ; THE GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA (CA)
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ACCESSION AX521132
VERSION AX521132.1 GI:23571930
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Nakamura,Y., Sekine,A., Iida,A. and Saito,S.
TITLE Detection of genetic polymorphisms
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02052044-A 7330 04-JUL-2002;
Riken (JP)
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DEFINITION ABC expression promoting agent.
ACCESSION BD182058
VERSION BD182058.1 GI:30792976
KEYWORDS WO 02087580-A/24.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 26)
AUTHORS Sugiyama,Y., Fuse,H., Hirakata,M. and Tozawa,R.
TITLE ABC expression promoting agent
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02087580-A 24 07-NOV-2002;
TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.YASUO SUGIYAMA,HIROMITSU FUSE, MASAO
HIRAKATA,RYUICHI TOZAWA
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 02087580-A/24
PD 07-NOV-2002
PF 24-APR-2002 WO 2002JP004072
PR 25-APR-2001 JP 01P 128222
PI YASUO SUGIYAMA,HIROMITSU FUSE,MASAO HIRAKATA,RYUICHI TOZAWA PC
A61K31/4439,A61K31/42,A61K45/00,A61P3/06,A61P9/00,A61P9/10// PC
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ACCESSION AX092546
VERSION AX092546.1 GI:13444639
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Borg-Capra,C.S., Lehner,R.J. and Vance,D.E.
TITLE Method of screening for triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0116358-A 7 08-MAR-2001;
GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB); THE GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
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VERSION BD144866.1 GI:27850624
KEYWORDS JP 2002142780-A/78.
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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 22)
AUTHORS Nishimura,M., Yaguchi,H., Naito,S. and Hiraoka,I.
TITLE A method of detecting human phase I enzymes of drug-metabolizing
and a probe and a kit therefor
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002142780-A 78 21-MAY-2002;
OTSUKA PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY INC
COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002142780-A/78
PD 21-MAY-2002
PF 28-AUG-2001 JP 2001257338
PI MASUHIRO NISHIMURA,HIROSHI YAGUCHI,SHINSAKU NAITO,ISAO HIRAOKA
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PD 07-NOV-2002
PF 24-APR-2002 WO 2002JP004072
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A61K31/4439;A61K31/42;A61K45/00;A61P3/06;A61P9/00;A61P9/10// PC
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ACCESSION AX092545
VERSION AX092545.1 GI:13444637
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Borg-Carda,C.S., Lehner,R.J. and Vance,D.E.
TITLE Method of screening for triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0116358-A 6 08-MAR-2001;
GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB) ; THE GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
ALBERTA (CA)
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ACCESSION AX650578
VERSION AX650578.1 GI:29153396
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SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
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PN WO 02087580-A/23
PD 07-NOV-2002
PF 24-APR-2002 WO 2002JP004072
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PI YASUO SUGIYAMA,HIROMITSU FUSE,MASAO HIRAKATA,RYUICHI TOZAWA PC
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 21;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 874 ATGGTTCACCTGCTGGAC 892
|||||
Db 19 ATGGTTCACCTGCTGGAC 1
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RESULT 10
LOCUS AX092545 22 bp DNA linear PAT 21-MAR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from Patent WO0116356.
ACCESSION AX092545
VERSION AX092545.1 GI:13444637
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Borg-Carda,C.S., Lehner,R.J. and Vance,D.E.
TITLE Method of screening for triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0116358-A 6 08-MAR-2001;
GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB) ; THE GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
ALBERTA (CA)
FEATURES
source 1..22
Location/Qualifiers
/organism='synthetic construct'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
/note='Oligo'
BASE COUNT 4 a 7 c 5 g 6 t
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 25;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 14 TGTGCGCCTTCACGATGTG 32
|||||
Db 4 TGTGCGCCTTCACGATGTG 22
|||||
RESULT 11
LOCUS AX650578 25 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2418 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX650578
VERSION AX650578.1 GI:29153396
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
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PN WO 02087580-A/23
PD 07-NOV-2002
PF 24-APR-2002 WO 2002JP004072
PR 25-APR-2001 JP 01P 128222
PI YASUO SUGIYAMA,HIROMITSU FUSE,MASAO HIRAKATA,RYUICHI TOZAWA PC
A61K31/4439;A61K31/42;A61K45/00;A61P3/06;A61P9/00;A61P9/10// PC
C07D417/12,
PC C07D413/12,C07D263/32
CC ABC expression promoting agent
CH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..19 /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FT Location/Qualifiers
1..19
/organism='synthetic construct'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
3 t
BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 6 g 3 t
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 21;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 874 ATGGTTCACCTGCTGGAC 892
|||||
Db 19 ATGGTTCACCTGCTGGAC 1
|||||
RESULT 10
LOCUS AX092545 22 bp DNA linear PAT 21-MAR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from Patent WO0116356.
ACCESSION AX092545
VERSION AX092545.1 GI:13444637
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Borg-Carda,C.S., Lehner,R.J. and Vance,D.E.
TITLE Method of screening for triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0116358-A 6 08-MAR-2001;
GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB) ; THE GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
ALBERTA (CA)
FEATURES
source 1..22
Location/Qualifiers
/organism='synthetic construct'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
/note='Oligo'
BASE COUNT 4 a 7 c 5 g 6 t
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 25;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 14 TGTGCGCCTTCACGATGTG 32
|||||
Db 4 TGTGCGCCTTCACGATGTG 22
|||||
RESULT 11
LOCUS AX650578 25 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2418 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX650578
VERSION AX650578.1 GI:29153396
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
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AUTHORS      Gu, Y.
TITLE        Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1273660-A 2418 08-JAN-2003;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     source
              1..25
              Location/Qualifiers
                4 a      5 a      9 g      7 t
BASE COUNT   5 a      4 c      9 g      7 t

Query Match   1.1%; Score 18.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 84.0%; Pred. No. 37;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 163 CAGCCTGTGGCCATTTCTCTGGGAA 187
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      1 CAGCTGTGGGAATTTCTCTGGGAA 25
      |||||

RESULT 12
AX650579
LOCUS        AX650579          25 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 2419 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION    AX650579
VERSION      AX650579.1 GI:29153397
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
              Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Gu, Y.
TITLE        Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1273660-A 2419 08-JAN-2003;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     source
              1..25
              Location/Qualifiers
                5 a      3 c      9 g      8 t
BASE COUNT   5 a      3 c      9 g      8 t

Query Match   1.1%; Score 18.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 84.0%; Pred. No. 37;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 164 AGCCTGTGGCCATTTCTCTGGGAAT 188
      |||||
      1 AGTCTGTGGGAATTTCTCTGGGAAT 25
      |||||

RESULT 13
AX650580
LOCUS        AX650580          25 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 2420 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION    AX650580
VERSION      AX650580.1 GI:29153398
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
              Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Gu, Y.
TITLE        Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1273660-A 2420 08-JAN-2003;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     source
              1..25
              Location/Qualifiers
                5 a      4 c      9 g      7 t
BASE COUNT   5 a      4 c      9 g      7 t

Query Match   1.1%; Score 18.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 84.0%; Pred. No. 37;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 165 GCCTGTGGCCATTTCTCTGGGAATC 189
      |||||
      1 GTCTGTGGGAATTTCTCTGGGAATC 25
      |||||

RESULT 14
E33124
LOCUS        E33124          26 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2001
DEFINITION   Primer for lactic acid bacteria.
ACCESSION    E33124
VERSION      E33124.1 GI:13026928
KEYWORDS     JP 1999151097-A/16.
SOURCE       synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
              1 (bases 1 to 26)
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Koichi, W.
TITLE        Primer for lactic acid bacteria
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 1999151097-A 16 08-JUN-1999;
              YAKULT HONSHA CO LTD
COMMENT      OS Artificial Sequence
              PN JP 1999151097-A/16
              PD 08-JUN-1999
              PR 14-SEP-1998 JP 1998260041
              PI KOICHI WATANABE
              PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68//(C12Q1/68,C13R1/23),(C12Q1/68,C13R1/245),
              PC (C12Q1/68,C12R1/225),(C12Q1/68,C12R1/46),(C12Q1/68,C12R1/24),
              CC (C12Q1/68,C12R1/25),C12N15/00
              FH Key
              FT Location/Qualifiers
                1..26
                Location/Qualifiers
                  4 a      9 c      3 g      8 t
BASE COUNT   6 a      9 c      3 g      8 t

Query Match   1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 43;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1117 TTGATGAGCTATCCACTCTC 1136
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      2 TTGATGAGCTTCCACTCTC 21
      |||||

RESULT 15
AX650581
LOCUS        AX650581          25 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 2421 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION    AX650581
VERSION      AX650581.1 GI:29153399
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
              Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Gu, Y.
TITLE        Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1273660-A 2421 08-JAN-2003;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     source
              1..25
              Location/Qualifiers
                4 a      9 c      3 g      8 t
BASE COUNT   6 a      9 c      3 g      8 t

Query Match   1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 43;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1117 TTGATGAGCTATCCACTCTC 1136
      |||||
      2 TTGATGAGCTTCCACTCTC 21
      |||||
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Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 93;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 AGCTGAGGACCAAGAA 1659
Db 17 AGCTGAGGACCAAGAA 1

RESULT 29
AR100364/c
LOCUS AR100364 20 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 95 from patent US 6080580.
ACCESSION AR100364
VERSION AR100364.1 GI:12810812
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Baker, B.F., Bennett, C.Frank., Butler, M.M. and Shanahan, W.R. Jr.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide modulation of tumor necrosis
factor-.alpha. (TNF-.alpha.) expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6080580-A 95 27-JUN-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 0 a 8 c 6 g 6 t

Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 954 ACAGGGAGACCCAGAG 970
Db 18 ACAGGGAGACCCAGAG 2

RESULT 30
AR150019/c
LOCUS AR150019 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 95 from patent US 6228642.
ACCESSION AR150019
VERSION AR150019.1 GI:15114610
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Baker, B.F., Bennett, C.Frank., Butler, M.M. and Shanahan, W.R. Jr.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide modulation of tumor necrosis
factor-(.alpha.) (TNF-.alpha.) expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6228642-A 95 08-MAY-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 0 a 8 c 6 g 6 t

Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 954 ACAGGGAGACCCAGAG 970
Db 18 ACAGGGAGACCCAGAG 2

RESULT 31
AR311239/c
LOCUS AR311239 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1776 from patent US 6559294.
ACCESSION AR311239
VERSION AR311239.1 GI:31704665
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KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Griffiths, R., Holseth, S.K., Zagursky, R.J., Metcalf, B.J., Peek, J.A.,
Sankaran, B. and Fletcher, L.D.
TITLE Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6559294-A 1776 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 5 a 6 c 3 g 6 t

Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 791 TTCTGGTGAAGAAAGGT 807
Db 20 TACTGGTGAAGAAAGGT 4

RESULT 32
AX298626/c
LOCUS AX298626 20 bp DNA linear PAT 26-NOV-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 260 from Patent WO0183749.
ACCESSION AX298626
VERSION AX298626.1 GI:17128616
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homidae; Homo.
TITLE Bachmanov, A.A., Beauchamp, G.K., Chatterjee, A., de Jong, P.J., Li, S.,
Li, X., Ohmen, J.D., Reed, D.R., Ross, D. and Tordoff, M.G.
JOURNAL Gene and sequence variation associated with sensing carbohydrate
compounds and other sweeteners
PATENT: WO 0183749-A 260 08-NOV-2001;
WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY (US) ; The Monell Chemical Senses Center
(US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 6 a 5 c 5 g 4 t

Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 133 GGGAGGTCGTCAGCTT 149
Db 17 GGGAGGTCGTCAGCTT 1

RESULT 33
AR103610/c
LOCUS AR103610 21 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 134 from patent US 6087485.
ACCESSION AR103610
VERSION AR103610.1 GI:12815198
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Brooks-Wilson, A.R., Buckler, A., Cardon, L., Carey, A.H., Galvin, M.,
Miller, A. and North, M.
TITLE Asthma related genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6087485-A 134 11-JUL-2000;
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Db      20 TCTCTACTCTCCGAAGGAA 1
RESULT 38
LOCUS   AR220157
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 6423543.
ACCESSION AR220157
VERSION   AR220157.1 GI:23324600
KEYWORDS
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Marcotte,P.A. and Cowseert,L.M.
TITLE      Antisense modulation of hepsin expression
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6423543-A 22 23-JUL-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 6 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 617 CTGCGCTGCGCTGGGTCCAG 636
Db      1 CTGACCTGCACCTGGGTACAG 20
RESULT 39
LOCUS   AR232291
DEFINITION Sequence 81 from patent US 6455307.
ACCESSION AR232291
VERSION   AR232291.1 GI:27274283
KEYWORDS
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   McKay,R., Freier,S.M. and Wyatt,J.
TITLE      Antisense modulation of casein kinase 2-alpha prime expression
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6455307-A 81 24-SEP-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..20
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 1 a 7 c 5 g 7 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 616 GCTGCGCTGCGCTGGGTCCA 635
Db      1 GCTGCGCTGCGCTGGGTCTA 20
RESULT 40
LOCUS   AX304905/c
DEFINITION Sequence 48 from Patent WO0188189.
ACCESSION AX304905
VERSION   AX304905.1 GI:17644584
KEYWORDS
SOURCE   synthetic construct
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   van Bijik,M.J., Peleman,J.D. and de Ruiter-Bleeker,M.J.
TITLE      Microsatellite-afip&reg
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0188189-A 48 22-NOV-2001;

FEATURES   Keygene N.V. (NL)
            Location/Qualifiers
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            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="primer"
BASE COUNT 5 a 7 c 5 g 3 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 127 GTGCTGGGGAAGTTCGTAC 146
Db      20 GTGCTAGGGAACCTTCGTCCG 1
RESULT 41
LOCUS   AX323424
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from Patent WO0192578.
ACCESSION AX323424
VERSION   AX323424.1 GI:18094187
KEYWORDS
SOURCE   Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Robinson,I.B., Dokmanovic,M. and Chang,B.D.
TITLE      Reagents and methods for identifying and modulating expression of
            genes regulated by retinoids
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0192578-A 16 08-DEC-2001;
            Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..20
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
            /note="Sense primer for Mac-2 Bp"
BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 2 g 6 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1049 ATTCCACACTGTCCTTAC 1088
Db      1 AATTCCACACTGTCCTTC 20
RESULT 42
LOCUS   BD088633
DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION BD088633
VERSION   BD088633.1 GI:22634243
KEYWORDS
SOURCE   synthetic construct
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Soeda,E.
TITLE      A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL    Patent: JP 2001321190-A 877 20-NOV-2001;
            THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
            GENOTECHS
            OS Artificial Sequence
            PN JP 2001321190-A/877
            PD 20-NOV-2001
            PF 12-MAR-2001
            PI BIICHI SOEDA

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PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
C12N15/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..20
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
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source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism='synthetic construct'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
BASE COUNT 7 a 6 c 3 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1265 AAAAGAAAGACCTGTTCTTG 1284
|||||
DB 1 AAAAGAACACCTGTTCTTG 20
|||||

RESULT 43
AB069142
LOCUS 20 bp DNA linear SYN 21-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Synthetic construct DNA, forward primer for human STS sts-N34400 at
lp36.
ACCESSION AB069142
VERSION AB069142.1 GI:15129946
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Chen, Y. Z., Hayaishi, Y., Wu, J. G., Takaoka, E., Maekawa, K.,
Watanabe, N., Inazawa, J., Hosoda, F., Arai, Y., Mizushima, H.,
Morohashi, A., Ohira, M., Nakagawara, A., Liu, S., Hoshi, M., Horii, A.
and Soeda, E.
TITLE A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
Chromosome lp35-p36
JOURNAL Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
MEDLINE 21269192
PUBMED 11374902
REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Horii, A.
TITLE Direct Submission
JOURNAL Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail: horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,
Tel: 81-22-717-8042, Fax: 81-22-717-8047)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism='synthetic construct'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
misc_feature 1..20
/note='forward primer for human STS sts-N34400 at lp36
sts-N34400-NA-103 obtained from clones B369B23, B18717,
B305A18, B372M12, B225E8, B45E6, B258I16, B194T13,
B228P18, Human BAC library RPCI-11'
BASE COUNT 7 a 6 c 3 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1265 AAAAGAAAGACCTGTTCTTG 1284
|||||
DB 1 AAAAGAACACCTGTTCTTG 20
|||||

RESULT 44

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A20361/c
LOCUS 21 bp DNA linear PAT 03-OCT-1994
DEFINITION oligonucleotide primer.
ACCESSION A20361
VERSION A20361.1 GI:641258
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Larder, B. A. and Symons, S. D.
TITLE Method for assessing the sensitivity of HIV-1 to zidovudine and
oligonucleotides therefore
JOURNAL Patent: EP 0422762-A 1 17-APR-1991;
THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LIMITED
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism='synthetic construct'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
BASE COUNT 1 a 1 c 7 g 12 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1705 CCACCCACACACACACAT 1724
|||||
DB 20 CCACACCCACACACACAT 1
|||||

RESULT 45
A20381/c
LOCUS 21 bp DNA linear PAT 03-OCT-1994
DEFINITION oligonucleotide.
ACCESSION A20381
VERSION A20381.1 GI:641274
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Larder, B. A. and Symons, S. D.
TITLE Method for assessing the sensitivity of HIV-1 to zidovudine and
oligonucleotides therefore
JOURNAL Patent: EP 0422762-A 22 17-APR-1991;
THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LIMITED
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..21
/organism='synthetic construct'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
BASE COUNT 1 a 1 c 7 g 12 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1705 CCACCCACACACACACAT 1724
|||||
DB 20 CCACACCCACACACACAT 1
|||||

RESULT 46
A2026151/c
LOCUS 21 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from patent US 5856086.
ACCESSION AR026151
VERSION AR026151.1 GI:5936991
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unknown.
Unclassified.

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REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)  
 AUTHORS Kozal, M.J. and Merigan, T.C.  
 TITLE Polymerase chain reaction assays for monitoring antiviral therapy and making therapeutic decisions in the treatment of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5856086-A 10 05-JAN-1999;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..21  
 BASE COUNT 1 a 1 c 7 g 12 t  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1705 CCACCCAGACAGACACAT 1724  
 Db 20 CCACACCCAGACAAAAACAT 1

RESULT 47  
 AR080075/c  
 LOCUS AR080075 21 bp DNA linear PAT 31-AUG-2000  
 DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 5968730.  
 ACCESSION AR080075  
 VERSION AR080075.1 GI:10006810  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)  
 AUTHORS Merigan, T.C., Katzenstein, D.A. and Holodny, M.  
 TITLE Polymerase chain reaction assays for monitoring antiviral therapy and making therapeutic decisions in the treatment of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5968730-A 4 19-OCT-1999;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..21  
 BASE COUNT 1 a 1 c 7 g 12 t  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1705 CCACCCAGACAGACACAT 1724  
 Db 20 CCACACCCAGACAAAAACAT 1

RESULT 48  
 AR139862  
 LOCUS AR139862 21 bp DNA linear PAT 16-JUN-2001  
 DEFINITION Sequence 40 from patent US 6207416.  
 ACCESSION AR139862  
 VERSION AR139862.1 GI:14482358  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)  
 AUTHORS Tsarev, S.A., Emerson, S.U. and Purcell, R.H.  
 TITLE Recombinant proteins of a Pakistani strain of hepatitis E and their use in diagnostic methods and vaccines  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6207416-A 40 27-MAR-2001;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..21  
 BASE COUNT 9 a 6 c 2 g 4 t  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1399 TCAGACATGAACCCAGAC 1418  
 Db 2 TCAGACATAAAACCTAAGTC 21

RESULT 49  
 AR167506  
 LOCUS AR167506 21 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001  
 DEFINITION Sequence 40 from patent US 6287759.  
 ACCESSION AR167506  
 VERSION AR167506.1 GI:17903289  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)  
 AUTHORS Tsarev, S.A., Emerson, S.U. and Purcell, R.H.  
 TITLE Recombinant proteins of a Pakistani strain of hepatitis E and their use in diagnostic methods and vaccines  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6287759-A 40 11-SEP-2001;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..21  
 BASE COUNT 9 a 6 c 2 g 4 t  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1399 TCAGACATGAACCCAGAC 1418  
 Db 2 TCAGACATAAAACCTAAGTC 21

RESULT 50  
 AR234230  
 LOCUS AR234230 21 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 40 from patent US 6458562.  
 ACCESSION AR234230  
 VERSION AR234230.1 GI:27276902  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)  
 AUTHORS Emerson, S.U., Purcell, R.H., Tsarev, S.A. and Robinson, R.A.  
 TITLE Recombinant proteins of a Pakistani strain of hepatitis E and their use in diagnostic methods and vaccines  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6458562-A 40 01-OCT-2002;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..21  
 BASE COUNT 9 a 6 c 2 g 4 t  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1399 TCAGACATGAACCCAGAC 1418  
 Db 2 TCAGACATAAAACCTAAGTC 21

RESULT 51  
 AR271398/c  
 LOCUS AR271398 21 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 6503705.  
 ACCESSION AR271398  
 VERSION AR271398.1 GI:29702816  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.

Unclassified.  
1 (bases 1 to 21)  
Kozal, M.J., Merigan, T.C., Katzenstein, D.A. and Holodny, M.  
Polymerase chain reaction assays for monitoring antiviral therapy  
and making therapeutic decisions in the treatment of acquired  
immunodeficiency syndrome  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6503705-A 4 07-JAN-2003;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..21  
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 1 a 1 c 7 g 12 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1705 CCACCCAGACAGACACAT 1724  
|||||  
Db 20 CCACCCAGACAAAAACAT 1

RESULT 52  
AR299105/c  
LOCUS AR299105 21 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 10840 from patent US 6537751.  
ACCESSION AR299105  
VERSION AR299105.1 GI:31686389  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)  
AUTHORS Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.  
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density  
disequilibrium map of the human genome  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 10840 25-MAR-2003;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..21  
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 5 a 7 c 2 g 7 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 511 GAAACGTTGGTGGTGAC 530  
|||||  
Db 21 GAAACGTTGGTTGGAGAC 2

RESULT 53  
AX082351  
LOCUS AX082351 21 bp DNA linear PAT 28-FEB-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 29 from Patent WO0112823.  
ACCESSION AX082351  
VERSION AX082351.1 GI:13184527  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE synthetic construct  
ORGANISM synthetic construct  
artificial sequences.  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Stone, E.M. and Sheffield, V.C.  
TITLE Macular degeneration diagnostics and therapeutics  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0112823-A 29 22-FEB-2001;  
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US)  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..21  
/organism="synthetic construct"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:32630"  
/note="Primer"

BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 4 g 8 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 393 TTACACTCTCTGCTGACTTGA 412  
|||||  
Db 2 TTACATTCTCTGGACTTGA 21

RESULT 54  
AX095398/c  
LOCUS AX095398 21 bp DNA linear PAT 30-MAR-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 576 from Patent WO0118250.  
ACCESSION AX095398  
VERSION AX095398.1 GI:13511601  
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)  
SOURCE  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Lander, E.S., Gargill, M., Ireland, J.S., Bolck, S., Daley, G.O. and  
McCarthy, J.J.  
TITLE Single nucleotide polymorphisms in genes  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0118250-A 576 15-MAR-2001;  
WHITEHEAD INSTITUTE FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH (US); Millennium  
Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (US)  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..21  
/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 6 g 4 t 1 others

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1554 CCCCAATGGGAAGGGCTGC 1573  
|||||  
Db 20 CCCCAATGGYGAGAGCTGC 1

RESULT 55  
BD061577  
LOCUS BD061577 21 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002  
DEFINITION Method for detecting myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and remedy for  
MDS.  
ACCESSION BD061577  
VERSION BD061577.1 GI:22607182  
KEYWORDS JP 2001269174-A/2.  
SOURCE synthetic construct  
ORGANISM synthetic construct  
artificial sequences.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)  
AUTHORS Mano, H.  
TITLE Method for detecting myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and remedy for  
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001269174-A 2 02-OCT-2001;  
KIRIN BREWERY CO LTD, HIROYUKI MANO  
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence  
PN JP 2001269174-A/2  
PD 02-OCT-2001  
PF 24-MAR-2000 JP 2000085153  
PI HIROYUKI MANO  
PC C12N15/09, A61K39/395, A61P35/02, C07K16/18, C12Q1/68,  
PC G01N33/53, G01N33/53, G01N33/56, C12N15/00  
CC Beta-actin specific oligonucleotide primer for PCR FH Key  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..21  
/organism="synthetic construct"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"

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BASE COUNT      4 a      6 c      6 g      5 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 142 GTCAGCTTAGAAGGATTTC 161
    |||||
Db 1 GTCCGCTAGAAGCAATTGC 20

RESULT 56
BD084534
LOCUS      21 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Recombinant proteins of a pakistani strain of hepatitis E and their
            use in diagnostic methods and vaccines.
ACCESSION  BD084534
VERSION     BD084534.1 GI:22630144
KEYWORDS    JP 2001524821-A/37.
SOURCE      unidentified
ORGANISM     unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS      Emerson,S.U., Purcell,R.H., Tsarev,S.A. and Robinson,R.A.
TITLE        Recombinant proteins of a pakistani strain of hepatitis E and their
            use in diagnostic methods and vaccines
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2001524821-A 37 04-DEC-2001;
            THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS REPRESENTED BY
            THE BIO ORIENTED TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH ADVANCEMENT INSTITUTION
            SECRETARY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
COMMENT      OS Unidentified
            PN JP 2001524821-A/37
            PD 04-DEC-2001
            PF 09-APR-1998 JP 1998544174
            PR 11-APR-1997 US 08/840316
            PI SUZANNE U EMERSON,ROBERT H PURCELL,SERGEI A TSAREV,ROBIN A PI
            ROBINSON
            PC C12N15/51,C07K14/08,C07K16/10,A61K39/29,G01N33/576 CC
            CC Strandedness: Single;
            CC Topology: Linear;
            CC Recombinant proteins of a pakistani strain of hepatitis E and
            their use in
            CC diagnostic methods and vaccines
            FH Key Location/Qualifiers
            FT source 1..21
            FT /organism='Unidentified'.
FEATURES
    source
    1..21 Location/Qualifiers
    /organism='unidentified'
    /mol_type='genomic DNA'
    /db_xref='taxon:32644'
BASE COUNT      9 a      6 c      2 g      4 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1399 TCAGACATGAACCCCAAGAC 1418
    |||||
Db 2 TCAGACATGAACCTAGTC 21

RESULT 57
BD088072/c
LOCUS      21 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION  BD088072
VERSION     BD088072.1 GI:22633682
KEYWORDS    JP 2001321190-A/316.
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS      Soeda,E.
TITLE        A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2001321190-A 316 20-NOV-2001;
            THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
            GENOTECHS
COMMENT      OS Artificial Sequence
            PN JP 2001321190-A/316
            PD 20-NOV-2001
            PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
            PI EIICHI SOEDA
            PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
            C12N15/00,
            CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
            CC Location/Qualifiers
            FT source 1..21
            FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
    source
    1..21 Location/Qualifiers
    /organism='synthetic construct'
    /mol_type='genomic DNA'
    /db_xref='taxon:32630'
BASE COUNT      9 a      9 c      1 g      2 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1294 GCAGATGTGATGTTTGGTGT 1313
    |||||
Db 20 GCAGTTGTGAGTTTGTGT 1

RESULT 58
BD097658
LOCUS      21 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Method for detecting chronic myeloid leukemia.
ACCESSION  BD097658
VERSION     BD097658.1 GI:22643232
KEYWORDS    WO 0164946-A/4.
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS      Mano,H., Miyazato,A., Ueno,S., Yoshida,K., Yamanaka,T., Ikeda,U.,
            Shimada,K., Hatake,K., Ozawa,K., Asada,K. and Kato,I.
TITLE        Method for detecting chronic myeloid leukemia
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0164946-A 4 07-SEP-2001;
            TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD,HIROYUKI MANO,AKIRA MIYAZATO,SHUICHI UENO,KOJI
            YOSHIDA, TAKEO YAMANAKA,UICHI IKEDA,KAZUYUKI SHIMADA,KIYOHICO
            HATAKE, KEIYA OZAWA, KIYOZO ASADA, IKUNOSHIN KATO
COMMENT      OS Artificial Sequence
            PN WO 0164946-A/4
            PD 07-SEP-2001
            PF 28-FEB-2001 WO 2001JP001485
            PR 02-MAR-2000 JP 00P 58043
            PI HIROYUKI MANO,AKIRA MIYAZATO,SHUICHI UENO,KOJI YOSHIDA,TAKEO
            YAMANAKA,
            PI UICHI IKEDA,KAZUYUKI SHIMADA,KIYOHICO HATAKE,KEIYA OZAWA, PI
            KIYOZO ASADA,
            PI IKUNOSHIN KATO
            PC C12Q1/68,C12N15/00,C12N15/54
            CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthesized oligonucleotide
            CC for
            CC amplification of beta-actin
            FH Key Location/Qualifiers
            FT source 1..21
            FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
    source
    1..21 Location/Qualifiers
    /organism='synthetic construct'

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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
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BASE COUNT      4 a 6 c 6 g
Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 142 GTCAGCTTAGAGGATTTC 161
    |||||
Db 1 GTCGCTTAGAGCATTTC 20

RESULT 59
BD167274/c
LOCUS BD167274 21 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Human liver disease-expressing genes.
ACCESSION BD167274
VERSION BD167274.1 GI:27873086
KEYWORDS JP 2002209591-A/819.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Matsushina,K.; Hashimoto,S.; Kaneko,S. and Yamashita,T.
TITLE Human liver disease-expressing genes
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002209591-A 819 30-JUL-2002;
JAPAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CORP
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002209591-A/819
PD 30-JUL-2002
PF 19-JAN-2001 JP 2001012328
PI KOJI MATSUSHIMA, SHINICHI HASHIMOTO, SHUICHI KANEKO, TARO PI
YAMASHITA
PC C12N15/09, C07K14/47, C07K16/18, G01N33/15, G01N33/50//C12P21/02,
PC C12P21/08,
PC C12N15/00
CC Artificial Sequence: Synthesized Oligonucleotide FH Key
CC Location/Qualifiers
FT source
FT 1..21
Location/Qualifiers
1..21
/organism="Artificial Sequence".

FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT      5 a 5 c 6 g
Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 142 GTCAGCTTAGAGGATTTC 161
    |||||
Db 20 GTCGCTTAGAGCATTTC 1

RESULT 60
E08727
LOCUS E08727 21 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1997
DEFINITION Probe for detecting RNA of Salmonella typhimurium.
ACCESSION E08727
VERSION E08727.1 GI:2176840
KEYWORDS JP 1995039398-A/21.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Nunofuji,S., Seto,Y., Mise,S., Taneda,T. and Sakano,T.
TITLE METHOD FOR DETECTING RNA USING TWO KINDS OF NEAREST-NEIGHBOR
NUCLEIC ACID PROBES
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1995039398-A 21 10-FEB-1995;
NIPPON FLOUR MILLS CO LTD, NATL FEDELATION OF AGRICULT COOP ASSOC

/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
5 t
BASE COUNT      5 a 5 c 6 g
Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 142 GTCAGCTTAGAGGATTTC 161
    |||||
Db 20 GTCGCTTAGAGCATTTC 1

RESULT 61
E10090
LOCUS E10090 21 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1997
DEFINITION Probe.
ACCESSION E10090
VERSION E10090.1 GI:22026718
KEYWORDS JP 1995265099-A/3.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Nunofuji,S., Seto,Y., Mise,S., Taneda,T. and Namimatsu,T.
TITLE DETECTION OF RNA
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1995265099-A 3 17-OCT-1995;
NIPPON FLOUR MILLS CO LTD, NATL FEDELATION OF AGRICULT COOP ASSOC

COMMENT OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1995265099-A/3
PD 17-OCT-1995
PF 30-MAR-1994 JP 1994061466
PI NUNOFUJI SATOSHI, SETO YASUHIRO, MISE SHIZUO, TANEDA TAKASHI,
PI NAMIMATSU TAKANORI
PC C12Q1/68, C12N15/09, (C12Q1/68, C12R1.42);
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
CC hypothetical: No;
FH Key
FH Location/Qualifiers
FT source
FT 1..21
Location/Qualifiers
1..21
/organism="Artificial sequences".

FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT      7 a 9 c 3 g 2 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1349 CTGGAGCACCCACCTACATG 1368
    |||||
Db 2 CTGGAACACACACCTACACG 21

RESULT 61
E10090
LOCUS E10090 21 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1997
DEFINITION Probe.
ACCESSION E10090
VERSION E10090.1 GI:22026718
KEYWORDS JP 1995265099-A/3.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Nunofuji,S., Seto,Y., Mise,S., Taneda,T. and Namimatsu,T.
TITLE DETECTION OF RNA
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1995265099-A 3 17-OCT-1995;
NIPPON FLOUR MILLS CO LTD, NATL FEDELATION OF AGRICULT COOP ASSOC

COMMENT OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1995265099-A/3
PD 17-OCT-1995
PF 30-MAR-1994 JP 1994061466
PI NUNOFUJI SATOSHI, SETO YASUHIRO, MISE SHIZUO, TANEDA TAKASHI,
PI NAMIMATSU TAKANORI
PC C12Q1/68, C12N15/09, (C12Q1/68, C12R1.42);
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
CC hypothetical: No;
FH Key
FH Location/Qualifiers
FT source
FT 1..21
Location/Qualifiers
1..21
/organism="Artificial sequences".

FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT      7 a 9 c 3 g 2 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1349 CTGGAGCACCCACCTACATG 1368
    |||||
Db 2 CTGGAACACACACCTACACG 21

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CC	topology: Linear;	Location/Qualifiers
PH	Key	
FT	source	1..21
FT	source	Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES	source	1..21
BASE COUNT	2 a 4 c 7 g 8 t	
Query Match	0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;	
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;	
Matches	17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1673 CCAACTCTTTGCCAAGAAG 1692	
Db	21 CCAACTGTATGCCAAGAAG 2	
RESULT 64		
LOCUS	I43015	21 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION	Sequence 10 from patent US 5631128.	
ACCESSION	I43015	
VERSION	I43015.1 GI:2468259	
KEYWORDS	Unknown.	
SOURCE	Unknown.	
ORGANISM	Unclassified.	
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 21)	
AUTHORS	Kozal, M.J. and Merigan, T.C.	
TITLE	Polymerase chain reaction assays for monitoring antiviral therapy and making therapeutic decisions in the treatment of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5631128-A 10 20-MAY-1997;	
FEATURES	source	1..21
BASE COUNT	1 a 1 c 7 g 12 t	
Query Match	0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;	
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;	
Matches	17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1705 CCACCCCGACAGACACAT 1724	
Db	20 CCACCCCGACAGACACAT 1	
RESULT 65		
LOCUS	I56554/c	21 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION	Sequence 4 from patent US 5650268.	
ACCESSION	I56554	
VERSION	I56554.1 GI:2476967	
KEYWORDS	Unknown.	
SOURCE	Unknown.	
ORGANISM	Unclassified.	
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 21)	
AUTHORS	Kozal, M.J. and Merigan, T.C.	
TITLE	Polymerase chain reaction assays for monitoring antiviral therapy and making therapeutic decisions in the treatment of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5650268-A 4 22-JUL-1997;	
FEATURES	source	1..21
BASE COUNT	1 a 1 c 7 g 12 t	
Query Match	0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;	
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;	
Matches	17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1673 CCAACTCTTTGCCAAGAAG 1692	
Db	21 CCAACTGTATGCCAAGAAG 2	
RESULT 63		
LOCUS	E13182/c	21 bp DNA linear PAT 27-APR-1998
DEFINITION	PCR primer to amplify rat cholecystokinin-A receptor cDNA.	
ACCESSION	E13182	
VERSION	E13182.1 GI:3251987	
KEYWORDS	JP 1997140398-A/2.	
SOURCE	unidentified	
ORGANISM	unclassified.	
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 21)	
AUTHORS	Funakoshi, A. and Kono, A.	
TITLE	DETECTION OF II TYPE DIABETIC GENE	
JOURNAL	Patent: JP 1997140398-A 2 03-JUN-1997;	
COMMENT	SHIONOGI & CO LTD	
OS	None	
OC	Artificial sequences.	
PN	JP 1997085900-A/4	
PD	11-MAR-1997	
PR	29-DEC-1995 JP 1995353546	
PP	20-JUN-1995 JP 95P 178234	
PI	FUNAKOSHI AKIHIRO, KONO AKIRA	
PC	C12Q1/68 A61K49/C0.C07H21/04.C12N15/09.G01N33/50; CC	
strandedness:	Single;	
CC	topology: Linear;	
PH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	source	1..21
FT	source	Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES	source	1..21
BASE COUNT	2 a 4 c 7 g 8 t	
Query Match	0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;	
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;	
Matches	17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	1673 CCAACTCTTTGCCAAGAAG 1692	
Db	21 CCAACTGTATGCCAAGAAG 2	
RESULT 63		
LOCUS	E13182/c	21 bp DNA linear PAT 27-APR-1998
DEFINITION	PCR primer to amplify rat cholecystokinin-A receptor cDNA.	
ACCESSION	E13182	
VERSION	E13182.1 GI:3251987	
KEYWORDS	JP 1997140398-A/2.	
SOURCE	unidentified	
ORGANISM	unclassified.	
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 21)	
AUTHORS	Funakoshi, A. and Kono, A.	
TITLE	DETECTION OF II TYPE DIABETIC GENE	
JOURNAL	Patent: JP 1997140398-A 2 03-JUN-1997;	
COMMENT	SHIONOGI & CO LTD	
OS	None	
OC	Artificial sequences.	
PN	JP 1997140398-A/2	
PD	03-JUN-1997	
PP	21-NOV-1995 JP 1995328049	
PI	FUNAKOSHI AKIHIRO, KONO AKIRA	
PC	C12Q1/68.C07H21/04.C12N15/09.C12Q1/44;	
CC	strandedness: Single;	

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Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1705 CCACCCACAGACAGACACAT 1724
|||||
DB 20 CCACACCAGACAAAACAT 1

RESULT 66
AB068857/c
LOCUS AB068857 21 bp DNA linear SYN 21-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Synthetic construct DNA, reverse primer for human SFS sts-WI-13118
at lp36
ACCESSION AB068857
VERSION AB068857.1 GI:15129661
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Chen, Y. Z., Hayashi, Y., Wu, J. G., Takaoka, E., Maekawa, K.,
Watanabe, N., Inazawa, J., Hosoda, F., Arai, Y., Mizushima, H.,
Morohashi, A., Ohira, M., Nakagawara, A., Liu, S., Hoshi, M., Horii, A.,
and Soeda, E.
TITLE A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
chromosome 7p35-p36
JOURNAL Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
MEDLINE 21269192
PUBMED 11374902
REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Horii, A.
TITLE Direct Submission
JOURNAL Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail: horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,
Tel: 81-22-717-8042, Fax: 81-22-717-8047)
FEATURES
source
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
misc_feature 1..21
/note="reverse primer for human STS sts-WI-13118 at lp36
sts-WI-13118 obtained from clones B54H6, B213M2, B326M10,
B190H22, B79D15, B28P7, Human BAC library RPCI-11"
BASE COUNT 9 a 9 c 1 g 2 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1294 GCAGATGTGATGTTGGTGT 1313
|||||
DB 20 GCAGTTGTGAGGTTTGTGT 1

RESULT 67
AR192920/c
LOCUS AR192920 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 8408 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR192920
VERSION AR192920.1 GI:20238885
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Pavco, P., McSwigen, J., Stinchcomb, D. and Escobedo, J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 8408 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES
source
1..18
Location/Qualifiers

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1635 GCGCCAGAGCTGAAGGA 1652
|||||
DB 1 GCGCCAGGACCTGAAGGA 18

RESULT 68
AR217329/c
LOCUS AR217329 18 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 48 from patent US 6416948.
ACCESSION AR217329
VERSION AR217329.1 GI:23317010
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Pilarski, L. M., Belch, A. R. and Szczepek, A. J.
TITLE Methods for detection of rearranged DNA
JOURNAL Patent: US 6416948-A 48 09-JUL-2002;
FEATURES
source
1..18
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 6 g 5 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1572 GCCCCACTGGCCAGAGTA 1589
|||||
DB 18 GCCCCACTGGTCAAGTA 1

RESULT 69
AX226473
LOCUS AX226473 18 bp DNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 129 from Patent WO0155179.
ACCESSION AX226473
VERSION AX226473.1 GI:15555687
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Prayaga, S. K., Padigaru, M., Spytek, K. A., Li, L., Tchernev, V. T.,
Vernet, C. A., Peyman, J. A. and Macdougall, J.
TITLE Nucleic acids encoding polypeptides with homology to olfactory
receptors
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0155179-A 129 02-AUG-2001;
FEATURES
source
1..18
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="NOV12 Reverse Primer Sequence"
BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 7 g 1 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1635 GCGCCAGAGCTGAAGGA 1652
|||||
DB 1 GCGCCAGGACCTGAAGGA 18

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RESULT 70
AX129460/c
LOCUS      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 678 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION  AX129460
VERSION     AX129460.1  GI:14135765
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS    Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE      Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
            diseases
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0130362-A 678 03-MAY-2001;
            IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
1..19
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/note="Cdk7 ribozyme binding site"
BASE COUNT  9 a      4 c      4 g      2 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  932  TGAATTCCTATCTCTGG  949
      |||
Db  19  TGTATTCCTATCTCTGG  2

RESULT 71
AX356987/c
LOCUS      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 13-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 29 from Patent WO206523.
ACCESSION  AX356987
VERSION     AX356987.1  GI:18674183
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS    Acuna,G., Foerzler,D. and Leong,D.U.
TITLE      Method for detecting pre-disposition to hepatotoxicity
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0206523-A 29 24-JAN-2002;
            F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG (CH)
FEATURES
source
1..19
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  2 a      5 c      4 g      8 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1017  GAAACACCTGAGAGCT  1034
      |||
Db  19  GAAACACCTGAGAGGT  2

RESULT 72
AX412107
LOCUS      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 14-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 207 from Patent WO226968.
ACCESSION  AX412107
VERSION     AX412107.1  GI:21444572

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```

KEYWORDS      synthetic construct
SOURCE         synthetic construct
ORGANISM       artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Korneluk,R.G., Lacasse,E., Baird,S., Holcik,M. and Young,S.
TITLE          Antisense 18p nucleic acids and uses thereof
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 0226968-A 207 04-APR-2002;
            University of Ottawa (CA) ; Aegera Therapeutics Inc. (CA)
FEATURES
source
1..19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="based on Homo sapiens"
BASE COUNT    5 a      1 c      8 g      5 t
Query Match    0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1510  AAGATGCTGATGAATTC  1527
      |||
Db  2  AAGATGCTGATGGATTC  19

RESULT 73
AR016158
LOCUS      20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 05-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 46 from patent US 5776682.
ACCESSION  AR016158
VERSION     AR016158.1  GI:3972435
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS      First,M.Kent., Agoulnik,A.I. and Muallem,A.
TITLE        Male infertility y-deletion detection battery
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5776682-A 46 07-JUL-1998;
FEATURES
source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT    5 a      4 c      4 g      7 t
Query Match    0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  182  TGGGAATCCCTTTTGCCA  199
      |||
Db  1  TGGGAATCACTTTTGCAA  18

RESULT 74
AR019156
LOCUS      20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 05-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 46 from patent US 5783390.
ACCESSION  AR019156
VERSION     AR019156.1  GI:3974270
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS      First,M.Kent. and Agoulnik,A.I.
TITLE        Male infertility y-deletion detection battery
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5783390-A 46 21-JUL-1998;
FEATURES
source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT    5 a      4 c      4 g      7 t

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Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 182 TGGGAATCCCTTTTGCCA 199
Db 1 TGGGAATCACTTTTGCAA 18

RESULT 75
LOCUS AR032116 20 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 37 from patent US 5866698.
ACCESSION AR032116
VERSION AR032116.1 GI:5946405
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Ecker,D., Vickers,T.A. and Bruice,T.W.
TITLE Modulation of gene expression through interference with RNA
secondary structure
JOURNAL Patent: US 5866698-A 37 02-FEB-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 8 a 7 c 4 g 1 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 290 GCACCCAGATCCCAAGG 307
Db 1 GCTCCCAAGAACCCCAAGG 18

RESULT 76
LOCUS AR040995/c 20 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 5811244.
ACCESSION AR040995
VERSION AR040995.1 GI:5961491
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Frankel,W.N., Cox,G.A., Lutz,C.M. and Noebels,J.L.
TITLE In vitro method for identifying a clinical disorder associated with
NheI mutation
JOURNAL Patent: US 5811244-A 22 22-SEP-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 8 c 4 g 6 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1142 GGCAACTGGACCGAGAGA 1159
Db 20 GGCAGCTGGAGCAGAGA 3

RESULT 77
LOCUS AR060240 20 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 5840549.
ACCESSION AR060240
VERSION AR060240.1 GI:5986690

Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 182 TGGGAATCCCTTTTGCCA 199
Db 1 TGGGAATCACTTTTGCAA 18

RESULT 78
LOCUS AR091953 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from patent US 5998133.
ACCESSION AR091953
VERSION AR091953.1 GI:10018707
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Blumenfeld,A., Gusella,J.F., Breakefield,X.O. and Slangenaupt,S.
TITLE Use of genetic markers to diagnose familial dysautonomia
JOURNAL Patent: US 5998133-A 25 07-DEC-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 5 g 3 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 646 GCCAGCTTTGGAGGGAC 663
Db 3 GCCAGCTTTGGAGACAAC 20

RESULT 79
LOCUS AR117676 20 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 73 from patent US 6140125.
ACCESSION AR117676
VERSION AR117676.1 GI:14098582
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Taylor,J.K. and Cowsett,L.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of bcl-6 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6140125-A 73 31-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 9 a 5 c 2 g 4 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 1265 AAAAGAAAGACCTGTCTC 1282  
 Db 3 AAAAGAAACATCTGTCTC 20

RESULT 80  
 LOCUS AR208830 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 39 from patent US 6383809.  
 ACCESSION AR208830  
 VERSION AR208830.1 GI:21510087  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unknown.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)  
 AUTHORS Bennett, C. Frank, and Cowsett, L. M.  
 TITLE Antisense inhibition of cytohesin-1 expression  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6383809-A 39 07-MAY-2002;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..20  
 /organism="unknown"  
 BASE COUNT 7 a 4 c 8 g 1 t  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 47 TCCTGGCCACTCTCTCTG 64  
 Db 18 TCCTGGCCAGTTCTCTG 1

RESULT 81  
 LOCUS AR216036 20 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 83 from patent US 6410518.  
 ACCESSION AR216036  
 VERSION AR216036.1 GI:23314324  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unknown.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)  
 AUTHORS Monia, B. P.  
 TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide inhibition of raf gene expression  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6410518-A 83 25-JUN-2002;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..20  
 /organism="unknown"  
 BASE COUNT 6 a 10 c 0 g 4 t  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1296 AGATGTGATGTTGGTGT 1313  
 Db 20 AGATGAGATGTTGGTGT 3

RESULT 82  
 LOCUS AR313643 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 4180 from patent US 6559294.  
 ACCESSION AR313643  
 VERSION AR313643.1 GI:31707069  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unknown.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)  
 AUTHORS Griffais, R., Hoieth, S. K., Zagursky, R. J., Metcalf, B. J., Peek, J. A.,

Sankaran, B. and Fletcher, L. D.  
 Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof  
 Patent: US 6559294-A 4180 06-MAY-2003;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..20  
 /organism="unknown"  
 BASE COUNT 8 a 7 c 3 g 2 t  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 132 GGGGAAGTTCGTCAGCTT 149  
 Db 20 GGGGAAGTTCGTTGCTT 3

RESULT 83  
 LOCUS AR315104 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 5641 from patent US 6559294.  
 ACCESSION AR315104  
 VERSION AR315104.1 GI:31708530  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unknown.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)  
 AUTHORS Griffais, R., Hoieth, S. K., Zagursky, R. J., Metcalf, B. J., Peek, J. A.,  
 Sankaran, B. and Fletcher, L. D.  
 TITLE Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6559294-A 5641 06-MAY-2003;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..20  
 /organism="unknown"  
 BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 6 g 5 t  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 553 TGGGATTCGTCAGCAC 570  
 Db 3 TGGGATTCGTAAGCAC 20

RESULT 84  
 LOCUS AX010211 20 bp DNA linear PAT 06-SEP-2000  
 DEFINITION Sequence 15 from Patent WO9960115.  
 ACCESSION AX010211  
 VERSION AX010211.1 GI:9997110  
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Van Leuven, F.  
 TITLE Proteins and genes useful as tumor markers  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 9960115-A 15 25-NOV-1999;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..20  
 /organism="Homo sapiens"  
 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
 misc\_feature 1..20  
 /note="splicing boundary: 1 - 10: intron ; 11 - 20: exon"  
 BASE COUNT 7 a 4 c 6 g 3 t  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;





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LOCUS AX173330 21 bp DNA linear PAT 03-JUL-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 41 from Patent WO0144283.
ACCESSION AX173330
VERSION AX173330.1 GI:14598106
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Robert, S.L., Karnovsky, A.M., Ruble, C.L. and Benjamin, C.W.
TITLE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
JOURNAL Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
FEATURES
source
1..21
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 2 a 7 c 5 g 7 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 872 TCATGGTTCAGTCTGC 889
Db 3 TCATGGTTCCTGCTGC 20
RESULT 94
AX203547
LOCUS AX203547 21 bp DNA linear PAT 30-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 177 from Patent WO0153520.
ACCESSION AX203547
VERSION AX203547.1 GI:1532966
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Cullen, P. and Seedorf, U.
TITLE Gene chip for neonate screening
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0153520-A 177 26-JUL-2001;
Cullen, Paul (DE); Seedorf, Udo (DE)
FEATURES
source
1..21
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 9 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1319 CTGTGATGTGCCCCGA 1336
Db 4 CTGTGATGTGCCCCGA 21
RESULT 95
AX539362
LOCUS AX539362 21 bp DNA linear PAT 23-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 149 from Patent WO02059142.
ACCESSION AX539362
VERSION AX539362.1 GI:25272690
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Brinkmann, U., Hoffmeyer, S. and Mornhinweg, E.
TITLE Polymorphisms in the human gene for the multidrug
resistance-associated protein 1 (mrp-1) and their use in diagnostic
and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02059142-A 241 01-AUG-2002;
Epidaurus Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT 3 a 9 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 423 CAGGCTGCCGTGATGGT 440
Db 20 CAGGCGCCGGTGAAGGT 3
RESULT 97
AX539454
LOCUS AX539454 21 bp DNA linear PAT 23-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 241 from Patent WO02059142.
ACCESSION AX539454
VERSION AX539454.1 GI:25272892
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Brinkmann, U., Hoffmeyer, S. and Mornhinweg, E.
TITLE Polymorphisms in the human gene for the multidrug
resistance-associated protein 1 (mrp-1) and their use in diagnostic
and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02059142-A 241 01-AUG-2002;
Epidaurus Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT 3 a 9 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 423 CAGGCTGCCGTGATGGT 440
Db 20 CAGGCGCCGGTGAAGGT 3
RESULT 96
AX539363/c
LOCUS AX539363 21 bp DNA linear PAT 23-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 150 from Patent WO02059142.
ACCESSION AX539363
VERSION AX539363.1 GI:25272692
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Brinkmann, U., Hoffmeyer, S. and Mornhinweg, E.
TITLE Polymorphisms in the human gene for the multidrug
resistance-associated protein 1 (mrp-1) and their use in diagnostic
and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02059142-A 150 01-AUG-2002;
Epidaurus Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 9 g 3 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 423 CAGGCTGCCGTGATGGT 440
Db 2 CAGGCGCCGGTGAAGGT 19
RESULT 96
AX539363/c
LOCUS AX539363 21 bp DNA linear PAT 23-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 150 from Patent WO02059142.
ACCESSION AX539363
VERSION AX539363.1 GI:25272692
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Brinkmann, U., Hoffmeyer, S. and Mornhinweg, E.
TITLE Polymorphisms in the human gene for the multidrug
resistance-associated protein 1 (mrp-1) and their use in diagnostic
and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02059142-A 150 01-AUG-2002;
Epidaurus Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 9 g 3 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 423 CAGGCTGCCGTGATGGT 440
Db 2 CAGGCGCCGGTGAAGGT 19
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source
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="n=c or ctggggc"
4 t 14 g 1 others
BASE COUNT 0 a 2 c 14 g
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 456 GGGGCTGATGGTGGGTGCG 474
|||||
DB 1 GGGGCTGGGNTGGGTGCG 19

RESULT 98
AX539455/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 242 from Patent WO02059142.
ACCESSION
AX539455
VERSION
AX539455.1 GI:25272894
KEYWORDS
synthetic construct
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Brinkmann,U., Hoffmeyer,S. and Mornhinweg,E.
TITLE
Polymorphisms in the human gene for the multidrug
resistance-associated protein 1 (mrp-1) and their use in diagnostic
and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 02059142-A 242 01-AUG-2002;
Epidaurus Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="n=g or ggcccca"
4 a 14 c 2 g 1 others
BASE COUNT 4 a 14 c 2 g
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 456 GGGGCTGATGGTGGGTGCG 474
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DB 21 GGGGCTGGGNTGGGTGCG 3

RESULT 99
AR045517
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 310 from patent US 5817796.
ACCESSION
AR045517
VERSION
AR045517.1 GI:5966982
KEYWORDS
Unknown.
SOURCE
Unknown.
ORGANISM
Unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS
Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE
C-myc ribozymes having 2'-5'-linked adenylylate residues
JOURNAL
Patent: US 5817796-A 310 06-OCT-1998;
Location/Qualifiers
source
1..17
/organism="unknown"
4 a 2 c 7 g 4 t
BASE COUNT 4 a 2 c 7 g
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

source
1..21
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="n=c or ctggggc"
4 t 14 g 1 others
BASE COUNT 0 a 2 c 14 g
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 456 GGGGCTGATGGTGGGTGCG 474
|||||
DB 1 GGGGCTGGGNTGGGTGCG 19

RESULT 98
AX539455/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 242 from Patent WO02059142.
ACCESSION
AX539455
VERSION
AX539455.1 GI:25272894
KEYWORDS
synthetic construct
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Brinkmann,U., Hoffmeyer,S. and Mornhinweg,E.
TITLE
Polymorphisms in the human gene for the multidrug
resistance-associated protein 1 (mrp-1) and their use in diagnostic
and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 02059142-A 242 01-AUG-2002;
Epidaurus Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="n=g or ggcccca"
4 a 14 c 2 g 1 others
BASE COUNT 4 a 14 c 2 g
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 456 GGGGCTGATGGTGGGTGCG 474
|||||
DB 21 GGGGCTGGGNTGGGTGCG 3

RESULT 99
AR045517
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 310 from patent US 5817796.
ACCESSION
AR045517
VERSION
AR045517.1 GI:5966982
KEYWORDS
Unknown.
SOURCE
Unknown.
ORGANISM
Unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS
Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE
C-myc ribozymes having 2'-5'-linked adenylylate residues
JOURNAL
Patent: US 5817796-A 310 06-OCT-1998;
Location/Qualifiers
source
1..17
/organism="unknown"
4 a 2 c 7 g 4 t
BASE COUNT 4 a 2 c 7 g
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1599 GGAAGGGTATCTGCAG 1614
|||||
DB 1 GGAAGGTATCTGCAG 16

RESULT 100
AX673524
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 1969 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION
AX673524
VERSION
AX673524.1 GI:29331872
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
Homo sapiens
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03004526-A 1969 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
5 a 5 c 4 g 3 t
BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 4 g
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 557 GATCTTCAGCACAGG 572
|||||
DB 1 GATCTTCAGCACAGG 16

RESULT 101
AX673525
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 1970 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION
AX673525
VERSION
AX673525.1 GI:29331873
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
Homo sapiens
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03004526-A 1970 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
4 a 6 c 4 g 3 t
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 4 g
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 557 GATCTTCAGCACAGG 572
|||||
DB 1 GATCTTCAGCACAGG 16

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RESULT 102
LOCUS AX735811 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1401 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX735811
VERSION AX735811.1 GI:30515088
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 1401 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 4 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 557 GATCTTCAGCACAGG 572
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 GATCTTCAGCACAGG 16

RESULT 103
LOCUS I52569 17 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 310 from patent US 5646042.
ACCESSION I52569
VERSION I52569.1 GI:2473770
KEYWORDS C-myc targeted ribozymes
SOURCE Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
ORGANISM Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE C-myc targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5646042-A 310 08-JUL-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 2 c 7 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1599 GGAAGGTTATCTGCAG 1614
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 GGAAGGTTATCTGCAG 16

RESULT 104
LOCUS AR134069 18 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2494 from patent US 6194150.
ACCESSION AR134069
VERSION AR134069.1 GI:14122974
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
Unclassified.
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 783 CACTTCTGTTCTGGTG 798
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 CACTTCTGTTCTGGTG 16

RESULT 105
LOCUS AR211183 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 96 from patent US 6399297.
ACCESSION AR211183
VERSION AR211183.1 GI:21514438
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Baker,B.F., Cowsett,L.M., Monia,B.P. and Xu,X.S.
TITLE Antisense modulation of expression of tumor necrosis factor
receptor-associated factors (TRAFs)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6399297-A 96 04-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1. .18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 4 g 8 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 783 CACTTCTGTTCTGGTG 798
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 CACTTCTGTTCTGGTG 16

RESULT 106
LOCUS AX133142 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 4360 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX133142
VERSION AX133142.1 GI:14139452
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
diseases
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 4360 03-MAY-2001;
FEATURES IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .18
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/note="Hammerhead ribozyme recognition site for cdc 2
kinase"
BASE COUNT 5 a 2 c 5 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;

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Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAGAGTAGCTTCTG 1670
Db 2 AAGATGATGCTTCTG 17

RESULT 107
AR006818/c 20 bp DNA PAT 04-DEC-1999
LOCUS Sequence 114 from patent US 5750105.
ACCESSION AR006818
VERSION AR006818.1 GI:3966302
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Newman,R.A., Hanna,N. and Raab,R.W.
TITLE Recombinant antibodies for human therapy
JOURNAL Patent: US 5750105-A 114 12-MAY-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 7 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
Db 17 CTGAGGAGCTTCAAGC 2

RESULT 108
AR103911 20 bp DNA PAT 14-FEB-2001
LOCUS Sequence 23 from patent US 6087489.
ACCESSION AR103911
VERSION AR103911.1 GI:12815499
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Dean,N.M.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide modulation of human thymidylate synthase
JOURNAL Patent: US 6087489-A 23 11-JUL-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 4 a 9 c 6 g 1 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1623 CAACCCAGCGGCC 1638
Db 2 CAACCCAGCGGCC 17

RESULT 109
AR314486 20 bp DNA PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS Sequence 5023 from patent US 6559294.
ACCESSION AR314486
VERSION AR314486.1 GI:31707912
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.

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ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Griffais,R., Hoiseth,S.K., Zagursky,R.J., Metcalf,B.J., Peek,J.A., Sankaran,B. and Fletcher,L.D.
TITLE Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6559294-A 5023 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 4 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1114 CAGTTGATGAGCTATC 1129
Db 3 CAGTTGATGAGCCATC 18

RESULT 110
AX020985 20 bp DNA PAT 07-SEP-2000
LOCUS Sequence 4 from Patent WO9932658.
ACCESSION AX020985
VERSION AX020985.1 GI:10044648
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Barouki,R., Massaad,C. and Garlatti-Vincent,M.
TITLE Overlapping nucleotide sequences, and their use for detecting xenohormones and in pharmaceutical compositions
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9932658-A 4 01-JUL-1999;
INST NAT SANTE RECH MED (FR); BAROUKI ROBERT (FR); MASSAAD CHARBEL (FR); GARLATTI VINCENT MICHELE (FR)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1266 AAAGAAAGACCTGTTTC 1281
Db 4 ACAGAAAGACCTGTTTC 19

RESULT 111
AX078043 20 bp DNA PAT 22-FEB-2001
LOCUS Sequence 57 from Patent WO0105435.
ACCESSION AX078043
VERSION AX078043.1 GI:13157798
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gleave,M.
TITLE Antisense therapy for hormone-regulated tumors
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0105435-A 57 25-JAN-2001;
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (CA) ; Miyake, Hideaki (JP)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20

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BASE COUNT      6 a      3 c      8 g      3 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 904 GAGGAGCTCTTGAGA 919
|||||
Db 4 GAGCAGCTCTTGAGA 19

RESULT 115
LOCUS      161179/c
DEFINITION      Sequence 4 from patent US 5658570.
ACCESSION      161179
VERSION      161179.1 GI:2479127
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS      Newman,R.A., Hanna,N. and Raab,R.W.
TITLE      Recombinant antibodies for human therapy
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5658570-A 4 19-AUG-1997;
FEATURES
source      Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
BASE COUNT      4 a      5 c      7 g      4 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
|||||
Db 17 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 2

RESULT 116
LOCUS      I71330/c
DEFINITION      Sequence 114 from patent US 5681722.
ACCESSION      I71330
VERSION      I71330.1 GI:3007465
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS      Newman,R.A., Hanna,N. and Raab,R.W.
TITLE      Recombinant antibodies for human therapy
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5681722-A 114 28-OCT-1997;
FEATURES
source      Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
BASE COUNT      4 a      5 c      7 g      4 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
|||||
Db 17 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 2

RESULT 117
LOCUS      I78728/c
DEFINITION      Sequence 4 from patent US 5693780.
ACCESSION      I78728
VERSION      I78728
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS      Newman,R.A., Hanna,N. and Raab,R.W.
TITLE      Recombinant antibodies for human therapy
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5693780-A 4 02-DEC-1997;
FEATURES
source      Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
BASE COUNT      4 a      5 c      7 g      4 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
|||||
Db 17 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 2

RESULT 118
LOCUS      DOGP20402
DEFINITION      Dog (Clone: CXX.204) primer for STS 204, 3' end.
ACCESSION      L15665
VERSION      L15665.1 GI:290145
KEYWORDS      PCR identification; PCR primer; STS.
SEGMENT      2 of 2
SOURCE      Canis familiaris (dog)
ORGANISM      Canis familiaris
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS      Ostrander,E.A., Sprague,G.F.Jr. and Rine,J.D.
TITLE      Identification and characterization of dinucleotide repeat (CA)n
JOURNAL      markers for genetic mapping in dog
COMMENT      Original source text: Canis familiaris (library: E. Ostrander, in
paluescript+), adult spleen DNA.
Submitted by: Human Genome Center,
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory,
1 Cyclotron Road, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA
e-mail: EOstrander@lbl.gov
PCR Buffer: PCR buffer (Perkin-Elmer/Cetus)
PCR Profile: Denaturation: 94 degrees C for 1.00 minute
Annealing: 55 or 59 degrees C for 0.45 minutes
Polymerization: 74 degrees C for 1.00 minutes
PCR Cycles: 33
Final Extension: 74 degrees C for 5.00 minutes.
FEATURES
source      Location/Qualifiers
1. .19
/organism="Canis familiaris"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9615"
/tissue_type="spleen"
/dev_stage="adult"
/tissue_lib="E. Ostrander, in pBluescript+"
complement(1..19)
evidence=experimental
BASE COUNT      4 a      4 c      7 g      4 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 123 CAAAGTCTGGGAGGTC 141
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Db 1 CAAAGTCTGGGAGGTC 19
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RESULT 119
LOCUS AR104147 19 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6093540.
ACCESSION AR104147
VERSION AR104147.1 GI:12816855
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS van der Bruggen,P., Boon-Falleur,T., Coullie,P. and Renauld,J.-C.
TITLE Method for diagnosing a disorder characterized by expression of a
JOURNAL BAGE tumor rejection antigen precursor
FEATURES Patent: US 6093540-A 2 25-JUL-2000;
BASE COUNT 9 a 3 c 6 g 1 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1639 CAGAGCTGAGGACAAAG 1657
Db 1 CAGAGATGAAGCACAGAG 19
RESULT 120
LOCUS AR300315/c 19 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 117 from patent US 653775.
ACCESSION AR300315
VERSION AR300315.1 GI:31687734
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Tournier-Laeserve,E., Joutel,A., Bousser,M.-G. and Bach,J.-F.
TITLE Gene involved in cadasil, method of diagnosis and therapeutic
JOURNAL application
FEATURES Patent: US 653775-A 117 25-MAR-2003;
BASE COUNT 1 a 11 c 0 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 893 AGAGACGAGAGAGAGCT 911
Db 19 AGGAGAGGAGAGAGGAGT 1
RESULT 121
LOCUS AX128831/c 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 49 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX128831
VERSION AX128831.1 GI:14135136
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
JOURNAL diseases
FEATURES Patent: US 653775-A 117 25-MAR-2003;
BASE COUNT 1 a 11 c 0 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 893 AGAGACGAGAGAGAGCT 911
Db 19 AGGAGAGGAGAGAGGAGT 1
RESULT 122
LOCUS AX130674 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1892 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX130674
VERSION AX130674.1 GI:14136979
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
JOURNAL diseases
FEATURES Patent: WO 0130362-A 1892 03-MAY-2001;
BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 5 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 229 CCACCGCAGCCTGCAGAAC 247
Db 1 CGACCGCGTCTCTGCAGAAC 19
RESULT 123
LOCUS I28471 19 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5571711.
ACCESSION I28471
VERSION I28471.1 GI:1819247
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS van der Bruggen,P., Boon-Falleur,T., Coullie,P. and Renauld,J.-C.
TITLE Isolated nucleic acid molecules coding for BAGE tumor rejection
JOURNAL antigen precursors
FEATURES Patent: US 5571711-A 2 05-NOV-1996;
BASE COUNT 9 a 3 c 6 g 1 t
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 49 03-MAY-2001;
FEATURES IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
SOURCE 1. .19
ORGANISM /organism="Homo sapiens"
KEYWORDS /mol_type="genomic DNA"
SOURCE /db_xref="taxon:9606"
ORGANISM /note="Cdk1 ribozyme binding site"
BASE COUNT 6 a 2 c 3 g 8 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1035 TCACGCTGAAGGAATTTC 1053
Db 19 TCACGTTGAAACAAATTTC 1
RESULT 124
LOCUS AX130674 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1892 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX130674
VERSION AX130674.1 GI:14136979
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
JOURNAL diseases
FEATURES Patent: WO 0130362-A 1892 03-MAY-2001;
BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 5 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 229 CCACCGCAGCCTGCAGAAC 247
Db 1 CGACCGCGTCTCTGCAGAAC 19
RESULT 125
LOCUS I28471 19 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5571711.
ACCESSION I28471
VERSION I28471.1 GI:1819247
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS van der Bruggen,P., Boon-Falleur,T., Coullie,P. and Renauld,J.-C.
TITLE Isolated nucleic acid molecules coding for BAGE tumor rejection
JOURNAL antigen precursors
FEATURES Patent: US 5571711-A 2 05-NOV-1996;
BASE COUNT 9 a 3 c 6 g 1 t
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Query Match	0.8%;	Score 14.2;	DB 1;	Length 19;
Best Local Similarity	84.2%;	Pred. No. 1.8e+02;		
Matches 16;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 3;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;
QY	1639	CAGAAGCTGAAGGACAAAG	1657	
DB	1	CAGAAGATGAAGCACAG	19	
RESULT 124				
I72216				
LOCUS	I72216		19 bp	DNA
DEFINITION	Sequence 2 from patent US 5683886.			Linear
ACCESSION	I72216			
VERSION	I72216.1	GI:3008355		
KEYWORDS				
SOURCE	Unknown.			
ORGANISM	Unknown.			
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 19)			
AUTHORS	van der Bruggen,P. and Boon-Falleur,T.			
TITLE	Tumor rejection antigens which correspond to amino acid sequences			
JOURNAL	in tumor rejection antigen precursor base, and uses thereof			
FEATURES	Patent: US 5683886-A 2 04-NOV-1997;			
source	Location/Qualifiers			
	1..19			
	/organism="unknown"			
BASE COUNT	9 a 3 c 6 g 1 t			
Query Match	0.8%;	Score 14.2;	DB 1;	Length 19;
Best Local Similarity	84.2%;	Pred. No. 1.8e+02;		
Matches 16;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 3;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;
QY	1639	CAGAAGCTGAAGGACAAAG	1657	
DB	1	CAGAAGATGAAGCACAG	19	
RESULT 125				
I72219				
LOCUS	I72219		19 bp	DNA
DEFINITION	Sequence 5 from patent US 5683886.			linear
ACCESSION	I72219			
VERSION	I72219.1	GI:3008358		
KEYWORDS				
SOURCE	Unknown.			
ORGANISM	Unknown.			
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 19)			
AUTHORS	van der Bruggen,P. and Boon-Falleur,T.			
TITLE	Tumor rejection antigens which correspond to amino acid sequences			
JOURNAL	in tumor rejection antigen precursor base, and uses thereof			
FEATURES	Patent: US 5683886-A 5 04-NOV-1997;			
source	Location/Qualifiers			
	1..19			
	/organism="unknown"			
BASE COUNT	9 a 3 c 6 g 1 t			
Query Match	0.8%;	Score 14.2;	DB 1;	Length 19;
Best Local Similarity	84.2%;	Pred. No. 1.8e+02;		
Matches 16;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 3;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;
QY	1639	CAGAAGCTGAAGGACAAAG	1657	
DB	1	CAGAAGATGAAGCACAG	19	
RESULT 126				
DOGF26302				
LOCUS	DOGF26302		20 bp	DNA
DEFINITION	Dog (Clone: CXK.263) primer for STS 263, 3' end.			linear
ACCESSION	L15677			
VERSION	L15677.1	GI:290175		

```

PCR identification; PCR primer; STS.
2 of 2
Canis familiaris (dog)
Canis familiaris
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Carnivora; Fissipedia; Canidae; Canis.
1 (bases 1 to 20)
Ostrander,E.A., Sprague,G.F.Jr. and Rine,J.D.
Identification and characterization of dinucleotide repeat (CA)n
markers for genetic mapping in dog
Genomics (1993) In press
Original source text: Canis familiaris (library: E. Ostrander, in
pbluscript*) adult spleen DNA
Submitted by: Human Genome Center,
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory,
1 Cyclotron Road, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA
e-mail: EAOstrander@lbl.gov
PCR Buffer: PCR buffer (Perkin-Elmer/Cetus)
PCR Profile: Denaturation: 94 degrees C for 1.00 minute
Annealing: 55 or 59 degrees C for 0.45 minutes
Polymorization: 74 degrees C for 1.00 minutes
PCR Cycles: 33
Final Extension: 74 degrees C for 5.00 minutes.
Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
/organism="Canis familiaris"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9615"
/tissue_type="spleen"
/dev_stage="adult"
/tissue_lib="E. Ostrander, in pbluscript*"
primer_bind complement(1..20)
evidence=experimental
BASE COUNT 5 a 6 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 15 GTCGCCCTTCACGATGTGG 33
Db 2 GTCACCTCCAGATGTGG 20
RESULT 127
A32796/c
LOCUS 20 bp DNA linear PAT 09-JUL-1996
DEFINITION Synthetic detection primer for HIV1 pol region.
ACCESSION A32796
VERSION A32796.1 GI:1567644
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
METHOD FOR DETECTING A NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE BY SANDWICH
HYBRIDIZATION
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 9119812-A 96 26-DEC-1991;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT 7 a 3 c 7 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 170 TGGCCATTTCTCTGGCAAT 188
Db 19 TGGCCATTTCTCTGCTAAT 1

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RESULT 128
A94707/c
LOCUS A94707 20 bp DNA linear PAT 26-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from Patent WO9934783.
ACCESSION A94707
VERSION A94707.1 GI:6778972
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Rivier, M. and Michel, S.
TITLE USE OF PPAR- gamma ACTIVATORS IN DERMATOLOGY
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9934783-A 1 15-JUL-1999;
GALDERMA RESEARCH & DEV S N C (FR); RIVIER MICHEL (PR)
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 6 a 9 c 0 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1508 GCAAGATGGTGATGAATT 1526
Db 19 GGAAGATGGTGATGGGATT 1
RESULT 129
AR004341/c
LOCUS AR004341 20 bp DNA linear PAT 04-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 23 from patent US 5747241.
ACCESSION AR004341
VERSION AR004341.1 GI:3965220
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Miyamura, T., Saito, I., Harada, S. and Honda, Y.
TITLE Diagnostic reagent for hepatitis C
JOURNAL Patent: US 5747241-A 23 05-MAY-1998;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 6 a 7 c 3 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1004 GGATGCTGCTGCTGAAAC 1022
Db 19 GGATGATGCTGCTGATGC 1
RESULT 130
AR006832/c
LOCUS AR006832 20 bp DNA linear PAT 04-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 23 from patent US 5750331.
ACCESSION AR006832
VERSION AR006832.1 GI:3966316
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Miyamura, T., Saito, I., Harada, S. and Honda, Y.
TITLE Diagnostic reagent for hepatitis C
JOURNAL Patent: US 5750331-A 23 12-MAY-1998;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 6 a 7 c 3 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1004 GGATGCTGCTGCTGAAAC 1022
Db 19 GGATGATGCTGCTGATGC 1
RESULT 131
AR130128/c
LOCUS AR130128 20 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 31 from patent US 6187587.
ACCESSION AR130128
VERSION AR130128.1 GI:14118025
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Popoff, I., Brown-Driver, V. L. and Cowser, L. M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of e2f transcription factor 1 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6187587-A 31 13-FEB-2001;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 6 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1676 ACCTCTTTGCCAAGAGGC 1694
Db 20 AGCTCATTGCCAAGAGTC 2
RESULT 132
AR130838
LOCUS AR130838 20 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 89 from patent US 6190869.
ACCESSION AR130838
VERSION AR130838.1 GI:14119163
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Bennett, C. Frank, and Cowser, L. M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of protein Kinase C-theta expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6190869-A 89 20-FEB-2001;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 5 a 7 c 5 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 480 AACCTATGATGGGCTGGCC 498
Db 2 AACCTATCCAGGCTGGCC 20
RESULT 133
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ARI137461/c
LOCUS       ARI137461
DEFINITION Sequence 81 from patent US 6197507.
ACCESSION  ARI137461
VERSION    ARI137461.1 GI:14478970
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Berg, T., Tollerud, O., Kristien, and Nilsen, O.
TITLE     Genetic test for alpha-mannosidosis
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6197507-A 81 06-MAR-2001;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..20
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 9 g 1 t
            0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
            Query Match 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
            Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 CCTGGCCACTCTCTGCT 66
Db 19 CCGGCTCACTCTCTGCT 1

RESULT 134
LOCUS       ARI143185/c
DEFINITION Sequence 79 from patent US 6204055.
ACCESSION  ARI143185
VERSION    ARI143185.1 GI:15104471
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Dean, N.M. and Marcussen, E.G.
TITLE     Antisense inhibition of Fas mediated signaling
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6204055-A 79 20-MAR-2001;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..20
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 1 a 3 c 7 g 9 t
            0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
            Query Match 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
            Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1698 GGAGAGCCACCCGAGACA 1716
Db 20 GGAAATCAACCCGAGACA 2

RESULT 135
LOCUS       ARI150236
DEFINITION Sequence 312 from patent US 6228642.
ACCESSION  ARI150236
VERSION    ARI150236.1 GI:15114827
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Baker, B.F., Bennett, C., Frank., Butler, M.M. and Shanahan, W.R. Jr.
TITLE     Antisense oligonucleotide modulation of tumor necrosis
JOURNAL   factor-(alpha.) (TNF-(alpha.)) expression
FEATURES   Patent: US 6228642-A 312 08-MAY-2001;
            Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..20
            /organism="unknown"

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BASE COUNT 2 a 2 c 10 g 6 t
            0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
            Query Match 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
            Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 428 TGCCGCTGATGGTGTGGAT 446
Db 2 TGCCGCTGATGGTGTGGCT 20

RESULT 136
LOCUS       ARI158584/c
DEFINITION Sequence 206 from patent US 6251588.
ACCESSION  ARI158584
VERSION    ARI158584.1 GI:16220651
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Shannon, K.W., Wolber, P.K., Delenstarr, G.C., Webb, P.G. and
            Kincaid, R.H.
TITLE     Method for evaluating oligonucleotide probe sequences
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6251588-A 206 26-JUN-2001;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..20
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 1 a 1 c 7 g 11 t
            0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
            Query Match 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
            Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1706 CACCCACAGACAGACACAT 1724
Db 20 CACACCAGACAAAAACAT 2

RESULT 137
LOCUS       ARI158586/c
DEFINITION Sequence 208 from patent US 6251588.
ACCESSION  ARI158586
VERSION    ARI158586.1 GI:16220655
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Shannon, K.W., Wolber, P.K., Delenstarr, G.C., Webb, P.G. and
            Kincaid, R.H.
TITLE     Method for evaluating oligonucleotide probe sequences
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6251588-A 208 26-JUN-2001;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..20
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 0 a 1 c 7 g 12 t
            0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
            Query Match 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
            Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1705 CCACCCACAGACAGACACA 1723
Db 19 CCACACCAGACAAAAACA 1

RESULT 138
LOCUS       ARI174344/c
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 6306655.

```

ACCESSION AR174344  
VERSION AR174344.1 GI:17914664  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)

AUTHORS Monia,B.P., Butler,M.M. and Wyatt,J.  
TITLE Antisense inhibition of C/EBP alpha expression  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6306655-A 4 23-OCT-2001;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..20  
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 5 g 5 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1195 GTTTCATTGCTAGGAAC 1213  
Db 20 GTTTCATTCCAGGCAC 2

RESULT 139

LOCUS AR208379 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6383751.  
ACCESSION AR208379  
VERSION AR208379.1 GI:21509518  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)

AUTHORS Barendse,W.John.  
TITLE Assessing lipid metabolism  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383751-A 13 07-MAY-2002;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..20  
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 7 a 3 c 7 g 3 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1336 AACACAGAGATGCTGGAG 1354  
Db 1 AATCCGAGAGATGCTGGAG 19

RESULT 140

LOCUS AR221046 20 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 99 from patent US 6426188.  
ACCESSION AR221046  
VERSION AR221046.1 GI:23327931  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)

AUTHORS Wyatt,J.  
TITLE Antisense modulation of phosphorylase kinase alpha 1 expression  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6426188-A 99 30-JUL-2002;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..20  
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 6 g 4 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 1358 CCACCTACATGTATGAGTT 1376  
Db 19 CCACCTACGTGAGGAGTT 1

RESULT 141

LOCUS AR268230 20 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 6498035.  
ACCESSION AR268230  
VERSION AR268230.1 GI:29698504  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)

AUTHORS Wyatt,J.  
TITLE Antisense modulation of MEK3 expression  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6498035-A 22 24-DEC-2002;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..20  
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 3 a 8 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 978 ACCCCTTCTGGGCACTGTG 996  
Db 1 ACCCCTGCGGCAATGTG 19

RESULT 142

LOCUS AR268290 20 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 82 from patent US 6498035.  
ACCESSION AR268290  
VERSION AR268290.1 GI:29698565  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)

AUTHORS Wyatt,J.  
TITLE Antisense modulation of MEK3 expression  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6498035-A 82 24-DEC-2002;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..20  
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 5 g 5 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 401 CTGCTGACTTGACCAAGAA 419  
Db 2 CTGCTGACTGTCCAAAGAA 20

RESULT 143

LOCUS AR281503 20 bp mRNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 116 from patent US 6518411.  
ACCESSION AR281503  
VERSION AR281503.1 GI:29717190  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)

Unclassified.



```

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Murray,J.C. and Semina,E.
TITLE RGS compositions and therapeutic and diagnostic uses therefor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6518411-A 115 11-FEB-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 7 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 658 GGAACCCAGGCTCTGTGA 676
Db 2 GGAACCATGCTCTGTGA 20

RESULT 144
AR297534 AR297534 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS Sequence 9269 from patent US 6537751.
DEFINITION AR297534
ACCESSION AR297534
VERSION AR297534.1 GI:31684818
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 9259 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 3 c 8 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 428 TGCCGATGATGGGTAGAT 446
Db 1 TGCCGATGATGGGTAGAT 19

RESULT 145
AR313022/c AR313022 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS Sequence 3559 from patent US 6559294.
DEFINITION AR313022
ACCESSION AR313022
VERSION AR313022.1 GI:31706448
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Griffais,R., Hoiseth,S.K., Zagursky,R.J., Metcalf,B.J., Peek,J.A.,
Sankaran,B. and Fletcher,L.D.
TITLE Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6559294-A 3559 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 5 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 136 AAGTTCGTCAGCTTAGAAG 154
Db 1 AAGTTCGTCAGCTTAGAAG 154

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Db 20 AAGTTCGTCAGCTCAAAGG 2

RESULT 146
AR313106 AR313106 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS Sequence 3643 from patent US 6559294.
DEFINITION AR313106
ACCESSION AR313106
VERSION AR313106.1 GI:31706532
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Griffais,R., Hoiseth,S.K., Zagursky,R.J., Metcalf,B.J., Peek,J.A.,
Sankaran,B. and Fletcher,L.D.
TITLE Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6559294-A 3643 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 3 c 7 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 696 GGGAGGAGAAAGTGTCTCT 714
Db 1 GGGAGGAGAAAGTGTCTCT 19

RESULT 147
AR315508 AR315508 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS Sequence 6045 from patent US 6559294.
DEFINITION AR315508
ACCESSION AR315508
VERSION AR315508.1 GI:31708934
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Griffais,R., Hoiseth,S.K., Zagursky,R.J., Metcalf,B.J., Peek,J.A.,
Sankaran,B. and Fletcher,L.D.
TITLE Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6559294-A 6045 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 4 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1022 CACCTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
Db 2 CTCCTGAAGAGCTTCTTGC 20

RESULT 148
AR315701/c AR315701 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS Sequence 6238 from patent US 6559294.
DEFINITION AR315701
ACCESSION AR315701
VERSION AR315701.1 GI:31709127
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Griffais,R., Hoiseth,S.K., Zagursky,R.J., Metcalf,B.J., Peek,J.A.,

```

Sankaran,B. and Fletcher L.D.  
Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof  
Patent: US 655294-A 5238 06-MAY-2003;  
Location/Qualifiers

source  
1. .20

BASE COUNT 7 a 3 c 7 g 3 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1188 TCCCTGTGTTGCTTCT 1206

Db 20 TCCCTAGTTGAATGCT 2

RESULT 149

AR315774

LOCUS AR315774 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 6311 from patent US 6559294.  
ACCESSION AR315774

VERSION AR315774.1 GI:31709200

KEYWORDS Unknown.

SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)

AUTHORS Griffais,R., Holseth,S.K., Zagursky,R.J., Metcalf,B.J., Peek,J.A.,

Sankaran,B. and Fletcher L.D.

TITLE Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof

JOURNAL Patent: US 655294-A 5311 06-MAY-2003;

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1. .20

BASE COUNT 7 a 5 c 4 g 4 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1037 AAGCTGAAGGATTTCCA 1055

Db 2 AATCCGCAAGGATTTCCA 20

RESULT 150

AX073512

LOCUS AX073512 20 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from Patent WO0104317.  
ACCESSION AX073512

VERSION AX073512.1 GI:12709952

KEYWORDS Riemerella anatipestifer

SOURCE Riemerella anatipestifer

ORGANISM Riemerella anatipestifer

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Frey J. and Sumathi, S.

TITLE omp a gene for an outer membrane protein of Riemerella

JOURNAL anatipestifer and methods of use

Patent: WO 0104317-A 11 18-JAN-2001;

Institute of Molecular Agrobiolgy (SG)

Location/Qualifiers

source 1. .20

BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1037 AAGCTGAAGGATTTCCA 1055

Db 2 AATCCGCAAGGATTTCCA 20

Qy 1636 GCCCAGAGCTGAAGGACA 1654

Db 1 GCCCAGGAAGCTGTAGGACA 19

RESULT 151

AX167846

LOCUS AX167846 20 bp DNA linear PAT 03-JUL-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 30 from Patent WO0142307.  
ACCESSION AX167846

VERSION AX167846.1 GI:14597165

KEYWORDS synthetic construct

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Saito,K., Ohe,N. and Satoh,H.

TITLE Mutant er\_g(a) and test systems for transactivation

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0142307-A 30 14-JUN-2001;

Sumitomo Chemical Company, Limited (JP)

Location/Qualifiers

source 1. .20

BASE COUNT 3 a 9 c 4 g 4 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 190 CTTTTCGCAAGCGCGCTC 208

Db 2 CTTTTCGCAAGCGCGCTC 20

RESULT 152

AX194500

LOCUS AX194500 20 bp DNA linear PAT 28-AUG-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 100 from Patent WO0151500.  
ACCESSION AX194500

VERSION AX194500.1 GI:15385156

KEYWORDS synthetic construct

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Klinman,D., Ishii,K. and Verthelyi,D.

TITLE Oligodeoxynucleotide and its use to induce an immune response

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0151500-A 100 19-JUL-2001;

Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (US)

Location/Qualifiers

source 1. .20

BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 11 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 441 GTGGATCCACGAGGGGG 459

Db 2 GTGCATCGACGAGGGGG 20

RESULT 153

AX293574/c

LOCUS AX293574 20 bp DNA linear PAT 21-NOV-2001

```

DEFINITION Sequence 5336 from Patent WO0179548.
ACCESSION AX293574
VERSION AX293574.1 GI:17055257
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Barany,F., Zirvi,M., Gerry,N.P., Favis,R. and Kliman,R.
TITLE Method of designing addressable array for detection of nucleic acid
JOURNAL sequence differences using ligase detection reaction
Patent: WO 0179548-A 5336 25-OCT-2001;
CORNELL RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="Hypothetical Probe Sequence"
BASE COUNT 5 a 10 c 3 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1089 GGAGTTTGCTGGTTCATT 1107
Db 19 GGAGCTGGCTGGTTCATT 1
RESULT 154
AX294202
LOCUS AX294202 20 bp DNA linear PAT 21-NOV-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 5964 from Patent WO0179548.
ACCESSION AX294202
VERSION AX294202.1 GI:17055885
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Barany,F., Zirvi,M., Gerry,N.P., Favis,R. and Kliman,R.
TITLE Method of designing addressable array for detection of nucleic acid
JOURNAL sequence differences using ligase detection reaction
Patent: WO 0179548-A 5964 25-OCT-2001;
CORNELL RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="Hypothetical Probe Sequence"
BASE COUNT 5 a 6 c 6 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1418 CGGTGATAGGAGACACCGG 1436
Db 2 CTGCCATAGGAGACACCGG 20
RESULT 155
AX352202
LOCUS AX352202 20 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 498 from Patent WO0193902.
ACCESSION AX352202
VERSION AX352202.1 GI:18617485
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

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REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mond,J.J., Flora,M. and Kliman,D.M.
TITLE Immunostimulatory rna/dna hybrid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0193902-A 498 13-DEC-2001;
Biosynexus Incorporated (US)
FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="Synthetic HDR"
BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 11 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 441 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGGG 459
Db 2 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGGG 20
RESULT 156
AX352213
LOCUS AX352213 20 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 509 from Patent WO0193902.
ACCESSION AX352213
VERSION AX352213.1 GI:18617496
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mond,J.J., Flora,M. and Kliman,D.M.
TITLE Immunostimulatory rna/dna hybrid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0193902-A 509 13-DEC-2001;
Biosynexus Incorporated (US)
FEATURES
source
1..20
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="Synthetic HDR"
BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 11 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 441 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGGG 459
Db 2 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGGG 20
RESULT 157
AX352246
LOCUS AX352246 20 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 542 from Patent WO0193902.
ACCESSION AX352246
VERSION AX352246.1 GI:18617529
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mond,J.J., Flora,M. and Kliman,D.M.
TITLE Immunostimulatory rna/dna hybrid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0193902-A 542 13-DEC-2001;
Biosynexus Incorporated (US)
FEATURES
source
1..20
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

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/db xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="Synthetic HDR"
3 a 4 c 11 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 441 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGG 459
Db 2 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGG 20

RESULT 158
AX406950
LOCUS AX406950 20 bp DNA linear PAT 14-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO222875.
ACCESSION AX406950
VERSION AX406950.1 GI:21439825
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Goldstein,S.A.
TITLE Polymorphisms associated with cardiac arrhythmia
JOURNAL Patent: WO 022875-A 12 21-MAR-2002;
YALE UNIVERSITY (US)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="PCR amplification primer"
10 a 4 c 2 g 4 t
BASE COUNT 10 a 4 c 2 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 343 AAGGAGAACATTCCTCTCA 361
Db 1 AAGGAGAACATTCCTCA 19

RESULT 159
AX657354/c
LOCUS AX657354 20 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from Patent WO2100896.
ACCESSION AX657354
VERSION AX657354.1 GI:29160084
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS dalla Venezia,N.L., Magnard,C.M., Lenoir,G.M. and Sinilnikova-Erard,O.
TITLE Method for diagnosing cancer susceptibility
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02100896-A 67 19-DEC-2002;
CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS) (FR);
UNIVERSITE CLAUDE BERNARD - LYON 1 (FR)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="amorce PCR"
3 a 3 c 6 g 8 t
BASE COUNT 3 a 3 c 6 g 8 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 827 AGCAATGCTATCACTGC 845
Db 20 AGCAATGTAACCACTGC 2

RESULT 160
AX713040/c
LOCUS AX713040 20 bp DNA linear PAT 11-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO03018816.
ACCESSION AX713040
VERSION AX713040.1 GI:29823648
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Xiao,Y.
TITLE Regulation of human deamk11-like serine/threonine protein kinase
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03018816-A 12 06-MAR-2003;
Bayer Aktiengesellschaft (DE)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="synthetic construct"
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="primer 1"
3 a 7 c 3 g 7 t
BASE COUNT 3 a 7 c 3 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 436 ATGGTGATCCACGGAG 454
Db 19 ATGGTGATCCACAGAG 1

RESULT 161
BD083494
LOCUS BD083494 20 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Reagents and methods useful for detecting diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.
ACCESSION BD083494.1 GI:22629104
VERSION BD083494
KEYWORDS JP 200152238-A/35.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Medel,P.A.B., Cohen,M., Colpitts,T.L., Friedman,P.N., Gordon,J., Granados,E.N., Hayden,M., Hodges,S.C., Klass,M.R., Kratochvil,J.D., Rapp,L.R., Russell,J.C. and Stroupe,S.D.
TITLE Reagents and methods useful for detecting diseases of the gastrointestinal tract
JOURNAL Patent: JP 200152238-A 35 13-NOV-2001;
ABBOTT LABORATORIES
COMMENT PN JP 200152238-A/35
PD 13-NOV-2001
PF 30-MAR-1998 JP 1998541909
PR 31-MAR-1997 US 08/828855
PI PATRICIA A BILLING MEDEL, MAURICE COHEN, TRACEY L COLPITTS, PAULA N FRIEDMAN, JULIAN GORDON, EDWARD N GRANADOS, MARK HAYDEN, STEVEN C HODGES, MICHAEL R KLAS, JON D KRATOCHVIL, LISA ROBERTS RAPP, JOHN C PI RUSSELL, STEPHEN D STROUPE
PC C12Q1/68, C07K14/47, C12N5/10, C07K16/00, G01N33/574, A61K38/17 CC
Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
Location/Qualifiers

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source          1. .20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
2 t
BASE COUNT      7 a      3 c      8 g      2 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1472 TAAAGAGGGTGCTCAGA 1490
Db 2 TCARAGAGGGTGCCACAGA 20

RESULT 162
BD083496/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Reagents and methods useful for detecting diseases of the
gastrointestinal tract.
ACCESSION
BD083496
VERSION
JP 2001522238-A/37.
KEYWORDS
synthetic construct
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS
Medel,P.A.B., Cohen,M., Colpitts,T.L., Friedman,P.N., Gordon,J.,
Granados,E.N., Hayden,M., Hodges,S.C., Klass,M.R., Kratochvil,J.D.,
Rapp,L.R., Russell,J.C. and Stroupe,S.D.
TITLE
Reagents and methods useful for detecting diseases of the
gastrointestinal tract
JOURNAL
Patent: JP 2001522238-A 37 13-NOV-2001;
COMMENT
ABBOTT LABORATORIES
PN JP 2001522238-A/37
PD 13-NOV-2001
PF 30-MAR-1998 JP 1998541909
PR 31-MAR-1997 US 08/828855
PT PATRICIA A BILLING MEDEL,MAURICE COHEN,TRACEY L COLPITTS,PAULA
FRIEDMAN,
PI JULIAN GORDON,EDWARD N GRANADOS,MARK HAYDEN,STEVEN C HODGES,
PI MICHAEL R KLASS,JON D KRATOCHVIL,LISA ROBERTS RAPP,JOHN C PI
RUSSELL,
PI STEPHEN D STROUPE
PC C12Q1/68,C07K14/47,C12N5/10,C07K16/00,G01N33/574,A61K38/17 CC
Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
FEATURES
source
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
7 t
BASE COUNT      2 a      8 c      3 g      7 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1472 TAAAGAGGGTGCTCAGA 1490
Db 19 TCARAGAGGGTGCCACAGA 1

RESULT 163
BD086079
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Assessment of lipid metabolic action.
ACCESSION
BD086079
VERSION
BD086079.1 GI:22631689
KEYWORDS
JP 2001521752-A/13.
SOURCE
Bos taurus (cow)

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ORGANISM
Bos taurus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Cetartiodactyla; Ruminantia; Pecora; Bovoides;
Bovidae; Bovinae; Bos.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS
John.W.
TITLE
Assessment of lipid metabolic action
JOURNAL
Patent: JP 2001521752-A 13 13-NOV-2001;
COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION, MEAT
AND LIVESTOCK AUSTRALIA LTD
COMMENT
OS Bos taurus (bovine)
PN JP 2001521752-A/13
PD 13-NOV-2001
PF 23-OCT-1998 JP 2000519103
PR 30-OCT-1997 AU PP 0120
PI WILLIAM JOHN
PC C12Q1/68,A01K67/00/C12N15/09,C12N15/00
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Assessment of lipid metabolic action
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .20
/organism="Bos taurus (bovine)".
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source
1. .20
/organism="Bos taurus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9913"
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BASE COUNT      7 a      3 c      7 g      3 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1336 AACCCAGAGATGCTGGAG 1354
Db 1 AATCCGAGAGATGCTGGAG 19

RESULT 164
BD090249
LOCUS
DEFINITION
A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION
BD090249
VERSION
BD090249.1 GI:22635859
KEYWORDS
JP 2001321190-A/2493.
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS
Soeda,E.
TITLE
A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL
Patent: JP 2001321190-A 2493 20-NOV-2001;
THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
GENOTECHS
COMMENT
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001321190-A/2493
PD 20-NOV-2001
PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
PI EIICHI SOEDA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
C12N15/00
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .20
/organism="Artificial Sequence".
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
5 a      2 c      9 g      4 t
BASE COUNT

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RESULT 168
E13795
LOCUS      E13795          20 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 27-APR-1998
DEFINITION PCR primer for discriminating genotype 6a of HCV (Hepatitis C
virus).
ACCESSION E13795
VERSION   E13795.1 GI:3252563
KEYWORDS  JP 1997234072-A/47.
SOURCE    unidentified
ORGANISM  unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Ono,T., Mukaide,M., Hikichi,K. and Mizogami,M.
TITLE      NEW OLIGONUCLEOTIDE, PRIMER FOR DISCRIMINATION IN GENOTYPE OF
HEPATITIS C VIRUS COMPRISING THE SAME AND DISCRIMINATION IN
GENOTYPE OF HEPATITIS C VIRUS BY USING THE PRIMER
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 1997234072-A 47 09-SEP-1997;
S R L:KK
COMMENT   OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1997234072-A/47
PD 09-SEP-1997
PF 01-FEB-1996 JP 1996038875
PR 01-FEB-1995 JP 95P 35997, 30-DEC-1995 JP 95P 352511 PI
ONO TOMOYOSHI, MUKAIDE MASAKAZU, HIKICHI KAZUMASA, PI MIZOGAMI
MASAFUMI
PC C12N15/09,C07H21/04,C12Q1/68,C12Q1/70,(C12N15/09,C12R1:92); CC
strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
CC hypothetical: No;
CC anti-sense: No; Location/Qualifiers
FH Key
FT source 1..20
FT misc_feature 1..20 /organism='Artificial sequences' FT
FT /notes='Primer,OMM260'.
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 7 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred.No.2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1453 GTCCTTGGGGCCCCATTTT 1471
Db 2 GTCATTGGGGCCCCCAATGT 20
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred.No.2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1453 GTCCTTGGGGCCCCATTTT 1471
Db 2 GTCATTGGGGCCCCCAATGT 20

RESULT 169
E16991
LOCUS      E16991          20 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 28-JUL-1999
DEFINITION Antisense primer for detection of major- and minor-bcr.
ACCESSION E16991
VERSION   E16991.1 GI:5711674
KEYWORDS  JP 1998229899-A/6.
SOURCE    unidentified
ORGANISM  unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Kobayashi,M., Kawaguchi,R., Segawa,M. and Takarada,Y.
TITLE      PRIMER FOR DETECTING BCR/ABL TYPE CHIMERA MESSENGER RNA, AND
DETECTION OF BCR/ABL TYPE CHIMERA MESSENGER RNA AND USING THE SAME
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 1998229899-A 6 02-SEP-1998;
S R L:KK, TOYOBO CO LTD
COMMENT   OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1998229899-A/6
PD 02-SEP-1998

PF 21-FEB-1997 JP 1997054092
PI KOBAYASHI MASARU, KAWAGUCHI RYUJI, SEGAWA MASAYA, PI
TAKARADA YUTAKA
PC C12Q1/68,G01N33/50//C12N15/09;
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear; Location/Qualifiers
FH Key
FT source 1..20
FT /organism='Artificial sequences'.
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 4 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred.No.2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 721 GTTTTGTCCTCCATTGGCCA 739
Db 2 GTGTTATCTCCACTGGCCA 20

RESULT 170
I84299/c
LOCUS      I84299          20 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 04-APR-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 70 from patent US 5695926.
ACCESSION I84299
VERSION   I84299.1 GI:3021819
KEYWORDS  Unknown.
SOURCE    Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Cros,P., Allibert,P., Mallet,F., Mabilat,C. and Mandrand,B.
TITLE      Sandwich hybridization assays using very short capture probes
noncovalently bound to a hydrophobic support
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5695926-A 70 09-DEC-1997;
Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES
source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 7 a 3 c 7 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred.No.2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 170 TGGCCATTTTCTCTGGGAAT 188
Db 19 TGGCCATCTTCTCTGTAAT 1

RESULT 171
DOGCKWA
LOCUS      DOGCKWA          20 bp      DNA          linear          STS 11-APR-1996
DEFINITION Canis familiaris creatine kinase-muscle (CKM) STS DNA, 5' primer,
sequence tagged site.
ACCESSION L77480
VERSION   L77480.1 GI:1361679
KEYWORDS  STS; PCR identification; PCR primer; creatine kinase; sequence
tagged site; universal mammalian STS.
SOURCE    Canis familiaris (dog)
ORGANISM  Canis familiaris
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Carnivora; Fissipedia; Canidae; Canis.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Venter,P.J., Brouillette,J.A., Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan,V. and Brewer,G.D.
TITLE      Gene-specific universal mammalian sequence-tagged sites:
application to the canine genome
JOURNAL   Unpublished (1996)

```

COMMENT  
Original source text: Canis familiaris DNA.  
Gene-specific universal mammalian sequence-tagged site for CKM.  
Primer for the 5' end is in exon 2. Human product is 1479 bp.  
canine product is 553 bp.  
PCR conditions: 0.5 min, 94 C, 1 min, 59 C, 3 min, 72 C, 35 cycles.  
Location/Qualifiers

FEATURES  
source  
1..20  
/organism="Canis familiaris"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9615"

STS  
primer\_bind  
Complement(1..20)  
/note="PCR primer binding site"  
/evidence=experimental

BASE COUNT 8 a 3 c 8 g 1 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 AGAAGCTGAAGGACAAAGA 1658  
Db 2 AGAAGCTGGGCAACGA 20  
|||||

RESULT 172  
AR056134  
LOCUS AR056134 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999  
DEFINITION Sequence 338 from patent US 5837542.  
ACCESSION AR056134  
VERSION AR056134.1 GI:5981711  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)  
AUTHORS Grimm, S., Stinchcomb, D.T., McSwiggen, J., Sullivan, S. and Draper, K.G.  
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 338 17-NOV-1998;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..15  
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 3 g 5 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 872 TCATGGTTCACCTGC 885  
Db 1 TCATGGTTCACCTGC 14  
|||||

RESULT 173  
AR113892  
LOCUS AR113892 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 338 from patent US 6132967.  
ACCESSION AR113892  
VERSION AR113892.1 GI:14094214  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)  
AUTHORS Grimm, S., Stinchcomb, D.T., McSwiggen, J., Sullivan, S. and Draper, K.G.  
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 338 17-OCT-2000;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..15  
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 3 g 5 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 872 TCATGGTTCACCTGC 885  
Db 1 TCATGGTTCACCTGC 14  
|||||

RESULT 174  
AX633151  
LOCUS AX633151 15 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 290 from Patent EP1260586.  
ACCESSION AX633151  
VERSION AX633151.1 GI:28468765  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE unidentified  
ORGANISM unidentified  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Stinchcomb, D.T., Dudycz, L.W., Chowrira, B., Grimm, S., Dizenzo, A., Karpeisky, A., Draper, K.G., Kisch, K., Matulic-Adamic, J., McSwiggen, J.A., Modak, A., Pavco, P., Beigelman, L., Sullivan, S.M., Sweedler, D., Thompson, J.D., Tracz, D., Usman, N., Wincott, F.E. and Woolf, T.  
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 290 27-NOV-2002;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..15  
/organism="unidentified"  
/mol\_type="mRNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:32644"

BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 3 g 5 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 872 TCATGGTTCACCTGC 885  
Db 1 TCATGGTTCACCTGC 14  
|||||

RESULT 175  
AR072182  
LOCUS AR072182 16 bp DNA linear PAT 18-FEB-2000  
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from patent US 5912415.  
ACCESSION AR072182  
VERSION AR072182.1 GI:7223070  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)  
AUTHORS Olszewski, N.E. and Jacobsen, S.E.  
TITLE Arabidopsis spinly gene, methods of identification and use  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5912415-A 9 15-JUN-1999;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..16  
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 6 a 2 c 5 g 3 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 16;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1340 ACAGAGATGCTGGA 1353  
Db 2 ACAGAGATGCTGGA 15  
|||||



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RESULT 176
AR054597
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from patent US 5837447.
ACCESSION AR054597
VERSION AR054597.1 GI:5980174
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Russo, A.F. and Tverberg, L.A.
TITLE Calcitonin and calcitonin-gene related peptide enhancer element and associated DNA binding proteins
JOURNAL Patent: US 5976788-A 1 02-NOV-1999;
FEATURES
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1. .18
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 6 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 234 GCAGCCTGCAGAAC 247
Db 4 GCAGCCTGCAGAAC 17
RESULT 177
AX727478/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 5165 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX727478
VERSION AX727478.1 GI:30506821
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Russo, A.F., Lanigan, T.M. and Tverberg, L.A.
TITLE Calcitonin/calcitonin gene related peptide enhancer element and associated DNA binding proteins
JOURNAL Patent: US 6159735-A 1 12-DEC-2000;
FEATURES
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1. .17
BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 559 TTCTTCAGCAGG 572
Db 17 TTCTTCAGCAGG 4
RESULT 178
AR082776/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 5976788.
ACCESSION AR082776
VERSION AR082776.1 GI:10009566
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 7185 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1. .18
BASE COUNT 1 a 7 c 2 g 8 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Russo, A.F. and Tverberg, L.A.
TITLE Calcitonin and calcitonin-gene related peptide enhancer element and associated DNA binding proteins
JOURNAL Patent: US 5976788-A 1 02-NOV-1999;
FEATURES
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1. .18
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 153 AGGATTGCACAGC 166
Db 18 AGGATTGCACAGC 5
RESULT 179
AR121555/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6159735.
ACCESSION AR121555
VERSION AR121555.1 GI:14105131
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Russo, A.F., Lanigan, T.M. and Tverberg, L.A.
TITLE Calcitonin/calcitonin gene related peptide enhancer element and associated DNA binding proteins
JOURNAL Patent: US 6159735-A 1 12-DEC-2000;
FEATURES
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1. .18
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 153 AGGATTGCACAGC 166
Db 18 AGGATTGCACAGC 5
RESULT 180
AR295450/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 7185 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR295450
VERSION AR295450.1 GI:31682734
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 7185 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1. .18
BASE COUNT 1 a 7 c 2 g 8 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 1487 CAGAGAGGAGATC 1500
Db 18 CAGAGAGGAGATC 5

RESULT 181
LOCUS I28205/c
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 5569604.
ACCESSION I28205
VERSION I28205.1 GI:1818981
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Russo,A.F., Lanigan,T.M. and Tverberg,L.A.
TITLE Calcitonin/calcitonin gene related peptide enhancer element and
associated DNA binding proteins
JOURNAL Patent: US 5569604-A 1 29-OCT-1996;
FEATURES
source
1. .18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 153 AGGATTGTCACAGC 166
Db 18 AGGATTGTCACAGC 5

RESULT 182
LOCUS AX082054
DEFINITION Sequence 298 from Patent WO0109183.
ACCESSION AX082054
VERSION AX082054.1 GI:13170862
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Brinkmann,U., Hoffmeyer,S., Eichelbaum,M. and Roots,I.
TITLE Polymorphisms in the human mdr-1 gene and their use in diagnostic
and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0109183-A 298 08-FEB-2001;
EPIDAUROS AG Biotechnologie Aktiengesellschaft (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="synthetic"
BASE COUNT 7 a 4 c 1 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 AAATGCTATCACT 843
Db 2 AAATGCTATCACT 15

RESULT 183
LOCUS AX082055/c
DEFINITION Sequence 299 from Patent WO0109183.
ACCESSION AX082055
VERSION AX082055.1 GI:29563068
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Heinrich,G. and Kerb,R.

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VERSION AX082055.1 GI:13170863
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Brinkmann,U., Hoffmeyer,S., Eichelbaum,M. and Roots,I.
TITLE Polymorphisms in the human mdr-1 gene and their use in diagnostic
and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0109183-A 299 08-FEB-2001;
EPIDAUROS AG Biotechnologie Aktiengesellschaft (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="synthetic"
BASE COUNT 7 a 1 c 4 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 AAATGCTATCACT 843
Db 18 AAATGCTATCACT 5

RESULT 184
LOCUS AX706644
DEFINITION Sequence 341 from Patent WO03013534.
ACCESSION AX706644
VERSION AX706644.1 GI:29563067
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
Heinrich,G. and Kerb,R.
TITLE Methods for the treatment of cancer with irinotecan based on CYP3A5
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03013534-A 341 20-FEB-2003;
EPIDAUROS Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .19
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 7 a 4 c 1 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 AAATGCTATCACT 843
Db 2 AAATGCTATCACT 15

RESULT 185
LOCUS AX706645/c
DEFINITION Sequence 342 from Patent WO03013534.
ACCESSION AX706645
VERSION AX706645.1 GI:29563068
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
Heinrich,G. and Kerb,R.

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TITLE      Methods for the treatment of cancer with irinotecan based on CYP3A5
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03013534-A 342 20-FEB-2003;
           Epidauros Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES   1..19
           /organism="Homo sapiens"
           /mol_type="genomic DNA"
           /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 7 a 1 c 4 g 7 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
Db      18 AAATTGCTATCACT 5

RESULT 186
LOCUS      AX707574      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 341 from Patent WO03013536.
ACCESSION  AX707574
VERSION     AX707574.1 GI:29563747
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Heinrich, G. and Kerb, R.
TITLE       Methods for treatment of cancer using irinotecan based on UGT1A1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03013536-A 341 20-FEB-2003;
           Epidauros Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES    1..19
           Location/Qualifiers
           source
           /organism="Homo sapiens"
           /mol_type="genomic DNA"
           /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 7 a 4 c 1 g 7 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
Db      2 AAATTGCTATCACT 15

RESULT 187
LOCUS      AX707575/c      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 342 from Patent WO03013536.
ACCESSION  AX707575
VERSION     AX707575.1 GI:29563748
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Heinrich, G. and Kerb, R.
TITLE       Methods for treatment of cancer using irinotecan based on UGT1A1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03013536-A 342 20-FEB-2003;
           Epidauros Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES    1..19
           Location/Qualifiers
           source
           /organism="Homo sapiens"
           /mol_type="genomic DNA"
           /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 7 a 1 c 4 g 7 t

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```

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
Db      18 AAATTGCTATCACT 5

RESULT 188
LOCUS      I14060/c      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 26-SEP-1995
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from patent US 544167.
ACCESSION  I14060
VERSION     I14060.1 GI:996483
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS     Pattersson, K.S.I.
TITLE       Variant luteinizing hormone encoding DNA
JOURNAL     Patent: US 544167-A 9 22-AUG-1995;
           Location/Qualifiers
           source
           /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 0 a 10 c 3 g 6 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1425 AGGAGACCCACGGG 1438
Db      14 AGGAGACCCACGGG 1

RESULT 189
LOCUS      AR292797/c      20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4532 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION  AR292797
VERSION     AR292797.1 GI:31680081
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS     Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.
TITLE       Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
           disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6537751-A 4532 25-MAR-2003;
           Location/Qualifiers
           source
           /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 11 a 3 c 5 g 1 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      707 GTGTCTCTGTCTT 720
Db      16 GTGTCTCTGTCTT 3

RESULT 190
LOCUS      AR305792      20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6548245.
ACCESSION  AR305792
VERSION     AR305792.1 GI:31695412

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KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE         Unknown.
ORGANISM       Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS       Lilly,C.M., Luster,A.D. and Drazen,J.M.
TITLE         Methods for diagnosis, prediction and treatment of asthma and other
              inflammatory conditions based on eotaxin coding sequence
              polymorphism
JOURNAL       Patent: US 6548245-A 2 15-APR-2003;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
              1..20
              7 a 9 c 2 g 2 t
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT    7 a 9 c 2 g 2 t
Query Match   0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 854 AAACCACCACTCT 867
Db 3 AAACCACCACTCT 16

RESULT 191
AX038745      20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 16-NOV-2000
LOCUS         AX038745
DEFINITION    Sequence 1 from Patent WO0061728.
ACCESSION     AX038745
VERSION       AX038745.1 GI:11228090
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE        synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
ORGANISM      .
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS       Dunlop,J., Kelsell,D.P. and Gerst-Talas,U.
TITLE         Enzyme
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 0061728-A 1 19-OCT-2000;
              DUNLOP JOHN (ES); KELSELL DAVID PETER (GB); GERST TALAS ULVI (GB)
              ; QUEEN MARY & WESTFIELD COLLEGE (GB)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
              1..20
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
              /note="Primer"
BASE COUNT    6 a 4 c 6 g 4 t
Query Match   0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1686 CAAGAAGGCAGTGG 1699
Db 1 CAAGAAGGCAGTGG 14

RESULT 192
A64834/c
LOCUS         A64834
DEFINITION    Sequence 10 from Patent WO9730178.
ACCESSION     A64834
VERSION       A64834.1 GI:4530825
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE        unidentified
              unclassified.
ORGANISM      .
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS       Neri,C., Cann,H.M. and Cohen,D.
TITLE         DIAGNOSING TRINUCLEOTIDE REPEAT DISEASES AND GENES INVOLVED THEREIN
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 9730178-A 10 21-AUG-1997;
              FOUNDATION JEAN DAUSSET CEPH (FR)
              Other publication FR 2745007 19970822.
COMMENT

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FEATURES      source
              Location/Qualifiers
              1..17
              /organism="unidentified"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32644"
              /clone_lib="EQUE: RSEAU I.M.A.G.E., LAWRENCE LIVERMORE"
BASE COUNT    7 a 4 g 2 t
Query Match   0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 758 CCATTTCGAGGTGGC 774
Db 17 CCATTTCGAGGTGGC 1

RESULT 193
AR029848      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-SEP-1999
LOCUS         AR029848
DEFINITION    Sequence 37 from patent US 5861244.
ACCESSION     AR029848
VERSION       AR029848.1 GI:5943062
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE        Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS       Wang,C.-G. and Hepburn,A.G.
TITLE         Genetic sequence assay using DNA triple strand formation
JOURNAL       Patent: US 5861244-A 37 19-JAN-1999;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
              1..17
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT    10 a 0 c 7 g 0 t
Query Match   0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 893 AGAAGACGGAGAGGAG 909
Db 1 AGAAGACGGAGAGGAG 17

RESULT 194
AR039737/c
LOCUS         AR039737
DEFINITION    Sequence 585 from patent US 5807743.
ACCESSION     AR039737
VERSION       AR039737.1 GI:5959100
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE        Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS       Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.A.
TITLE         Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes
JOURNAL       Patent: US 5807743-A 585 15-SEP-1998;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
              1..17
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT    2 a 6 c 1 g 8 t
Query Match   0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1646 TGAAGGACAAAGAGTA 1662
Db 17 TGAAGGACAAAGAGTA 1

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RESULT 195
AR039741/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 589 from patent US 5807743.
ACCESSION AR039741
VERSION AR039741.1 GI:5959104
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.A.
TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 589 15-SEP-1998;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 3 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1640 AGAAGCTGAAGGACAAA 1656
Db 17 AGCAGCTGAAGGACTAA 1
RESULT 196
AR046544
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 1337 from patent US 5817796.
ACCESSION AR046544
VERSION AR046544.1 GI:5968009
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE C-myb ribozymes having 2'-5'-linked adenylyate residues
JOURNAL Patent: US 5817796-A 1337 06-OCT-1998;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 6 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1599 GGAAGGGTATCTGCAGA 1615
Db 1 GGAAGGCTACCTGCAGA 17
RESULT 197
AR057459
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 1663 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR057459
VERSION AR057459.1 GI:5983036
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 1663 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 3 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1027 GAAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043
Db 1 GAAGCTCTTCAAGCTGA 17
RESULT 198
AR057807
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 2011 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR057807
VERSION AR057807.1 GI:5983384
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 2011 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1027 GAAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043
Db 1 GAAGCTCTTCAAGCTGA 17
RESULT 199
AR060333/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5840556.
ACCESSION AR060333
VERSION AR060333.1 GI:5986783
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Briggs,R.E. and Tatum,F.M.
TITLE Molecular genetic construction of vaccine strains of pasteurallaceae
JOURNAL Patent: US 5840556-A 2 24-NOV-1998;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 0 a 6 c 3 g 8 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 411 GACCAAGAAAAACAGGC 427
Db 17 GAGCAGGAAAAACAGGC 1
RESULT 200
AR115217
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LOCUS AR115217 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 1663 from patent US 6132967.  
ACCESSION AR115217  
VERSION AR115217.1 GI:14095539  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.  
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 1663 17-OCT-2000;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..17  
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 4 g 4 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1027 GAAGCTCTCAAGCTGA 1043  
Db 1 GAAGCTCTCAAGCTGA 17  
RESULT 201  
LOCUS AR115565 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 2011 from patent US 6132967.  
ACCESSION AR115565  
VERSION AR115565.1 GI:14095887  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.  
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 2011 17-OCT-2000;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..17  
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 4 g 4 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1027 GAAGCTCTCAAGCTGA 1043  
Db 1 GAAGCTCTCAAGCTGA 17  
RESULT 202  
LOCUS AR187377/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 2865 from patent US 6346398.  
ACCESSION AR187377  
VERSION AR187377.1 GI:20233342  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.  
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2865 12-FEB-2002;  
LOCUS AR187379 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 2867 from patent US 6346398.  
ACCESSION AR187379  
VERSION AR187379.1 GI:20233344  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.  
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2867 12-FEB-2002;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..17  
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 2 g 6 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1035 TCAAGCTGAAAGGAATT 1051  
Db 17 TCAGGCTGAATGAATT 1  
RESULT 204  
LOCUS AR187379/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 2867 from patent US 6346398.  
ACCESSION AR187379  
VERSION AR187379.1 GI:20233344  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.  
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2867 12-FEB-2002;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..17  
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 2 g 6 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1035 TCAAGCTGAAAGGAATT 1051  
Db 17 TCAGGCTGAATGAATT 1  
RESULT 205  
LOCUS AR187379 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 2867 from patent US 6346398.  
ACCESSION AR187379  
VERSION AR187379.1 GI:20233344  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.  
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2867 12-FEB-2002;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..17  
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 2 g 6 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1034 TTCAGGCTGAAGGAAT 1050  
Db 17 TTCAGGCTGAATGAAT 1  
RESULT 205

LOCUS AR187378 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 2866 from patent US 6346398.  
ACCESSION AR187378  
VERSION AR187378.1 GI:20233343  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.  
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2866 12-FEB-2002;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..17  
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 2 g 6 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1036 CAAGCTGAAGGAATT 1052  
Db 17 CAGGCTGAATGAATT 1  
RESULT 203  
LOCUS AR187378/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 2866 from patent US 6346398.  
ACCESSION AR187378  
VERSION AR187378.1 GI:20233343  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.  
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2866 12-FEB-2002;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..17  
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 2 g 6 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1035 TCAAGCTGAAAGGAATT 1051  
Db 17 TCAGGCTGAATGAATT 1  
RESULT 204  
LOCUS AR187379/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 2867 from patent US 6346398.  
ACCESSION AR187379  
VERSION AR187379.1 GI:20233344  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.  
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2867 12-FEB-2002;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..17  
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 2 g 6 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1035 TCAAGCTGAAAGGAATT 1051  
Db 17 TCAGGCTGAATGAATT 1  
RESULT 205  
LOCUS AR187379 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 2867 from patent US 6346398.  
ACCESSION AR187379  
VERSION AR187379.1 GI:20233344  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.  
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2867 12-FEB-2002;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..17  
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 2 g 6 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1034 TTCAGGCTGAAGGAAT 1050  
Db 17 TTCAGGCTGAATGAAT 1  
RESULT 205

AR192603/c  
 LOCUS AR192603 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 8091 from patent US 6346398.  
 ACCESSION AR192603  
 VERSION AR192603.1 GI:20238568  
 KEYWORDS Unknown.  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unknown.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
 AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.  
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 8091 12-FEB-2002;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..17  
 BASE COUNT 3 a 2 c 4 g 8 t  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1394 TCTCATCAGACATGAA 1410  
 Db 17 TCTCATCAGACAGAAA 1  
 RESULT 206  
 LOCUS AR286418 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 790 from patent US 6528640.  
 ACCESSION AR286418  
 VERSION AR286418.1 GI:29724014  
 KEYWORDS Unknown.  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unknown.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
 AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A., Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.  
 TITLE Synthetic ribonucleic acids with RNase activity  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6528640-A 790 04-MAR-2003;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..17  
 BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 8 g 1 t  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1561 GGGGAAGGCGTCCCCA 1577  
 Db 1 GGGGAGCGCGTCCCCA 17  
 RESULT 207  
 LOCUS AX217358/c 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001  
 DEFINITION Sequence 2800 from Patent WO0159103.  
 ACCESSION AX217358  
 VERSION AX217358.1 GI:15527419  
 KEYWORDS synthetic construct  
 SOURCE synthetic construct  
 ORGANISM synthetic construct  
 REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.  
 TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 2800 16-AUG-2001;  
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);

McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..17  
 BASE COUNT 6 a 2 c 7 t  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAGGG 1481  
 Db 17 CCATTTTAAAGAAATGG 1  
 RESULT 208  
 LOCUS AX218166 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001  
 DEFINITION Sequence 3608 from Patent WO0159103.  
 ACCESSION AX218166  
 VERSION AX218166.1 GI:15528227  
 KEYWORDS synthetic construct  
 SOURCE synthetic construct  
 ORGANISM synthetic construct  
 REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.  
 TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 3608 16-AUG-2001;  
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);  
 McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..17  
 BASE COUNT 9 a 1 c 4 g 3 t  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.3%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 914 TGAAGAGCATTGAAA 930  
 Db 1 TGAAGAGCATTGAAA 17  
 RESULT 209  
 LOCUS AX226800/c 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001  
 DEFINITION Sequence 172 from Patent WO0157206.  
 ACCESSION AX226800  
 VERSION AX226800.1 GI:155555941  
 KEYWORDS synthetic construct  
 SOURCE synthetic construct  
 ORGANISM synthetic construct  
 REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Fattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., McSwiggen,J., Boher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.  
 TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk 1) enzyme  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0157206-A 172 09-AUG-2001;  
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Fattaey, Ali R. (US)  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..17  
 BASE COUNT 17 a 1 c 1 g 1 t  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.3%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 172 TGAAGAGCATTGAAA 172  
 Db 1 TGAAGAGCATTGAAA 172

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BASE COUNT      3 a      4 c      3 g      7 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1263 CAAAAGAAGACCTGT 1279
Db 17 CATAAGAAAGACCTGT 1

RESULT 210
AX227725/c
LOCUS      17 bp mRNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1097 from Patent WO0157206.
ACCESSION AX227725
VERSION AX227725.1 GI:15556866
KEYWORDS  synthetic construct
SOURCE    synthetic construct
ORGANISM  artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Pattaeay,A.R., Jarvis,T., Mcswiggen,J., Booher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.
TITLE     Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
JOURNAL   1) enzyme
PATENT: WO 0157206-A 1097 09-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Pattaeay, Ali R. (US)
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
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              /mol_type="mRNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
          8 a      1 c      4 g      4 t

BASE COUNT      8 a      1 c      4 g      4 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 ATGAATTCCTCTCT 947
Db 17 ATGAATTCCTCTCT 1

RESULT 211
AX475146
LOCUS      17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 367 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475146
VERSION AX475146.1 GI:22214431
KEYWORDS  Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
          Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Zhang,J.
TITLE     Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL   Acomica, Inc. (US)
PATENT: WO 0224750-A 367 28-MAR-2002;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          source
            1..17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
          6 a      4 c      3 g      4 t

BASE COUNT      6 a      4 c      3 g      4 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1010 TGCTGCTGAACACCT 1026
Db 1 TGCTGCAAAACACTT 17

RESULT 212
AX492922/c
LOCUS      17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from Patent EP1227162.
ACCESSION AX492922
VERSION AX492922.1 GI:23338595
KEYWORDS  Hepatitis B virus
SOURCE    Hepatitis B virus
ORGANISM  Hepatitis B virus
          Viruses; Retroid viruses; Hepadnaviridae; Orthohepadnavirus.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Berger,D.M., Nusbaumer,W.A., Fort,T.L. and Hellyer,T.J.
TITLE     Sequences and methods for detection of Hepatitis B virus
JOURNAL   Patent: EP 1227162-A 19 31-JUL-2002;
          Becton, Dickinson and Company (US)
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          source
            1..17
              /organism="Hepatitis B virus"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:10407"
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BASE COUNT      2 a      2 c      4 g      9 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1260 TGTCAAAAAGAAAGACC 1276
Db 17 TGTCAACAGAAAGAAC 1

RESULT 213
AX634548
LOCUS      17 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1687 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX634548
VERSION AX634548.1 GI:28470162
KEYWORDS  unidentified
SOURCE    unidentified
ORGANISM  unclassified.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowira,B., Grimm,S., Dizenzo,A.,
          Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
          Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Belgelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
          Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.B. and
          Woolf,T.
TITLE     Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
          genes
JOURNAL   Patent: EP 1260586-A 1687 27-NOV-2002;
          RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
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              /organism="unidentified"
              /mol_type="mRNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32644"
          5 a      4 c      4 g      4 t

BASE COUNT      5 a      4 c      4 g      4 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1027 GAAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043
Db 1 GAAGCTCTTCAAGCTGA 17

RESULT 214
AX634866
LOCUS      17 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2005 from Patent EP1260586.

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thereof as medicaments  
 Patent: WO 03025177-A 1951 27-MAR-2003;  
 Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES  
 source  
 1..17  
 Location/Qualifiers

BASE COUNT 5 a 2 c 3 g 7 t  
 /organism="Homo sapiens"  
 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 AAAATGAATCTTATC 944  
 Db 17 AAAATGAATCTTATC 1

RESULT 219

LOCUS AX738776 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 4366 from Patent WO03025177.  
 ACCESSION AX738776  
 VERSION AX738776.1 GI:30518066

KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE  
 AUTHORS Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 TITLE Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

JOURNAL  
 FEATURES  
 source  
 1..17  
 Location/Qualifiers

BASE COUNT 5 a 1 c 6 g 5 t  
 /organism="Homo sapiens"  
 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 252 GAGCTTTGCAAGAAATG 268  
 Db 1 GATCTGTGTGAAGAAATG 17

RESULT 220

LOCUS I53596 17 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997  
 DEFINITION Sequence 1337 from patent US 5646042.  
 ACCESSION I53596  
 VERSION I53596.1 GI:2474799

KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE  
 AUTHORS Scinchomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.  
 TITLE C-myb targeted ribozymes  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5646042-A 1337 08-JUL-1997;

FEATURES  
 source  
 1..17  
 Location/Qualifiers

BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 6 g 2 t  
 /organism="unknown"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1599 GGAAGGGTATCTGCAGA 1615  
 Db 1 GGAAGGGTATCTGCAGA 17

RESULT 221

LOCUS A10127 18 bp DNA linear PAT 02-SEP-1993  
 DEFINITION Nucleotide sequence 9 from patent number EP0224294.  
 ACCESSION A10127  
 VERSION A10127.1 GI:412036

KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE unidentified  
 ORGANISM unidentified

REFERENCE  
 AUTHORS van EE,J.H.  
 TITLE Regulatory region cloning and analysis plasmid for bacillus

JOURNAL Patent: EP 0224294-A 9 03-JUN-1987;  
 GIST-BROCADES N.V

FEATURES  
 source  
 1..18  
 Location/Qualifiers

BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 2 g 6 t  
 /organism="unidentified"  
 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 251 GGAGCTTTGTCAAGAAAT 267  
 Db 18 GAAGCTTTGTCAAGAAAT 2

RESULT 222

LOCUS A45633 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-MAR-1997  
 DEFINITION Sequence 27 from Patent WO9520044.  
 ACCESSION A45633  
 VERSION A45633.1 GI:2300031

KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE unidentified  
 ORGANISM unidentified

REFERENCE  
 AUTHORS 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
 TITLE Baxton,C.H., White,J.K. and Blackwell,J.M.  
 JOURNAL NATURAL RESISTANCE ASSOCIATED MACROPHAGE PROTEIN AND USES THEREOF

COMMENT  
 Patent: WO 9520044-A 27 27-JUL-1995;  
 LYNXVALE LTD (GB)  
 Other publication CA 2181544 950727  
 Other publication ZA 9500444 950927  
 Other publication AU 1422595 950808.

FEATURES  
 source  
 1..18  
 Location/Qualifiers

BASE COUNT 2 a 10 c 3 g 3 t  
 /organism="unidentified"  
 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 425 GGCTCCCGGTGATGGTG 441  
 Db 17 GGCTCCCGGTGATGGTG 1

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RESULT 223
A64634
LOCUS A64634 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-MAR-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from Patent WO9728278.
ACCESSION A64634
VERSION A64634.1 GI:4530732
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentifed
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 Rohde,W., Becker,D. and Salamini,F.
AUTHORS USE OF PRIMERS FOR UNIVERSAL FINGERPRINT ANALYSIS
TITLE
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9728278-A 13 07-AUG-1997;
MAX PLANCK GESELLSCHAFT (DE)
COMMENT Other publication AU 1720497 19970822.
FEATURES
source
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/organism="unidentifed"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 4 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1171 CTCCTGTGGAGTCTCTA 1187
Db 1 CTCCTGTGGAGTCTCTA 17
RESULT 224
A67103/c
LOCUS A67103 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-MAR-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 270 from Patent WO9740193.
ACCESSION A67103
VERSION A67103.1 GI:4538474
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentifed
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Stuyver,L., Rossau,R. and Maertens,G.
TITLE METHOD FOR TYPING AND DETECTING HBV
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9740193-A 270 30-OCT-1997;
INNOGENETICS NV (BE)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="unidentifed"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT 1 a 5 c 4 g 8 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 413 CCAAGAAAACAGGCTG 429
Db 17 CCATGAGAAACAGACTG 1
RESULT 225
A67109/c
LOCUS A67109 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-MAR-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 276 from Patent WO9740193.
ACCESSION A67109
VERSION A67109.1 GI:4538480
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentifed
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cart,P.J. and Carter,G.
TITLE VACCINATION METHODS AND MOLECULES
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9833523-A 27 06-AUG-1998;
BIOVATION LIMITED (GB); CARR FRANK JOSEPH (GB)
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/db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 6 g 2 t
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1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Stuyver,L., Rossau,R. and Maertens,G.
TITLE METHOD FOR TYPING AND DETECTING HBV
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9740193-A 276 30-OCT-1997;
INNOGENETICS NV (BE)
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/organism="unidentifed"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT 1 a 7 c 4 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 413 CCAAGAAAACAGGCTG 429
Db 17 CCAGGAGAAACAGGCTG 1
RESULT 226
A67111/c
LOCUS A67111 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-MAR-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 278 from Patent WO9740193.
ACCESSION A67111
VERSION A67111.1 GI:4538482
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentifed
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Stuyver,L., Rossau,R. and Maertens,G.
TITLE METHOD FOR TYPING AND DETECTING HBV
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9740193-A 278 30-OCT-1997;
INNOGENETICS NV (BE)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="unidentifed"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 4 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 413 CCAAGAAAACAGGCTG 429
Db 17 CCATGAGAAACAGGCTG 1
RESULT 227
A87733/c
LOCUS A87733 18 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from Patent WO9833523.
ACCESSION A87733
VERSION A87733.1 GI:6736335
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentifed
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cart,P.J. and Carter,G.
TITLE VACCINATION METHODS AND MOLECULES
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9833523-A 27 06-AUG-1998;
BIOVATION LIMITED (GB); CARR FRANK JOSEPH (GB)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="unidentifed"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 6 g 2 t
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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 49 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGC 65
Db 18 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGC 2

RESULT 228
A99183
LOCUS A99183 18 bp DNA linear PAT 26-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 30 from Patent WO9907885.
ACCESSION A99183
VERSION A99183.1 GI:6782136
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Becker, D. and Rohde, W.
TITLE THE USE OF PRIMERS FOR UNIVERSAL FINGERPRINT ANALYSIS
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9907885-A 30 FEB-1999;
MAX PLANCK GESSELLSCHAFT (DE); BECKER DIETER (DE)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 4 g 6 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1171 CTCTGTGGAGTCCTA 1187
Db 1 CTCTGTGGAGTCCTA 17

RESULT 229
AR033086/c
LOCUS AR033086 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from patent US 5869247.
ACCESSION AR033086
VERSION AR033086.1 GI:5948691
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Barton, C. Howard., White, J. Katie, and Blackwell, J. Mary.
TITLE Natural resistance associated macrophage protein and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 5869247-A 27 09-FEB-1999;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 10 c 3 g 3 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 425 GGCTGCCGGTGGTGGTG 441
Db 17 GGCTGCCGGAGAGGTG 1

RESULT 230
AR073435/c
LOCUS AR073435 18 bp DNA linear PAT 28-AUG-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 75 from patent US 5951455.

ACCESSION AR073435
VERSION AR073435.1 GI:10000199
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowsert, L. M.
TITLE Antisense modulation of G-alpha-11 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 5951455-A 75 14-SEP-1999;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 5 g 7 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1262 TCAAAAAGAAAGACCTG 1278
Db 18 TCAACAAGAGGACCTG 2

RESULT 231
AR084032/c
LOCUS AR084032 18 bp DNA linear PAT 01-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from patent US 5977341.
ACCESSION AR084032
VERSION AR084032.1 GI:10010803
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Monia, B. P. and Cowsert, L. M.
TITLE Antisense modulation of inhibitor-kappa B kinase-beta expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 5977341-A 11 02-NOV-1999;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 4 g 5 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 TGAGCAATTCCTATCA 841
Db 17 TGAGCAGATTCCTATCA 1

RESULT 232
AR296851/c
LOCUS AR296851 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 8586 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR296851
VERSION AR296851.1 GI:31684135
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen, D., Chumakov, I., and Blumenfeld, M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 6586 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 5 g 3 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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## artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Loukachov, V.V., Goudsmit, J. and van Gemen, B.  
 TITLE Collection of binding molecules  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 020463-A 538 31-JAN-2002;  
 Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)

FEATURES  
 source 1..18  
 Location/Qualifiers  
 /organism="synthetic construct"  
 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:32630"  
 /note="position 219" 1 t

BASE COUNT 9 a 6 c 2 g 1 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1708 CCCGACAGACACAT 1724

Db 1 CACGACAGAAAACAT 17

## RESULT 238

LOCUS I38051 18 bp DNA linear PAT 13-MAY-1997  
 DEFINITION Sequence 1064 from patent US 5612215.  
 ACCESSION I38051  
 VERSION I38051.1 GI:2086041  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS Draper, K.G., Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Gustofson, J. and  
 Stinchcomb, D.T.  
 TITLE Stromelysin targeted ribozymes  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5612215-A 1064 18-MAR-1997;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..18  
 /organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 4 g 6 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 498 CCTGTGCTGCCATGAAA 514

Db 1 CGTTGCTGCTCATGAAA 17

## RESULT 239

LOCUS I94901 18 bp DNA linear PAT 01-DEC-1998  
 DEFINITION Sequence 1064 from patent US 5731295.  
 ACCESSION I94901  
 VERSION I94901.1 GI:3939371  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS Draper, K.G., Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Gustofson, J. and  
 Stinchcomb, D.T.  
 TITLE Method of reducing stromelysin RNA via ribozymes  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5731295-A 1064 24-MAR-1998;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..18  
 /organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 4 g 6 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 498 CCTGTGCTGCCATGAAA 514

Db 1 CGTTGCTGCTCATGAAA 17

## RESULT 240

LOCUS A87715 19 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000  
 DEFINITION Sequence 9 from Patent WO9833523.  
 ACCESSION A87715  
 VERSION A87715.1 GI:6736317  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE unidentified  
 ORGANISM unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)

AUTHORS Carr, F.J. and Carter, G.  
 TITLE VACCINATION METHODS AND MOLECULES  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 9833523-A 9 06-AUG-1998;  
 BIOVATION LIMITED (GB); CARR FRANK JOSEPH (GB)  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..19  
 /organism="unidentified"  
 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:32644" 2 t

BASE COUNT 7 a 4 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 49 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGTC 65

Db 18 CTGGCTCACTGTCCTGTC 2

## RESULT 241

LOCUS AR093199 19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-SEP-2000  
 DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 5998602.  
 ACCESSION AR093199  
 VERSION AR093199.1 GI:10019950  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)

AUTHORS Torrence, P.F., Silverman, R. Hugh., Cirino, N. Mario., Li, G. and  
 Xiao, W.  
 TITLE RNase L activators and antisense oligonucleotides effective to  
 treat RSV infections  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5998602-A 3 07-DEC-1999;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..19  
 /organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 6 a 8 c 0 g 5 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1510 AAGATGGTGATGAAATT 1526

Db 18 AAGATGGTGATGGGATT 2

## RESULT 242

LOCUS ARI45162 19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001  
 DEFINITION Sequence 10 from patent US 6211164.

Qy 1510 AAGATGGTGATGAAATT 1526

Db 18 AAGATGGTGATGGGATT 2

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ACCESSION AR145162
VERSION AR145162.1 GI:15107029
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Luo, Y., Giranda, V.L. and Rockow-Magnone, S.K.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotides of the human chk1 gene and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6211164-A 10 03-APR-2001;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 1 g 9 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 ATGAAATCTTCTCTCT 947
Db 1 ATGAAATCTTCTCTCT 17

RESULT 243
AX282495
LOCUS AX282495
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6553359.
ACCESSION AR316404
VERSION AR316404.1 GI:131711205
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Laten, H.M.
TITLE Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods for use thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6553359-A 13 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES
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        Location/Qualifiers
            1..19
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BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 3 g 8 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 942 ATCTCTGGACTTACAGG 958
Db 18 ATCTCTGGACTTAAAGG 2

RESULT 244
AX316415/c
LOCUS AX316415
DEFINITION Sequence 24 from patent US 6553359.
ACCESSION AR316415
VERSION AR316415.1 GI:131711216
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Laten, H.M.
TITLE Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods for use thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6553359-A 24 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES
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BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 3 g 8 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;

QY 942 ATCTCTGGACTTACAGG 958
Db 18 ATCTCTGGACTTAAAGG 2

RESULT 245
AX282495
LOCUS AX282495
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from Patent WO0168837.
ACCESSION AX282495
VERSION AX282495.1 GI:16609625
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
    synthetic construct
    synthetic construct
    artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Luo, Y., Giranda, V.L. and Rockow-Magnone, S.K.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotides of the human chk1 gene and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0168837-A 10 20-SEP-2001;
ABBOTT LABORATORIES (US)
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
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                /organism="synthetic construct"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
                /note="CHK1-as6"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 1 g 9 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 ATGAAATCTTCTCTCT 947
Db 1 ATGAAATCTTCTCTCT 17

RESULT 246
BD005417/c
LOCUS BD005417
DEFINITION Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods of use thereof
ACCESSION BD005417
VERSION BD005417.1 GI:18633788
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Laten, H.M.
TITLE Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods of use thereof
JOURNAL LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001500009-A/8
PD 09-JAN-2001
PR 25-AUG-1997 JP 1998512701
PR 09-SEP-1996 US 60/025853
PI HOWARD MARK LATEN
PC A01H1/06, C07H21/02, C07H21/04, C12N5/04, C12N5/10, C12N7/01, PC
C12N15/48, C12N15/63, C12N15/83, C07K14/00, C07K14/15
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Key Location/Qualifiers
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                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32644"
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                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
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BASE COUNT      5 a      3 c      3 g      8 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 942 ATCTCTGACTTACAGG 958
Db 18 ATCTCTGAACCTAAAGG 2

RESULT 247
BD005428/c
LOCUS      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods of use thereof.
ACCESSION  BD005428
VERSION     BD005428.1 GI:18633799
KEYWORDS    JP 2001500009-A/19.
SOURCE      unidentified
ORGANISM    unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS    Laten,H.M.
TITLE       Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods of use thereof
JOURNAL     LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
COMMENT     OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001500009-A/19
PD 09-JAN-2001
PF 25-AUG-1997 JP 1998512701
PR 09-SEP-1996 US 60/025853
PI HOWARD MARK LATEN
PC A01H1/06,C07H21/02,C07N5/04,C12N5/10,C12N7/01, PC
C12N15/48,
PC C12N15/63,C12N15/83,C07K14/00,C07K14/15
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key      Location/Qualifiers
FT source   1..19
            /organism='Unidentified'.

FEATURES
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      /organism='unidentified'
      /mol_type='genomic DNA'
      /db_xref='taxon:32644'

BASE COUNT      5 a      3 c      3 g      8 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 942 ATCTCTGACTTACAGG 958
Db 18 ATCTCTGAACCTAAAGG 2

RESULT 248
BD091228/c
LOCUS      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION RNase L activators and antisense oligonucleotides effective to
            treat RSV infections.
ACCESSION  BD091228
VERSION     BD091228.1 GI:22636838
KEYWORDS    JP 2001523636-A/3.
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS    Torrence,P.F., Silverman,R.H., Cirino,N.M., Li,G., Xiao,W. and
            Player,M.R.
TITLE       RNase L activators and antisense oligonucleotides effective to
            treat RSV infections
JOURNAL     Patent: JP 2001523636-A 3 27-NOV-2001;

THE CLEVELAND CLINIC FOUNDATION,NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001523636-A/3
PD 27-NOV-2001
PF 02-NOV-1998 JP 2000518674
PR 03-NOV-1997 US 08/962890
PI PAUL F TORRENCE,ROBERT H SILVERMAN,NICK M CIRINO,GUIYING LI,
PI WEI XIAO,
PI MARK R PLAYER
PC A61K31/711,A61K9/12,A61K48/00,A61P31/14,C12N15/09,C12N15/00 CC
Description of Artificial Sequence: primer
FH Key      Location/Qualifiers
FT source   1..19
            /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
  source
    1..19
      /organism='synthetic construct'
      /mol_type='genomic DNA'
      /db_xref='taxon:32630'

BASE COUNT      6 a      8 c      0 g      5 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1510 AAGTGGTGATCAATTT 1526
Db 18 AAGTGGTGATGGGATT 2

RESULT 249
AX082051
LOCUS      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 295 from Patent WO0109183.
ACCESSION  AX082051
VERSION     AX082051.1 GI:13170859
KEYWORDS    synthetic construct
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS    Brinkmann,U., Hoffmeyer,S., Eichelbaum,M. and Roots,I.
TITLE       Polymorphisms in the human mdr-1 gene and their use in diagnostic
            and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0109183-A 295 08-FEB-2001;
            EPIDAUROS AG Biotechnologie Aktiengesellschaft (DE)

FEATURES
  source
    1..19
      /organism='synthetic construct'
      /mol_type='genomic DNA'
      /db_xref='taxon:32630'
      /note='r=g or a'

BASE COUNT      6 a      4 c      1 g      7 t      1 others
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 830 AAAATTGCTATCACT 843
Db 2 AAAATTGCTTCACT 15

RESULT 250
AX082053/c
LOCUS      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 297 from Patent WO0109183.
ACCESSION  AX082053
VERSION     AX082053.1 GI:13170861
KEYWORDS    synthetic construct
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    artificial sequences.

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REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Brinkmann,U., Hoffmeyer,S., Eichelbaum,M. and Roots,I.
TITLE        Polymorphisms in the human mdr-1 gene and their use in diagnostic
              and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0109183-A 297 08-FEB-2001;
              EPIDAUROS AG Biotechnologie Aktiengesellschaft (DE)
FEATURES
  source      Location/Qualifiers
              1..19
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
              /note="y=c or t"
BASE COUNT   7 a      4 g      6 t      1 others
              Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 19;
              Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
              Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
Db      18 AAATTGCTATCACT 5

RESULT 251
AX706646
LOCUS        AX706646               19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 343 from Patent WO03013534.
ACCESSION    AX706646
VERSION      AX706646.1 GI:29563069
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Heinrich,G. and Kerb,R.
TITLE        Methods for the treatment of cancer with irinotecan based on CYP3A5
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03013534-A 343 20-FEB-2003;
              EpidauROS Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
  source      Location/Qualifiers
              1..19
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
              /note="y=a or g"
  misc_feature 6 a      4 c      1 g      7 t      1 others
BASE COUNT   5 a      4 c      1 g      7 t      1 others
              Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 19;
              Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
              Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
Db      2 AAATTGCTATCACT 15

RESULT 252
AX706647/c
LOCUS        AX706647/c           19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 344 from Patent WO03013534.
ACCESSION    AX706647
VERSION      AX706647.1 GI:29563070
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Heinrich,G. and Kerb,R.
TITLE        Methods for the treatment of cancer with irinotecan based on CYP3A5
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03013534-A 344 20-FEB-2003;
              EpidauROS Biotechnologie AG (DE)

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FEATURES
  source      Location/Qualifiers
              1..19
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
              /note="y=c or t"
BASE COUNT   7 a      1 c      4 g      6 t      1 others
              Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 19;
              Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
              Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
Db      18 AAATTGCTATCACT 5

RESULT 253
AX707576
LOCUS        AX707576               19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 343 from Patent WO03013536.
ACCESSION    AX707576
VERSION      AX707576.1 GI:29563749
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Heinrich,G. and Kerb,R.
TITLE        Methods for treatment of cancer using irinotecan based on UGT1A1
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03013536-A 343 20-FEB-2003;
              EpidauROS Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
  source      Location/Qualifiers
              1..19
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
              /note="r=a or g"
  misc_feature 6 a      4 c      1 g      7 t      1 others
BASE COUNT   6 a      4 c      1 g      7 t      1 others
              Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 19;
              Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
              Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
Db      2 AAATTGCTATCACT 15

RESULT 254
AX707577/c
LOCUS        AX707577             19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 344 from Patent WO03013536.
ACCESSION    AX707577
VERSION      AX707577.1 GI:29563750
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Heinrich,G. and Kerb,R.
TITLE        Methods for treatment of cancer using irinotecan based on UGT1A1
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03013536-A 344 20-FEB-2003;
              EpidauROS Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
  source      Location/Qualifiers
              1..19
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"

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misc_feature      10
BASE COUNT       7 a      1 c      6 t      1 others
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
Db      18 AAATTGCTATCACT 5

RESULT 255
BD083494/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Reagents and methods useful for detecting diseases of the
gastrointestinal tract.
ACCESSION      BD083494
VERSION      BD083494.1 GI:22629104
KEYWORDS      JP 2001522238-A/35.
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM      artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS      Medel P.A.B., Cohen M., Colpitts T.L., Friedman P.N., Gordon J.,
Granados E.N., Hayden M., Hodges S.C., Klass M.R., Kratochvil J.D.,
Rapp L.R., Russell J.C. and Stroupe S.D.
Reagents and methods useful for detecting diseases of the
gastrointestinal tract
Patent: JP 2001522238-A 35 13-NOV-2001;
ABBOTT LABORATORIES
COMMENT      PN JP 2001522238-A/37
PD 13-NOV-2001
PF 30-MAR-1998 JP 1998541909
PR 31-MAR-1997 US 08/828855
PI PATRICIA A BILLING MEDEL, MAURICE COHEN, TRACEY L COLPITTS, PAULA
N FRIEDMAN,
PI JULIAN GORDON, EDWARD N GRANADOS, MARK HAYDEN, STEVEN C HODGES,
PI MICHAEL R KLASS, JON D KRATOCHVIL, LISA ROBERTS RAPP, JOHN C PI
RUSSELL,
PI STEPHEN D STROUPE
PC C12Q1/68, C07K14/47, C12N5/10, C07K16/00, G01N33/574, A61K38/17 CC
Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
FEATURES
source
1..20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT      2 a      8 c      3 g      7 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1667 TCTGACCAACCTCTTTGCC 1686
Db      1 TCTGTGCCACCTCTTTGAC 20

RESULT 257
ARI31668
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 93 from patent US 6194150.
ACCESSION      ARI31668
VERSION      ARI31668.1 GI:14120571
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS      Stinchcomb, D.T., Jarvis, T. and McSwiggen, J.
TITLE      Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
Patent: US 6194150-A 93 27-FEB-2001;
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
1..15
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT      2 a      5 c      2 g      6 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      781 CTCACCTCTGTCTG 795
Db      1 CTCACCTCTGTCTG 15

RESULT 258
152073/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 15 from patent US 5646020.
ACCESSION      152073

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VERSION      I52073.1  GI:2473274
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Swiggen,J.A. and Mamone,J.Anthony.
TITLE        Hammerhead ribozymes for preferred targets
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5646020-A 15 08-JUL-1997;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
source       1..16
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT   4 a 5 c 5 g 2 t
Query Match  0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 101 CTGTGGTGACACCG 115
Db 16 CTGTGGTGACACCG 2

RESULT 259
LOCUS        AR104207/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 23 from patent US 6093545.
ACCESSION    AR104207
VERSION      AR104207.1 GI:12816915
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Goodearl,A.D.J. and Glucksmann,M.Alexandra.
TITLE        Methods for detecting nucleic acid molecules encoding a member of
              the muscarinic family of receptors
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6093545-A 23 25-JUL-2000;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
source       1..17
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT   3 a 9 c 2 g 3 t
Query Match  0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 765 TGAGATGCGGTGGC 779
Db 17 TGAGAGGCGGTGGC 3

RESULT 260
LOCUS        AR192309 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 7797 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION    AR192309
VERSION      AR192309.1 GI:20238274
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
              related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6346398-A 7797 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
source       1..17
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT   6 a 2 c 2 g 7 t
Query Match  0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

VERSION      I52073.1  GI:2473274
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Swiggen,J.A. and Mamone,J.Anthony.
TITLE        Hammerhead ribozymes for preferred targets
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5646020-A 15 08-JUL-1997;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
source       1..16
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT   4 a 5 c 5 g 2 t
Query Match  0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 101 CTGTGGTGACACCG 115
Db 16 CTGTGGTGACACCG 2

RESULT 259
LOCUS        AR104207/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 23 from patent US 6093545.
ACCESSION    AR104207
VERSION      AR104207.1 GI:12816915
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Goodearl,A.D.J. and Glucksmann,M.Alexandra.
TITLE        Methods for detecting nucleic acid molecules encoding a member of
              the muscarinic family of receptors
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6093545-A 23 25-JUL-2000;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
source       1..17
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT   3 a 9 c 2 g 3 t
Query Match  0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 765 TGAGATGCGGTGGC 779
Db 17 TGAGAGGCGGTGGC 3

RESULT 260
LOCUS        AR192309 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 7797 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION    AR192309
VERSION      AR192309.1 GI:20238274
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
              related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6346398-A 7797 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
source       1..17
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT   6 a 2 c 2 g 7 t
Query Match  0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1363 TACATGATGAGTTT 1377
Db 2 TACATCTATGAGTTT 16

RESULT 261
LOCUS        AX216646 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 2088 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION    AX216646
VERSION      AX216646.1 GI:15526707
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS      Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
              nogo gene expression
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0159103-A 2088 16-AUG-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
              McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
source       1..17
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="mRNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
              /note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT   5 a 2 c 7 g 3 t
Query Match  0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1341 CAGAGATGCTGGAGC 1355
Db 1 CAGAGATGCTGGAGC 15

RESULT 262
LOCUS        AX217137 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 2579 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION    AX217137
VERSION      AX217137.1 GI:15527198
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS      Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
              nogo gene expression
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0159103-A 2579 16-AUG-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
              McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
source       1..17
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="mRNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
              /note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT   10 a 2 c 3 g 2 t
Query Match  0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 342 AAGAGGACATTC 356
Db 1 AAGAGGACATTC 356

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Db      3 AAAGGAGAAATTC 17
RESULT 263
AX217259
LOCUS      AX217259      17 bp      mRNA      linear      PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2701 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION  AX217259
VERSION     AX217259.1 GI:15527320
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL     mogo gene expression
RIBOZYME    RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="mRNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT  4 a      2 c      8 g      3 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1341 CAGAGATGCTGGAGC 1355
Db      2 CAGAGATGCTGGAGC 16
|||||
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1341 CAGAGATGCTGGAGC 1355
Db      2 CAGAGATGCTGGAGC 16
|||||

RESULT 264
AX232338/c
LOCUS      AX232338      17 bp      mRNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1574 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION  AX232338
VERSION     AX232338.1 GI:21526620
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Jarvis, T., von Carlowitz, I., McSwiggen, J.A., McLaughlin, F.G. and
Randi, A.M.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0188124-A 1574 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME    RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="mRNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  3 a      7 c      5 g      2 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      626 GCTGGTCCAGGACA 640
Db      15 GCTGGTCCAGGACA 1
|||||
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      626 GCTGGTCCAGGACA 640
Db      15 GCTGGTCCAGGACA 1
|||||

RESULT 265
AX23462/c
LOCUS      AX23462      17 bp      mRNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 73 from Patent WO024750.
ACCESSION  AX23462
VERSION     AX23462.1 GI:22214137
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Jarvis, T., von Carlowitz, I., McSwiggen, J.A., McLaughlin, F.G. and
Randi, A.M.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0188124-A 1798 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME    RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="mRNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  3 a      8 c      4 g      2 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      626 GCTGGTCCAGGACA 640
Db      16 GCTGGTCCAGGACA 2
|||||
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      626 GCTGGTCCAGGACA 640
Db      16 GCTGGTCCAGGACA 2
|||||

RESULT 267
AX474852
LOCUS      AX474852      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 73 from Patent WO024750.
ACCESSION  AX474852
VERSION     AX474852.1 GI:22214137
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Jarvis, T., von Carlowitz, I., McSwiggen, J.A., McLaughlin, F.G. and
Randi, A.M.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0188124-A 1798 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME    RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="mRNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  3 a      8 c      4 g      2 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      626 GCTGGTCCAGGACA 640
Db      16 GCTGGTCCAGGACA 2
|||||
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      626 GCTGGTCCAGGACA 640
Db      16 GCTGGTCCAGGACA 2
|||||

```

```
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Zhang, J.
TITLE        Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0224750-A 73 28-MAR-2002;
              Acomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     source
              1..17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT   5 a      3 c      8 g      1 t
              0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Query Match  Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1241 TAGGAGGACACGACG 1255
      |||||
Db      3 TAGGAGGACACGACG 17

RESULT 268
AX474853
LOCUS       AX474853      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 74 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION  AX474853
VERSION     AX474853.1 GI:22214138
KEYWORDS   Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE     Homo sapiens
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Zhang, J.
TITLE       Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0224750-A 74 28-MAR-2002;
            Acomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     source
              1..17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT   5 a      3 c      8 g      1 t
              0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Query Match  Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1241 TAGGAGGACACGACG 1255
      |||||
Db      2 TAGGAGGACACGACG 16

RESULT 269
AX474854
LOCUS       AX474854      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 75 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION  AX474854
VERSION     AX474854.1 GI:22214139
KEYWORDS   Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE     Homo sapiens
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Zhang, J.
TITLE       Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0224750-A 75 28-MAR-2002;
            Acomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     source
              1..17
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              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT   5 a      3 c      8 g      1 t
              0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Query Match  Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1241 TAGGAGGACACGACG 1255
      |||||
Db      2 TAGGAGGACACGACG 16
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```
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Zhang, J.
TITLE        Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0224750-A 73 28-MAR-2002;
              Acomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     source
              1..17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT   5 a      3 c      8 g      1 t
              0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Query Match  Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1241 TAGGAGGACACGACG 1255
      |||||
Db      1 TAGGAGGACACGACG 15

RESULT 270
AX475144
LOCUS       AX475144      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 365 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION  AX475144
VERSION     AX475144.1 GI:22214429
KEYWORDS   Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE     Homo sapiens
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Zhang, J.
TITLE       Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0224750-A 365 28-MAR-2002;
            Acomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     source
              1..17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT   6 a      4 c      4 g      3 t
              0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Query Match  Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1010 TGCTGCTGAAACAC 1024
      |||||
Db      3 TGCTGCTGAAACAC 17

RESULT 271
AX475145
LOCUS       AX475145      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 366 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION  AX475145
VERSION     AX475145.1 GI:22214430
KEYWORDS   Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE     Homo sapiens
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Zhang, J.
TITLE       Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0224750-A 366 28-MAR-2002;
            Acomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     source
              1..17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT   6 a      4 c      4 g      3 t
              0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Query Match  Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1010 TGCTGCTGAAACAC 1024
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Db
||||| ||||| |||||
2 TGCTGCAGAAACAC 16

RESULT 272
AX475487/c
LOCUS AX475487 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 708 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475487
VERSION AX475487.1 GI:22214772
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 708 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 7 a 5 c 3 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1280 TCCTGGACTTGATAG 1294
Db ||||||| ||||| |||||
17 TCTTGGACTTGATG 3

RESULT 273
AX475488/c
LOCUS AX475488 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 709 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475488
VERSION AX475488.1 GI:22214773
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 709 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 7 a 5 c 3 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1280 TCCTGGACTTGATAG 1294
Db ||||||| ||||| |||||
17 TCTTGGACTTGATG 3

RESULT 274
AX475489/c
LOCUS AX475489 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 710 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475489
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VERSION AX475489.1 GI:22214774
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 710 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 6 a 5 c 3 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1280 TCCTGGACTTGATAG 1294
Db ||||||| ||||| |||||
15 TCTTGGACTTGATG 1

RESULT 275
AX498857
LOCUS AX498857 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 164 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX498857
VERSION AX498857.1 GI:23381150
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 164 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 2 a 8 c 5 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 745 CTCTCCACCGGGCC 759
Db ||||||| ||||| |||||
3 CTCTCCACCGGGCC 17

RESULT 276
AX498858
LOCUS AX498858 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 165 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX498858
VERSION AX498858.1 GI:23381151
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
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JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 165 07-AUG-2002;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES  
source  
1..17  
/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 2 a 8 c 5 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 745 CTCTCCACCGGGCC 759

Db 2 CTCTGCCACCGGGCC 16

RESULT 277

AX498859

LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002

DEFINITION Sequence 166 from Patent EP1229046.

ACCESSION AX498859

VERSION AX498859.1 GI:23381152

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Zhan,J.

TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein

JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 166 07-AUG-2002;

FEATURES

source

1..17

/organism="Homo sapiens"

/mol\_type="genomic DNA"

/db\_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 1 a 9 c 5 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 745 CTCTCCACCGGGCC 759

Db 1 CTCTGCCACCGGGCC 15

RESULT 278

AX499578/c

LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002

DEFINITION Sequence 885 from Patent EP1229046.

ACCESSION AX499578

VERSION AX499578.1 GI:23381871

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Zhan,J.

TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein

JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 885 07-AUG-2002;

FEATURES

source

1..17

/organism="Homo sapiens"

/mol\_type="genomic DNA"

/db\_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 2 a 10 c 4 g 1 t

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 71 CGGCTTGGGGGCAC 85

Db 17 CGGCTTGGGGGCAC 3

RESULT 279

AX499579/c

LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002

DEFINITION Sequence 886 from Patent EP1229046.

ACCESSION AX499579

VERSION AX499579.1 GI:23381872

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Zhan,J.

TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein

JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 886 07-AUG-2002;

FEATURES

source

1..17

/organism="Homo sapiens"

/mol\_type="genomic DNA"

/db\_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 3 a 10 c 3 g 1 t

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 71 CGGCTTGGGGGCAC 85

Db 16 CGGCTTGGGGGCAC 2

RESULT 280

AX499580/c

LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002

DEFINITION Sequence 887 from Patent EP1229046.

ACCESSION AX499580

VERSION AX499580.1 GI:23381873

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Zhan,J.

TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein

JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 887 07-AUG-2002;

FEATURES

source

1..17

/organism="Homo sapiens"

/mol\_type="genomic DNA"

/db\_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 3 a 9 c 3 g 2 t

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 71 CGGCTTGGGGGCAC 85

Db 15 CGGCTTGGGGGCAC 1

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RESULT 281
AX649076
LOCUS AX649076 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 916 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX649076
VERSION AX649076.1 GI:29151894
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Gu, Y.
TITLE Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1273660-A 916 08-JAN-2003;
Aecomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 4 a 3 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 175 ATTTCTCTGGGAATC 189
Db 3 AATTTCTCTGGGAATC 17
RESULT 282
AX649077
LOCUS AX649077 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 917 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX649077
VERSION AX649077.1 GI:29151895
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Gu, Y.
TITLE Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1273660-A 917 08-JAN-2003;
Aecomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 4 a 3 c 4 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 175 ATTTCTCTGGGAATC 189
Db 2 AATTTCTCTGGGAATC 16
RESULT 283
AX649078
LOCUS AX649078 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 918 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX649078
VERSION AX649078.1 GI:29151896
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 338 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT 7 a 6 c 2 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 993 TGTGATTGATGGGAT 1007
Db 16 TGTGATTGATGGGAT 2
RESULT 285
AX722984
LOCUS AX722984 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 671 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX722984
VERSION AX722984.1 GI:30423485
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 338 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT 7 a 6 c 2 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 993 TGTGATTGATGGGAT 1007
Db 16 TGTGATTGATGGGAT 2

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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 671 27-MAR-2003;  
 FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
 source Location/Qualifiers

1..17  
 /organism="Mus musculus"  
 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:10090" 2 t

BASE COUNT 5 a 7 c 3 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1215 GATTCGAGAGCCAC 1229

Db 1 GATCCAGAGCCAC 15

RESULT 286  
 AX724277/c  
 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 1964 from Patent WO03025176.  
 ACCESSION AX724277  
 VERSION AX724277.1 GI:30503620  
 KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)  
 SOURCE Mus musculus  
 ORGANISM Mus musculus

REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.  
 TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 1964 27-MAR-2003;  
 FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
 source Location/Qualifiers

1..17  
 /organism="Mus musculus"  
 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:10090" 5 t

BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 6 g 5 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1330 GCCCGAACCACAGA 1344

Db 17 GCGTGACACAGA 3

RESULT 287  
 AX725289  
 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 2976 from Patent WO03025176.  
 ACCESSION AX725289  
 VERSION AX725289.1 GI:30504632  
 KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)  
 SOURCE Mus musculus  
 ORGANISM Mus musculus

REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.  
 TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 2976 27-MAR-2003;  
 FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
 source Location/Qualifiers

1..17  
 /organism="Mus musculus"

/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:10090" 7 t

BASE COUNT 1 a 6 c 3 g

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 57 TCTCTGCTTCCGC 71

Db 3 TCTCTGCTTCTGC 17

RESULT 288  
 AX725302/c  
 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 2989 from Patent WO03025176.  
 ACCESSION AX725302  
 VERSION AX725302.1 GI:30504645  
 KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)  
 SOURCE Mus musculus  
 ORGANISM Mus musculus

REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.  
 TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 2989 27-MAR-2003;  
 FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
 source Location/Qualifiers

1..17  
 /organism="Mus musculus"  
 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:10090" 7 t

BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 3 g

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1489 GAAGAGGATCAGA 1503

Db 17 GAAGAGGATCAGA 3

RESULT 289  
 AX728823/c  
 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 457 from Patent WO03025175.  
 ACCESSION AX728823  
 VERSION AX728823.1 GI:30508166  
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.  
 TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 457 27-MAR-2003;  
 FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
 source Location/Qualifiers

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BASE COUNT 9 a 5 c 2 g

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

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Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1092 GTTTGGCTGTTGAT 1106
Db 16 GTTTGGCTGTTGAT 2

RESULT 290
AX730008
LOCUS AX730008 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1642 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730008
VERSION AX730008.1 GI:30509351
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1.
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 1642 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 6 a 3 c 4 g 4 t
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Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 143 TCAGCTTAGAAGAT 157
Db 3 TCAGCTTAGAAGAT 17

RESULT 291
AX730558/c
LOCUS AX730558 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2192 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730558
VERSION AX730558.1 GI:30509901
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1.
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2192 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
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BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 3 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 CAAGCTTCTGAAGA 374

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Db 17 CAAGCTTCTGAAGA 3

RESULT 292
AX731275/c
LOCUS AX731275 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2909 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX731275
VERSION AX731275.1 GI:30510618
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1.
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2909 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
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BASE COUNT 4 a 3 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 404 CTGACTTGACCAAGA 418
Db 17 CTGACTTGACCAAGA 3

RESULT 293
AX731621/c
LOCUS AX731621 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3255 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX731621
VERSION AX731621.1 GI:30510964
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1.
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 3255 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1218 TCCAGAGCCACTGA 1232
Db 17 TCCAGAGCCACTGA 3

RESULT 294
AX735964/c

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LOCUS AX735964 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 1554 from Patent WO03025177.  
 ACCESSION AX735964  
 VERSION AX735964.1 GI:30515241  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijthof, M.  
 TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
 reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use  
 thereof as medicaments  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 1554 27-MAR-2003;  
 Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
 FEATURES  
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 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
 BASE COUNT 6 a 2 c 5 g 4 t  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1392 CTTCTCATCAGACAT 1406  
 Db 16 CTTCTCATCAGACAT 2  
 RESULT 295  
 LOCUS BD086291/C 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002  
 DEFINITION G protein-coupled receptor and utilization thereof.  
 ACCESSION BD086291  
 VERSION JP 2001525174-A/7.  
 KEYWORDS unidentified  
 SOURCE unidentified  
 ORGANISM unclassified.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
 AUTHORS Goodearl, A.D.J., Glucksmann, A.M., Xie, M. and Distefano, P.  
 TITLE G protein-coupled receptor and utilization thereof  
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001525174-A 7 11-DEC-2001;  
 MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUTICALS INC  
 COMMENT OS Unidentified  
 PN JP 2001525174-A/7  
 PD 11-DEC-2001  
 PF 04-DEC-1998 JP 2000523346  
 PR 04-DEC-1997 US 08/985090, 17-MAR-1998 US 09/042780 PI  
 ANDREW D J GOODEARL, ALEXANDRA M GLUCKSMANN, MICHAEL XIE, PETER PI  
 DISTEFANO  
 PC C12N15/09, C07K16/705, C07K16/28, C12N5/10, C12P21/02, C12Q1/68//  
 CC (C12P21/02, C12R1:91), C12N15/00, C12N5/00  
 CC Strandedness: Single;  
 CC Topology: Linear;  
 CC G protein-coupled receptor and utilization thereof FH Key  
 FT source  
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 /organism="Unidentified".  
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 /organism="unidentified"  
 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:32644"  
 BASE COUNT 3 a 9 c 2 g 3 t  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 765 TGAGAGTGGCGTGGC 779  
 Db 17 TGAGAGAGGCGTGGC 3  
 RESULT 296  
 LOCUS A89503 18 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000  
 DEFINITION Sequence 1651 from Patent WO9833904.  
 ACCESSION A89503  
 VERSION A89503.1 GI:6738073  
 KEYWORDS unidentified  
 SOURCE unidentified  
 ORGANISM unclassified.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
 AUTHORS Brysch, W. and Schlingensiepen, K.  
 TITLE AN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PREPARATION METHOD  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 9833904-A 1651 06-AUG-1998;  
 BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE); BRYSCH WOLFGANG (DE)  
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 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1099 TGGTTGATTCCAAATG 1113  
 Db 3 TGGTTAATTCCAATG 17  
 RESULT 297  
 LOCUS AR060190 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999  
 DEFINITION Sequence 177 from patent US 5840540.  
 ACCESSION AR060190  
 VERSION AR060190.1 GI:5986640  
 KEYWORDS Unknown.  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
 AUTHORS St. George-Hyslop, P.H., Rommens, J.M. and Fraser, P.E.  
 TITLE Nucleic acids encoding presenilin II  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5840540-A 177 24-NOV-1998;  
 FEATURES  
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 1. .18  
 /organism="unknown"  
 BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g 5 t  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 436 ATGGTGTGGATCCAC 450  
 Db 3 ATGGTGTGCATCCAC 17  
 RESULT 298  
 LOCUS AR087345 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2000  
 DEFINITION Sequence 177 from patent US 5966054.  
 ACCESSION AR087345  
 VERSION AR087345.1 GI:10014108  
 KEYWORDS Unknown.  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unknown.

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Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS St. George-Hyslop, P.H., Rommens, J.M. and Fraser, P.E.
TITLE Genetic sequences and proteins related to Alzheimer's disease
JOURNAL Patent: US 598054-A 177 16-NOV-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 436 ATGGTGTGGATCCAC 450
Db 3 ATGGTGTGCATCCAC 17

RESULT 299
AR134532
LOCUS AR134532 18 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 177 from patent US 6194153.
ACCESSION AR134532
VERSION AR134532.1 GI:14123437
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS St. George-Hyslop, P.H., Rommens, J.M. and Fraser, P.E.
TITLE Methods for determining risk of developing Alzheimer's disease by detecting mutations in the presenilin 1 (PS-1) gene
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194153-A 177 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 436 ATGGTGTGGATCCAC 450
Db 3 ATGGTGTGCATCCAC 17

RESULT 300
AR174562/c
LOCUS AR174562 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 17 from patent US 6307024.
ACCESSION AR174562
VERSION AR174562.1 GI:17914882
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Novak, J.E., Prasanna, S.R., Sprecher, C.A., Foster, D.C., Holly, R.D., Gross, J.A., Johnston, V.V., Nelson, A.J., Dillon, S.R. and Hammond, A.K.
TITLE Cytokine zalphall Ligand
JOURNAL Patent: US 6307024-A 17 23-OCT-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 5 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS St. George-Hyslop, P.H., Rommens, J.M. and Fraser, P.E.
TITLE Genetic sequences and proteins related to Alzheimer's disease
JOURNAL Patent: US 598054-A 177 16-NOV-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 436 ATGGTGTGGATCCAC 450
Db 3 ATGGTGTGCATCCAC 17

RESULT 301
AR211182
LOCUS AR211182 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 95 from patent US 6399297.
ACCESSION AR211182
VERSION AR211182.1 GI:21514436
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Baker, B.F., Cowsett, L.M., Monia, B.P. and Xu, X.S.
TITLE Antisense modulation of expression of tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factors (TRAFs)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6399297-A 95 04-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 1 a 6 c 5 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 63 TGCCTCCGCGCTTG 77
Db 1 TGCCTCCGCGCTTG 15

RESULT 302
AR256804
LOCUS AR256804 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 177 from patent US 6485911.
ACCESSION AR256804
VERSION AR256804.1 GI:27306412
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS St. George-Hyslop, P.H., Rommens, J.M. and Fraser, P.E.
TITLE Methods for determining risk of developing Alzheimer's disease by detecting mutations in the presenilin 2 (PS-2) gene
JOURNAL Patent: US 6485911-A 177 26-NOV-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 436 ATGGTGTGGATCCAC 450
Db 3 ATGGTGTGCATCCAC 17

RESULT 303
AR266276
LOCUS AR266276 18 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 83 from patent US 6492173.
ACCESSION AR266276
VERSION AR266276.1 GI:29695122
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.

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REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowsett,L.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of cyclin D2 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6492173-A 88 10-DEC-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 12 a 3 c 3 g 0 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1589 ACACACAGAGAG 1603
Db 2 ACAACAGAGAGAG 16

RESULT 304
AR292769
LOCUS AR292769 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4504 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR292769
VERSION AR292769.1 GI:31680053
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 4504 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 8 a 2 c 6 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 AGAAGGATGATCA 814
Db 3 AGAAGGATGATCA 17

RESULT 305
AR293553
LOCUS AR293553 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5288 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR293553
VERSION AR293553.1 GI:31680837
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 5288 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 8 a 3 c 5 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1225 GCCACTGAGAAATAC 1239
Db 1225 GCCACTGAGAAATAC 1239

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowsett,L.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of cyclin D2 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6492173-A 88 10-DEC-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 12 a 3 c 3 g 0 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1589 ACACACAGAGAG 1603
Db 2 ACAACAGAGAGAG 16

RESULT 304
AR292769
LOCUS AR292769 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4504 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR292769
VERSION AR292769.1 GI:31680053
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 4504 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 8 a 2 c 6 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 AGAAGGATGATCA 814
Db 3 AGAAGGATGATCA 17

RESULT 305
AR293553
LOCUS AR293553 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5288 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR293553
VERSION AR293553.1 GI:31680837
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 5288 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 8 a 3 c 5 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1225 GCCACTGAGAAATAC 1239
Db 1225 GCCACTGAGAAATAC 1239

RESULT 306
AX034365
LOCUS AX034365 18 bp DNA linear PAT 22-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from Patent WO0050637.
ACCESSION AX034365
VERSION AX034365.1 GI:110303121
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Godson,C.M., Brady,H.R. and Martin,F.M.
TITLE Identification of genes having a role in the presentation of
diabetic nephropathy
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0050637-A 27 31-AUG-2000;
GODSON CATHERINE MARY (IE) ; BRADY HUGH REDMOND (IE) ; HIBERGEN
LIMITED (IE) ; MARTIN FINIAN MARY (IE) ; UNIV COLLEGE DUBLIN
NATIONAL U (IE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 7 a 4 c 5 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 574 GATGACACAGCCGG 588
Db 4 GATGACACAGCTGG 18

RESULT 307
AX193594
LOCUS AX193594 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from Patent WO0140291.
ACCESSION AX193594
VERSION AX193594.1 GI:15211522
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Burgess,C.E., Prayaga,S.K., Shinkets,R.A., Rastelli,L.,
Zerhusen,B.D. and Mezas,P.S.
TITLE Proteins and nucleic acids encoding the same
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0140291-A 16 07-JUN-2001;
Curagen Corporation (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 3 a 9 c 1 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1558 AATGGGAGGGCTG 1572
Db 18 AATGGGAGGGCTG 4

RESULT 308
AX210207

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LOCUS       AX210207               18 bp    DNA                PAT 31-AUG-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 14 from Patent WO0157245.
ACCESSION    AX210207
VERSION      AX210207.1  GI:15424532
KEYWORDS     Human immunodeficiency virus 1 (HIV-1)
SOURCE       Human immunodeficiency virus 1
ORGANISM     Human immunodeficiency virus 1
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Witvrouw,M., Fikert,V., Pannecouque,C., Cherepanov,P., van
              Laethem,K., de Clercq,E., Vandamme,A.M. and Debyser,Z.
TITLE        HIV-1 resistance assay
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0157245-A 14 09-AUG-2001;
              K.U.Leuven Research & Development (BE)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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               /organism="Human immunodeficiency virus 1"
               /mol_type="genomic DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:11676"
               /note="NL4.3 (Adachi et al., 1986)"
BASE COUNT   6 a      2 g      2 t      1 others
              0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Query Match  82.4%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Best Local Similarity
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy  289  TGCACCCCAAGATCCAA 305
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      2  TGCTCCYAAGAACCCAA 18

RESULT 309
AX577749/C
LOCUS       AX577749               18 bp    DNA                PAT 08-JAN-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 10 from Patent WO02081665.
ACCESSION    AX577749
VERSION      AX577749.1  GI:27646997
KEYWORDS     synthetic construct
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Rancourt,D.E., Rancourt,S.L. and O'Sullivan,C.M.
TITLE        Implantation serine proteinases
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 02081665-A 10 17-OCT-2002;
              Rancourt, Derrick, E. (CA) ; Rancourt, Susan, L. (CA) ; O'Sullivan,
              Colleen, M. (CA)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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               /organism="synthetic construct"
               /mol_type="genomic DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:32630"
               /note="primer"
BASE COUNT   6 a      5 c      5 g      2 t
              0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Query Match  93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Best Local Similarity
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy  671  CTGTGACCACTTTG 685
      ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
      17 CTGTGGCCATCTTTG 3

RESULT 310
AX598449/C
LOCUS       AX598449               18 bp    DNA                PAT 14-FEB-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 723 from Patent WO0244994.
ACCESSION    AX598449
VERSION      AX598449.1  GI:28398625
KEYWORDS     synthetic construct
SOURCE       synthetic construct

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ORGANISM     synthetic construct
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Brower,A., Brow,M.A., Cracauer,R.F., Fors,L., Granske,R., de arruda
              Indig,W., Kurensky,D., Luedtke,C., Lukowiak,A.A., Lyamichev,V.,
              Neri,B.P., Reimer,N.D., Roeven,R.T., Skrzypczynski,Z., Ziarno,W.A.,
              Comerford,J., Stump,S. and Viegut,D.D.
TITLE        Systems and method for detection assay production and sale
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0244994-A 723 06-JUN-2002;
              THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. (US)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              1..18
               /organism="synthetic construct"
               /mol_type="genomic DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT   5 a      5 c      7 g      1 t
              0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Query Match  93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Best Local Similarity
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy  664  CCAGGCTCTGTGACC 678
      ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
      15 CCAGGCTCTGTGGCC 1

RESULT 311
AX599348/C
LOCUS       AX599348               18 bp    DNA                PAT 14-FEB-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 688 from Patent WO02077272.
ACCESSION    AX599348
VERSION      AX599348.1  GI:28399492
KEYWORDS     synthetic construct
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J.,
              Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorian,P., Grabs,G., Leache,R., Leu,E.,
              Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Maier,S., Model,P., Mueller,V., Otto,T.,
              Pelet,C. and Ziebarth,H.
TITLE        Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell
              proliferative disorders
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 02077272-A 688 03-OCT-2002;
              Epigenomics AG (DE)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              1..18
               /organism="synthetic construct"
               /mol_type="genomic DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:32630"
               /note="Detection oligonucleotide for CDH1"
BASE COUNT   4 a      0 c      7 g      7 t
              0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Query Match  93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Best Local Similarity
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy  853  AAAACACACACCTCT 867
      ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
      15 AAAACACACACCTCT 1

RESULT 312
BD067016
LOCUS       BD067016               18 bp    DNA                PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION   An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.
ACCESSION    BD067016
VERSION      BD067016.1  GI:22612619
KEYWORDS     JP 2001511000-A/1651.
              unidentified
              ORGANISM
              unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 18)

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/db_xref="taxon:9606"  
/note="Cyclin A2 ribozyme binding site"  
3 a 5 c 5 g  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g  
  
QY 1636 GCCAGAGCTGAAG 1650  
Db 16 GCCACAGCTGAAG 2  
|||||  
RESULT 317  
AX131286  
LOCUS AX131286 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 2504 from Patent WO0130362.  
ACCESSION AX131286  
VERSION AX131286.1 GI:14137591  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE  
AUTHORS Robbins, J.M. and Tritz, R.  
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye diseases  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 2504 03-MAY-2001;  
IMMUSOL, INC. (US)  
FEATURES  
source  
1..19  
/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/mol_type="genomic DNA"  
/db_xref="taxon:9606"  
/note="Cyclin F ribozyme binding site"  
4 a 6 c 5 g 4 t  
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 5 g 4 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 5 g 4 t  
  
QY 559 TTCTTCAGCACAGG 573  
Db 5 TTCTTCAGCACAGG 19  
|||||  
RESULT 318  
AX131405/c  
LOCUS AX131405 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 2623 from Patent WO0130362.  
ACCESSION AX131405  
VERSION AX131405.1 GI:14137710  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE  
AUTHORS Robbins, J.M. and Tritz, R.  
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye diseases  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 2623 03-MAY-2001;  
IMMUSOL, INC. (US)  
FEATURES  
source  
1..19  
/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/mol_type="genomic DNA"  
/db_xref="taxon:9606"  
/note="Cyclin G1 ribozyme binding site"  
5 a 5 c 3 g 6 t  
BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 3 g 6 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 3 g 6 t  
  
/db_xref="taxon:9606"  
/note="Cyclin A2 ribozyme binding site"  
3 a 5 c 5 g  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g  
  
QY 701 GAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 715  
Db 15 GAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 1  
|||||  
RESULT 319  
AX131806/c  
LOCUS AX131806 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 3024 from Patent WO0130362.  
ACCESSION AX131806  
VERSION AX131806.1 GI:14138111  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE  
AUTHORS Robbins, J.M. and Tritz, R.  
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye diseases  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 3024 03-MAY-2001;  
IMMUSOL, INC. (US)  
FEATURES  
source  
1..19  
/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/mol_type="genomic DNA"  
/db_xref="taxon:9606"  
/note="Cyclin A1 ribozyme binding site"  
6 a 3 c 5 g 5 t  
BASE COUNT 6 a 3 c 5 g 5 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
BASE COUNT 6 a 3 c 5 g 5 t  
  
QY 808 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 822  
Db 17 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 3  
|||||  
RESULT 320  
AX131807/c  
LOCUS AX131807 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 3025 from Patent WO0130362.  
ACCESSION AX131807  
VERSION AX131807.1 GI:14138112  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE  
AUTHORS Robbins, J.M. and Tritz, R.  
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye diseases  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 3025 03-MAY-2001;  
IMMUSOL, INC. (US)  
FEATURES  
source  
1..19  
/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/mol_type="genomic DNA"  
/db_xref="taxon:9606"  
/note="Cyclin A1 ribozyme binding site"  
5 a 4 c 5 g 5 t  
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 5 g 5 t  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 5 g 5 t  
  
/db_xref="taxon:9606"  
/note="Cyclin A2 ribozyme binding site"  
3 a 5 c 5 g  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g  
  
QY 808 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 822  
Db 17 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 3  
|||||
```





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Db      2 ATGCTGGTGTCCCA 16

RESULT 325
LOCUS   BD177718/c
DEFINITION A method for snp typing.
ACCESSION BD177718
VERSION   BD177718.1 GI:30014980
KEYWORDS  JP 2002300894-A/8.
SOURCE    synthetic construct
ORGANISM  artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS   Nakamura,Y., Tanaka,T., Onishi,Y., Ozaki,K. and Yamada,A.
TITLE     A method for snp typing
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 2002300894-A 8 15-OCT-2002;
          THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH
COMMENT   OS Artificial Sequence
          PN JP 2002300894-A/8
          PD 15-OCT-2002
          PF 29-JAN-2002 JP 2002019752
          PI YUSUKE NAKAMURA,TOSHIHIRO TANAKA,YOZO ONISHI,KOICHI OZAKI, PI
          AKIRA YAMADA
          PC C12N15/09.C1201/68.C12N15/00
          CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Primer
          FH Key Location/Qualifiers
          FT source
          FEATURES
            source
              1..19
                /organism="synthetic construct"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            misc_feature
              1..19
                /note="reverse primer for human STS sts-sts38803 at 1p36
                sts-sts38803 obtained from clones B347P13, B147E19,
                B162F13, B215C10, B287A14, B204N1, B107A1, B338B11,
                274J11, Human BAC library RPCI-11"
            BASE COUNT      5 a      4 c      7 g      3 t
              Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
              Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
              Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      351 CATTCTCTCAAGCT 365
          |||||
          18 CATTCTCTCAAGCT 4

RESULT 326
LOCUS   I55929
DEFINITION Sequence 17 from patent US 5648243.
ACCESSION I55929
VERSION   I55929.1 GI:12476723
KEYWORDS  Unknown.
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS   Hurwitz,D.R., Nathan,M. and Shani,M.
TITLE     Human serum albumin expression construct
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5648243-A 17 15-JUL-1997;
          Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES   source
            1..19
              /organism="unknown"
            BASE COUNT      11 a      3 c      4 g      1 t
              Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
              Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
              Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      716 TTCTTGTTTGTCTC 730
          |||||
          17 TTCTTGTTTGTCTC 3

Db      2 ATGCTGGTGTCCCA 16

RESULT 327
LOCUS   AB069383
DEFINITION Synthetic construct DNA, reverse primer for human STS sts-sts38803
          at 1p36.
ACCESSION AB069383
VERSION   AB069383.1 GI:15130187
KEYWORDS  synthetic construct
SOURCE    synthetic construct
ORGANISM  artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K.,
          Watanabe,N., Inazawa,J., Hosoda,F., Arai,Y., Mizushima,H.,
          Morohashi,A., Ohira,M., Nakagawara,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A.
          and Soeda,E.
TITLE     A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
          chromosome 1p35-p36
JOURNAL   Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
MEDLINE   21269192
PUBMED    11374902
REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS   Hori,A.
TITLE     Direct Submission
JOURNAL   Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Hori, Tohoku University School of
          Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
          Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:hori@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,
          Tel:81-22-717-8042, Fax:81-22-717-8047)
          Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES   source
            1..19
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            misc_feature
              1..19
                /note="reverse primer for human STS sts-sts38803 at 1p36
                sts-sts38803 obtained from clones B347P13, B147E19,
                B162F13, B215C10, B287A14, B204N1, B107A1, B338B11,
                274J11, Human BAC library RPCI-11"
            BASE COUNT      2 a      6 c      5 g      6 t
              Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
              Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
              Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1303 ATGTTTGGTGTCCCA 1317
          |||||
          2 ATGCTGGTGTCCCA 16

Db      122639
LOCUS   I22639/c
DEFINITION Sequence 127 from patent US 5527898.
ACCESSION I22639
VERSION   I22639.1 GI:1602993
KEYWORDS  Unknown.
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Bauer,R.M., Gravitt,P.E., Greer,C.E., Manos,M.Michele.,
          Resnick,R.M. and Zhang,T.Y.
TITLE     Detection of human papillomavirus by the polymerase chain reaction
          Patent: US 5527898-A 127 18-JUN-1996;
          Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES   source
            1..17
              /organism="unknown"
            BASE COUNT      4 a      5 c      1 t      2 others
              Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 17;
              Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
              Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy 1310 GTGTCCCATCTGTG 1323  
 Db 15 GTGYCCCATCTGYG 2

RESULT 329  
 LOCUS 147464  
 DEFINITION Sequence 127 from patent US 5639871.  
 ACCESSION 147464  
 VERSION 147464.1 GI:2471429  
 KEYWORDS Unknown.  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unknown.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
 AUTHORS Bauer, H.M., Gravitt, P.E., Greer, C.E., Impraim, C.C., Manos, M.Michele., Resnick, R.M. and Zhang, T.Yi.  
 TITLE Detection of human papillomavirus by the polymerase chain reaction  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5639871-A 127 17-JUN-1997;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..17  
 /organism="unknown"  
 BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 1 t 2 others  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1310 GTGTCCCATCTGTG 1323  
 Db 15 GTGYCCCATCTGYG 2

RESULT 330  
 LOCUS A34804  
 DEFINITION HSV probe.  
 ACCESSION A34804  
 VERSION A34804.1 GI:1568285  
 KEYWORDS synthetic construct  
 SOURCE synthetic construct  
 ORGANISM artificial sequences.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
 AUTHORS Renard, A. and Thiry, M.  
 TITLE Recombinant polypeptides of the haemorrhagic septicemia virus in fish  
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 0377349-A 22 11-JUL-1990;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..18  
 /organism="synthetic construct"  
 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:32630"  
 BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 2 g 8 t  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1585 GAGTACACGAGAGGAA 1602  
 Db 18 GAGTACACGAGAGGAA 1

RESULT 331  
 LOCUS A98583  
 DEFINITION Sequence 8 from Patent EP0902092.  
 ACCESSION A98583  
 VERSION A98583.1 GI:6781635  
 KEYWORDS

SOURCE unidentified  
 ORGANISM unidentified  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
 AUTHORS Wurst, W.D. and Prochiantz, A.D.  
 TITLE Method for the identification of target genes for transcription factors  
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 0902092-A 8 17-MAR-1999;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..18  
 /organism="unidentified"  
 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:32644"  
 BASE COUNT 3 a 2 c 10 g 3 t  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 82 GCACATCGTCTCGCCA 99  
 Db 18 GCACATCGTCTCGCCA 1

RESULT 332  
 LOCUS AR042290  
 DEFINITION Sequence 1080 from patent US 5811300.  
 ACCESSION AR042290  
 VERSION AR042290.1 GI:5962786  
 KEYWORDS Unknown.  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unknown.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
 AUTHORS Sullivan, S., Draper, K., Kisich, K., Stinchcomb, D.T. and McSwiggen, J.  
 TITLE TNF- $\alpha$  ribozymes  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5811300-A 1080 22-SEP-1998;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..18  
 /organism="unknown"  
 BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 3 g 6 t  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1015 CTGAAACACCTGAAGAG 1032  
 Db 18 CTGAAACACCTGAAGAG 1

RESULT 333  
 LOCUS AR049667  
 DEFINITION Sequence 35 from patent US 5824642.  
 ACCESSION AR049667  
 VERSION AR049667.1 GI:5971659  
 KEYWORDS Unknown.  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unknown.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
 AUTHORS Attie, K., Carlsson, L.M.S., Gesundheit, N. and Goddard, A.  
 TITLE Treatment of partial growth hormone insensitivity syndrome  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5824642-A 35 20-OCT-1998;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..18  
 /organism="unknown"  
 BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 5 g 3 t  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

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Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1473 AAAAGAGGGTGCCTCAGA 1490
Db 1 ACATGAGGGTACCTCAGA 18

RESULT 334
AR096281/c 18 bp DNA PAT 08-SEP-2000
LOCUS AR096281
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6007231.
ACCESSION AR096281
VERSION AR096281.1 GI:10024947
FEATURES
    source 1..18
        /organism="unknown"
    ORGANISM Unknown.
        Unclassified.
        1 (bases 1 to 18)
        AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Cowser,L.M.
        TITLE Antisense inhibition of EGR-1 expression
        JOURNAL Patent: US 6008048-A 12 28-DEC-1999;
        FEATURES
            Location/Qualifiers
            1..18
            source
                /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 2 g 4 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1000 GATGGGATGCTGCTGCTG 1017
Db 18 GAGGAGATGATGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 337
AR104208 18 bp DNA PAT 14-FEB-2001
LOCUS AR104208
DEFINITION Sequence 24 from patent US 6093545.
ACCESSION AR104208
VERSION AR104208.1 GI:12816916
FEATURES
    KEYWORDS
    SOURCE
    ORGANISM Unknown.
    Unclassified.
    1 (bases 1 to 18)
    AUTHORS Goodearl,A.D.J. and Glucksmann,M.Alexandra
    TITLE Methods for detecting nucleic acid molecules encoding a member of
    JOURNAL the muscarinic family of receptors
    PATENT: US 6093545-A 24 25-JUL-2000;
    FEATURES
        Location/Qualifiers
        1..18
        source
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 8 g 3 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 237 GCCTGCAGAACCATGGAG 254
Db 1 GCCTGCTGGCCATGGAG 18

RESULT 338
AR140380 18 bp DNA PAT 16-JUN-2001
LOCUS AR140380
DEFINITION Sequence 57 from patent US 6207640.
ACCESSION AR140380
VERSION AR140380.1 GI:14482876
FEATURES
    KEYWORDS
    SOURCE
    ORGANISM Unknown.
    Unclassified.
    1 (bases 1 to 18)
    AUTHORS Attie,K.M., Carlsson,L.M.S., Gesundheit,N. and Goddard,A.
    TITLE Treatment of partial growth hormone insensitivity syndrome
    JOURNAL Patent: US 6207640-A 57 27-MAR-2001;
    FEATURES
        Location/Qualifiers
        1..18
        source
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 5 g 3 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1473 AAAAGAGGGTGCCTCAGA 1490
```

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Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1473 AAAAGAGGGTGCCTCAGA 1490
Db 1 ACATGAGGGTACCTCAGA 18

RESULT 334
AR096281/c 18 bp DNA PAT 08-SEP-2000
LOCUS AR096281
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6007231.
ACCESSION AR096281
VERSION AR096281.1 GI:10024947
FEATURES
    source 1..18
        /organism="unknown"
    ORGANISM Unknown.
        Unclassified.
        1 (bases 1 to 18)
        AUTHORS Vijg,J. and Bishop,R.
        TITLE Method of computer aided automated diagnostic DNA test design, and
        JOURNAL apparatus therefor
        Patent: US 6007231-A 2 28-DEC-1999;
        FEATURES
            Location/Qualifiers
            1..18
            source
                /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 7 c 3 g 4 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 560 TCTTCAGCACAGGGGATG 577
Db 18 TCTTCAGCACATGGGAGG 1

RESULT 335
AR096346/c 18 bp DNA PAT 08-SEP-2000
LOCUS AR096346
DEFINITION Sequence 17 from patent US 6007995.
ACCESSION AR096346
VERSION AR096346.1 GI:10025075
FEATURES
    KEYWORDS
    SOURCE
    ORGANISM Unknown.
    Unclassified.
    1 (bases 1 to 18)
    AUTHORS Baker,B.F. and Cowser,L.M.
    TITLE Antisense inhibition of TNFR1 expression
    JOURNAL Patent: US 6007995-A 17 28-DEC-1999;
    FEATURES
        Location/Qualifiers
        1..18
        source
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 8 g 3 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1570 CTGCCCCACTGGCCAGAG 1587
Db 18 CTGCCACACTGCCCTGAG 1

RESULT 336
AR096628/c 18 bp DNA PAT 08-SEP-2000
LOCUS AR096628
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 6008048.
ACCESSION AR096628
VERSION AR096628.1 GI:10025593
FEATURES
    KEYWORDS
    SOURCE
    ORGANISM Unknown.
```



```

RESULT 344
AR298034/c      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS           Sequence 9769 from patent US 6537751.
DEFINITION      AR298034
ACCESSION       AR298034
VERSION         AR298034.1 GI:31685318
KEYWORDS        Unknown.
SOURCE          Unclassified.
ORGANISM        1 (bases 1 to 18)
REFERENCE       Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
AUTHORS        Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
TITLE          disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL         Patent: US 6537751-A 9769 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES        Location/Qualifiers
source          1..18
                /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT      2 a      2 c      6 g      8 t
                Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
                Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
                Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1614 GATTGGTCCACACCA 1631
Db      18 GAATAGTACCACACCA 1

RESULT 345
AX114470/c      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 11-MAY-2001
LOCUS           Sequence 139 from Patent WO0129257.
DEFINITION      AX114470
ACCESSION       AX114470
VERSION         AX114470.1 GI:14031434
KEYWORDS        Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE          Homo sapiens
ORGANISM        Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
REFERENCE       Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
AUTHORS        Schork,N. and Skierczynski,B.
TITLE          Methods of genetic cluster analysis and use thereof
JOURNAL         Patent: WO 0129257-A 139 26-APR-2001;
FEATURES        GENSET (PR)
source          Location/Qualifiers
                1..18
                /organism="Homo sapiens"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:9606"
primer_bind     1..18
                /note="downstream amplification primer 4-43 for SEQ 13, in complement"
BASE COUNT      3 a      5 c      4 g      6 t
                Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
                Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
                Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      801 GAAAGGTGATGTCAGCC 818
Db      18 GAAACGTGAAGTCATGCC 1

RESULT 346
AX353303
LOCUS           Sequence 509 from Patent EP1174518.
DEFINITION      AX353303
ACCESSION       AX353303
VERSION         AX353303.1 GI:18618385
KEYWORDS

```

```

SOURCE          synthetic construct
ORGANISM        synthetic construct
REFERENCE       1
AUTHORS        Loukachov,V.V., van Gemen,B. and Goudsmit,J.
TITLE          Collection of binding molecules
JOURNAL         Patent: EP 1174518-A 509 23-JAN-2002;
FEATURES        Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)
                Location/Qualifiers
source          1..18
                /organism="synthetic construct"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
                /note="position 215"
BASE COUNT      4 a      5 c      5 t
                Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
                Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
                Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      553 TGGGATTCTTCAGCACA 570
Db      1 TGGGATTCTTCACACCA 18

RESULT 347
AX358007/c      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 13-FEB-2002
LOCUS           Sequence 53 from Patent WO0194413.
DEFINITION      AX358007
ACCESSION       AX358007
VERSION         AX358007.1 GI:18674778
KEYWORDS        synthetic construct
SOURCE          synthetic construct
ORGANISM        artificial sequences.
REFERENCE       1
AUTHORS        Mikesell,G.E., Chang,H., Finger,J.N., Yang,G., Lu,P., Zhou,X.D. and
TITLE          Peach,R.
JOURNAL         B7-related nucleic acids and polypeptides and their uses for
                immunomodulation
FEATURES        Patent: WO 0194413-A 53 13-DEC-2001;
                Bristol-Myers Squibb Company (US)
                Location/Qualifiers
source          1..18
                /organism="synthetic construct"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
                /note="Primer"
BASE COUNT      3 a      5 c      3 g      7 t
                Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
                Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
                Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1716 AGAACACATAGAGCTGTG 1733
Db      18 AGATCAAAACAGAGCTGTG 1

RESULT 348
AX363148
LOCUS           Sequence 509 from Patent WO0208463.
DEFINITION      AX363148
ACCESSION       AX363148
VERSION         AX363148.1 GI:18695288
KEYWORDS        synthetic construct
SOURCE          synthetic construct
ORGANISM        artificial sequences.
REFERENCE       1
AUTHORS        Loukachov,V.V., Goudsmit,J. and van Gemen,B.
TITLE          Collection of binding molecules
JOURNAL         Patent: WO 0208463-A 509 31-JAN-2002;

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Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)
Location/Qualifiers
1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="position 215"
BASE COUNT      4 a      5 c      4 g      5 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 553 TCGGGATTCTTCAGCACCA 570
Db 1 TCGGGATTCTTCAGCACCA 18

RESULT 349
AX462175      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 09-JUL-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from Patent WO0229096.
ACCESSION AX462175
VERSION AX462175.1 GI:21727738
KEYWORDS Shrimp white spot syndrome virus
SOURCE Shrimp white spot syndrome virus
ORGANISM Viruses; dsDNA viruses, no RNA stage; Nimaviridae.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Quere, R., comes Maerten, T., Marti, J. and Piquemal, D.
TITLE Fast method for detecting organisms in a sample
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0229096-A 1 11-APR-2002;
Skuld-tech S.A.R.L. (FR)
FEATURES
source
1. .18
/organism="Shrimp white spot syndrome virus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:92652"
BASE COUNT      4 a      3 c      7 g      4 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 466 GTGGGTGGCGCATCAACC 483
Db 1 GTGGGTGGCGCATCAACC 18

RESULT 350
AX599530/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 870 from Patent WO02077272.
ACCESSION AX599530
VERSION AX599530.1 GI:28399674
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Berlin, K., Braun, A., Distler, J., Quetig, D., Howe, A., Mueller, J.,
Olek, A., Piepenbrock, C., Adorjan, P., Grabs, G., Lesche, R., Ieu, E.,
Lewin, A., Lipscher, E., Maier, S., Model, F., Mueller, V., Otto, T.,
Pellet, C. and Ziebarth, H.
TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell
proliferative disorders
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02077272-A 870 03-OCT-2002;
Epigenomics AG (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)
Location/Qualifiers
1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="Detection oligonucleotide for GSK3"
BASE COUNT      5 a      0 c      7 g      6 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1048 AATTTCACACACTGTCCOC 1065
Db 18 AATTTCACACACTTTACCC 1

RESULT 351
AX637738/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 4877 from Patent EPI260586.
ACCESSION AX637738
VERSION AX637738.1 GI:28473352
KEYWORDS unidentified
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stinchcomb, D. T., Dudycz, L. W., Chowrira, B., Grimm, S., Dierenzo, A.,
Karpeisky, A., Draper, K. G., Kisich, K., Matulic-Adamic, J.,
McSwiggen, J. A., Modak, A., Pavco, P., Beigelman, L., Sullivan, S. M.,
Sweedler, D., Thompson, J. D., Tracz, D., Usman, N., Wincott, F. E. and
Woolf, T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 4877 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1. .18
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="mRNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT      3 a      6 c      3 g      6 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1015 CTGAAGAACACCTGAAGAG 1032
Db 18 CTGAAGAACATCTCGAGAG 1

RESULT 352
AX718499
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 63 from Patent WO02103043.
ACCESSION AX718499
VERSION AX718499.1 GI:29891065
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Seimfohr, C. and Snaidr, J.
TITLE Method for the specific fast detection of bacteria which is harmful
to beer
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02103043-A 63 27-DEC-2002;
Vermicon AG (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="Oligonukleotid"
BASE COUNT      4 a      7 c      4 g      3 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

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Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 217 CTGAGGTTACTCCACCG 234  
DB 1 CCGAAGGTTACTCCACCG 18

## RESULT 353

AX718501 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-APR-2003  
LOCUS AX718501  
DEFINITION Sequence 65 from Patent WO20103043.

ACCESSION AX718501  
VERSION AX718501.1 GI:29891067

KEYWORDS  
SOURCE

ORGANISM  
synthetic construct  
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Beifohr,C. and Snaldr,J.

TITLE Method for the specific fast detection of bacteria which is harmful to beer

JOURNAL Patent: WO 02103043-A 65 27-DEC-2002;

AUTHORS Vermicon AG (DE)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..18

/organism="synthetic construct"

/mol\_type="genomic DNA"

/db\_xref="taxon:32630"

/note="Oligonukleotid"

BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 3 g 3 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 216 CCTGAGGTTACTCCACC 233

DB 1 CCGAAGGTTACTCCACC 18

## RESULT 354

BD002192 18 bp DNA linear PAT 31-JAN-2002  
LOCUS BD002192  
DEFINITION Remedy of partial growth hormone insensitive syndrome.

ACCESSION BD002192

VERSION BD002192.1 GI:18630153

KEYWORDS JP 2000226334-A/27.

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS Kenneth,A., S.C.I.M., Nail,G. and Audley,G.

TITLE Remedy of Partial growth hormone insensitive syndrome

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2000226334-A 27 15-AUG-2000;

COMMENT GENETIC INC

OS Artificial Sequence

PN JP 2000226334-A/27

PD 15-AUG-2000

PF 07-JAN-2000 JP 2000001444

PR 07-APR-1994 US 08/224982

PI ATI KENNETH,CARLSSON LENA M S,GESANDOHATO NAIL,GODDARD AUDLEY

PC A61K38/27,A61P3/00,A61P5/02,A61P43/00//C07K14/65,C12N15/09 CC

FT Key Location/Qualifiers

FT source 1..18

/organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..18

/organism="synthetic construct"

/mol\_type="genomic DNA"

/db\_xref="taxon:32630"

BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 5 g 3 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1473 AAAAGAGGGTGCTCAGA 1490

DB 1 ACATGAGGGTACCTCAGA 18

## RESULT 355

BD012517

LOCUS BD012517/c

DEFINITION 18 bp DNA linear PAT 02-AUG-2002

ACCESSION BD012517

VERSION BD012517.1 GI:22092706

KEYWORDS WO 0212559-A/7.

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS Yoshihara,N., Suzuki,H., Nakamura,T. and Manabe,S.

TITLE Kit for extracting nucleic acids and the methods for extracting

JOURNAL nucleic acids by using the same

Patent: WO 0212559-A 7 14-FEB-2002;

ORIENTAL YEAST CO LTD,NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES,

NAMIKO YOSHIHARA,HISAKO SUZUKI,TAICHI NAKAMURA,SACHIKO MANABE

OS Artificial Sequence

PN WO 0212559-A/7

PD 14-FEB-2002

PF 02-AUG-2000 WO 2000JP005170

PI NAMIKO YOSHIHARA,HISAKO SUZUKI,TAICHI NAKAMURA,SACHIKO MANABE

PC C12Q1/68,C12N15/10,G10N33/50

CC

PH Key Location/Qualifiers.

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..18

/organism="synthetic construct"

/mol\_type="genomic DNA"

/db\_xref="taxon:32630"

BASE COUNT 6 a 3 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 171 GGCCATTTCTCTGGGAAT 188

DB 18 GGCCATTTCTCTGCTAAT 1

## RESULT 356

BD086292

LOCUS BD086292

DEFINITION G protein-coupled receptor and utilization thereof.

ACCESSION BD086292

VERSION BD086292.1 GI:22631902

KEYWORDS JP 2001525174-A/8.

SOURCE unidentified

ORGANISM unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS Goodearl,A.D.J., Glucksmann,A.M., Xie,M. and Distefano,P.

TITLE G protein-coupled receptor and utilization thereof

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001525174-A 8 11-DEC-2001;

MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUTICALS INC

OS Unidentified

PN JP 2001525174-A/8

PD 11-DEC-2001

PF 04-DEC-1998 JP 2000523346

PR 04-DEC-1997 US 08/985090,17-MAR-1998 US 09/042780 PI

ANDREW D J GOODEARL,ALEXANDRA M GLUCKSMANN,MICHAEL XIE,PETER PI



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DISTEFANO
PC C12N15/09,C07K14/705,C07K16/28,C12N5/10,C12P21/02,C12Q1/68//
PC (C12P21/02,C12R1/91),C12N15/00,C12N5/00
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC G protein-coupled receptor and utilization thereof FH Key
FT source 1..18
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT   Location/Qualifiers
FT   1..18
FT   /organism='Unidentified'.
FT   /organism='unidentified'
FT   /mol_type='genomic DNA'
FT   /db_xref='taxon:32844'
BASE COUNT      2 a      5 c      8 g      3 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 237 GCCTGCAGAACCATGGAG 254
|||||
Db 1 GCCTGCTGGCCATGGAG 18

RESULT 357
BD089678
LOCUS BD089678 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION BD089678
VERSION BD089678.1 GI:22635288
KEYWORDS JP 2001321190-A/1922.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Soeda,E.
TITLE A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001321190-A 1922 20-NOV-2001;
THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
GENOTECHS
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001321190-A/1922
PD 20-NOV-2001
PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
PI EIICHI SOEDA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
C12N15/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT   Location/Qualifiers
FT   1..18
FT   /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FT   /organism='synthetic construct'
FT   /mol_type='genomic DNA'
FT   /db_xref='taxon:32630'
BASE COUNT      4 a      6 c      3 g      5 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 855 AACCAACACCTCTGCTGT 872
|||||
Db 1 AACCAACATGCTGCTGT 18

RESULT 358
BD144108/c
LOCUS BD144108 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Probe or primer for detection of human enteric flora.

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ACCESSION BD144108
VERSION BD144108.1 GI:27849866
KEYWORDS JP 2002142771-A/12.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
ARTIFICIAL SEQUENCES
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Fujimoto,J., Miyamoto,Y., Matsuki,T., Matsumoto,K., Takada,T. and
Watanabe,K.
TITLE Probe or primer for detection of human enteric flora
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002142771-A 12 21-MAY-2002;
KK YAKULT HONSHA
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002142771-A/12
PD 21-MAY-2002
PF 08-NOV-2000 JP 2000340874
PI JUNJI FUJIMOTO, YUKIKO MIYAMOTO, TAKAHIRO MATSUKI, KAZUMASA PI
MATSUMOTO
PI TOSHIHIKO TAKADA, KOICHI WATANABE
PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/04,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: Designed DNA based on CC
16SrDNA of GA36
CC and GA21
FH Key
FT source 1..18
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT   Location/Qualifiers
FT   1..18
FT   /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FT   /organism='synthetic construct'
FT   /mol_type='genomic DNA'
FT   /db_xref='taxon:32630'
BASE COUNT      4 a      6 c      5 g      3 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 244 GAACCATGGAGCTTTGTG 261
|||||
Db 18 GAGCCATGACGCTCTGTG 1

RESULT 359
E07290
LOCUS E07290 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1997
DEFINITION Synthetic DNA linkers.
ACCESSION E07290
VERSION E07290.1 GI:2175431
KEYWORDS JP 1994113836-A/6.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Yabusaki,Y., Murakami,H., Sakaki,T., Shibata,M. and Okawa,H.
TITLE YABUSAKI YOSHISASU, MURAKAMI HIROKO, SAKAKI TOSHIYUKI, PI
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1994113836-A 6 26-APR-1994;
AGENCY OF IND SCIENCE & TECHNOL
COMMENT OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1994113836-A/6
PD 26-APR-1994
PF 25-OCT-1991 JP 1991305592
PI YABUSAKI YOSHISASU, MURAKAMI HIROKO, SAKAKI TOSHIYUKI, PI
SHIBATA MEGUMI,
PI OKAWA HIDEO
PC C12N9/02,C12N1/19,C12N15/53,C12N15/62,(C12N9/02,C12R1:865), PC
(C12N1/19,
PC C12R1:865);
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
CC hypothetical: No;
CC anti-sense: No;
FH Key

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FH      source
FT      1. .18
FT      /organism='Artificial sequences'.

FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
      1. .18
      /organism='unidentified'
      /mol_type='genomic DNA'
      /db_xref='taxon:32644'
      1 a _6 c 5 t

BASE COUNT
  Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
  Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 998 TTGATGGGATGCTGCTGC 1015
  |||||
  1 TCGATCGGCTGCTGCTGC 18

RESULT 360
E11943
LOCUS
DEFINITION
  Linker.
ACCESSION
  E11943
VERSION
  E11943.1 GI:22025564
KEYWORDS
  JP 1996228776-A/5.
SOURCE
  unidentified
  ORGANISM
    unidentified
    unclassified.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 18)
  Yabusaki,Y., Murakami,H., Sakaki,T., Shibata,M. and Okawa,H.
  PRODUCTION OF CHIMERA OXIDASE
  TITLE
  AGENCY OF IND SCIENCE & TECHNOL
  JOURNAL
  COMMENT
    OC None
    OS Artificial sequences.
    PN JP 1996228776-A/5
    PD 10-SEP-1996
    PF 12-AUG-1996
    PI YABUSAKI YOSHIYASU, MURAKAMI HIROKO, SAKAKI TOSHIYUKI, PI
    SHIBATA MEGUMI,
    OKAWA HIDEO
    PC C12N15/09/C12N1/19,C12N9/02,(C12N1/19,C12R1:865),(C12N9/02,
    PC C12R1:865);
    CC strandedness: Double;
    CC topology: Linear;
    CC hypothetical: No;
    FH Key Location/Qualifiers
    FT source 1. .18
    FT /organism='Artificial sequences'.

FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
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      /organism='unidentified'
      /mol_type='genomic DNA'
      /db_xref='taxon:32644'
      1 a _6 c 5 t

BASE COUNT
  Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
  Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 998 TTGATGGGATGCTGCTGC 1015
  |||||
  1 TCGATCGGCTGCTGCTGC 18

RESULT 361
E38132/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
  Method for identifying target gene of transcription factor.
ACCESSION
  E38132
VERSION
  E38132.1 GI:13027167

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KEYWORDS
  JP 1999187876-A/8.
SOURCE
  unidentified
  ORGANISM
    unidentified.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 18)
  Borufugangu,B. and Alan,P.
  Method for identifying target gene of transcription factor
  TITLE
  Patent: JP 1999187876-A 8 13-JUL-1999;
  JOURNAL
    GSF FORSCH ZENTRUM FUER UMWELT & GESUNDHEIT GMBH, CENTRE NATIONAL
    DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE
COMMENT
  OS Unidentified
  PN JP 1999187876-A/8
  PD 13-JUL-1999
  PF 14-SEP-1998 JP 1998260205
  PR 15-SEP-1997 DE 19740578.9
  PI BORUFUGANGU BURUSUTO,ALAN PLOSIANZ
  PC C12N15/09,C12N15/00
  CC Strandedness: Double;
  CC Topology: Linear;
  FH Key Location/Qualifiers
  FT source 1. .18
  FT /organism='Unidentified'.

FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
      1. .18
      /organism='unidentified'
      /mol_type='genomic DNA'
      /db_xref='taxon:32644'
      3 a _2 c 10 g 3 t

BASE COUNT
  Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
  Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 82 GCACATCCGTCCTCGCCA 99
  |||||
  18 GCACATCCGTCCTCGCCA 1

RESULT 362
E43248/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
  Nucleic acid extraction kit and method for extracting nucleic acid
  by using the same.
ACCESSION
  E43248
VERSION
  E43248.1 GI:18629078
KEYWORDS
  JP 2001017173-A/7.
SOURCE
  synthetic construct
  ORGANISM
    artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 18)
  Yoshihara,N., Suzuki,H., Nakamura,T. and Manabe,S.
  Nucleic acid extraction kit and method for extracting nucleic acid
  by using the same.
  TITLE
  Patent: JP 2001017173-A 7 23-JAN-2001;
  JOURNAL
    ORIENTAL YEAST CO LTD, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
    INFECTIONS DISEASES
COMMENT
  PN JP 2001017173-A/7
  PD 23-JAN-2001
  PF 03-JUL-1999 JP 1999190633
  PR NAMIKO YOSHIHARA,HISAKO SUZUKI,TAICHI NAKAMURA,SACHIKO MANABE
  PC C12N15/09/C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
  CC Key Location/Qualifiers
  FH source 1. .18
  FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
      1. .18
      /organism='synthetic construct'
      /mol_type='genomic DNA'
      /db_xref='taxon:32630'
      6 a _3 c 6 g 3 t

BASE COUNT

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Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 171 GGCATTTCCTGGGAAT 188
Db 18 GGCATCTTCCTGCTAAT 1

RESULT 363
I30788/c
LOCUS      I30788      18 bp      DNA
DEFINITION Sequence 226 from patent US 5580971.
ACCESSION  I30788
VERSION     I30788.1 GI:1821579
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS     Mitsuhashi,M.
TITLE       Fungal detection system based on rRNA probes
JOURNAL     Patent: US 5580971-A 226 03-DEC-1996;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..18
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  3 a 6 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 622 CTGCGCTGGTCCAGGAC 639
Db 18 CTCGGCTGGTCCAGAAC 1

RESULT 364
I30798/c
LOCUS      I30798      18 bp      DNA
DEFINITION Sequence 236 from patent US 5580971.
ACCESSION  I30798
VERSION     I30798.1 GI:1821589
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS     Mitsuhashi,M.
TITLE       Fungal detection system based on rRNA probes
JOURNAL     Patent: US 5580971-A 236 03-DEC-1996;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..18
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  3 a 6 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 622 CTGCGCTGGTCCAGGAC 639
Db 18 CTCGGCTGGTCCAGAAC 1

RESULT 365
I46247/c
LOCUS      I46247      18 bp      DNA
DEFINITION Sequence 226 from patent US 5639612.
ACCESSION  I46247
VERSION     I46247.1 GI:2470212
KEYWORDS

QY 622 CTGCGCTGGTCCAGGAC 639
Db 18 CTCGGCTGGTCCAGAAC 1

RESULT 366
I46257/c
LOCUS      I46257      18 bp      DNA
DEFINITION Sequence 236 from patent US 5639612.
ACCESSION  I46257
VERSION     I46257.1 GI:2470222
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS     Mitsuhashi,M. and Cooper,A.
TITLE       Method for detecting polynucleotides with immobilized
            polynucleotide probes identified based on T.sub.m
            Patent: US 5639612-A 236 17-JUN-1997;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..18
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  3 a 6 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 622 CTGCGCTGGTCCAGGAC 639
Db 18 CTCGGCTGGTCCAGAAC 1

RESULT 367
I88596/c
LOCUS      I88596      18 bp      DNA
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 5718883.
ACCESSION  I88596
VERSION     I88596.1 GI:3408536
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS     Harlan,D.M. and June,C.H.
TITLE       Transgenic animal model for autoimmune diseases
JOURNAL     Patent: US 5718883-A 1 17-FEB-1998;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..18
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  3 a 6 c 4 g 5 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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```

Qy 1375 TTTCAGTACCGTCCAGC 1392
    |||||
Db 1 TTTCAGCACCGTGCTAGC 18
    |||||

RESULT 368
BD176790
LOCUS BD176790 14 bp DNA linear PAT 18-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and
method of analyzing gene expression.
ACCESSION BD176790
VERSION BD176790.1 GI:29122502
KEYWORDS WO 02074951-A/37.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
1 (bases 1 to 14)
Yamamoto,M., Yamamoto,N., Hirose,K. and Sakai,J.
METHOD of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and
method of analyzing gene expression
Patent: WO 02074951-A 37 26-SEP-2002;
KUREHA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO LTD,MIKIO YAMAMOTO,NAOKI YAMAMOTO,
KUNITAKA HIROSE,JUN SAKAI
OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN WO 02074951-A/37
PD 26-SEP-2002
PF 13-MAR-2002 WO 2002JP002338
PR 15-MAR-2001 JP 01P 073959
PI MIKIO YAMAMOTO,NAOKI YAMAMOTO,KUNITAKA HIROSE,JUN SAKAI PC
CJ2N15/09,CJ2Q1/68
CC Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene
and method
CC of analyzing gene expression
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..14
FT /organism="Homo sapiens (human)".
FEATURES
source 1..14
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 1 a 6 c 3 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 979 CCCCTTCTGGGCA 991
    |||||
Db 1 CCCCTTCTGGGCA 13
    |||||

RESULT 369
AR056135
LOCUS AR056135 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 339 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR056135
VERSION AR056135.1 GI:5981712
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 339 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES
source 1..15
/organism="unknown"

Qy 1375 TTTCAGTACCGTCCAGC 1392
    |||||
Db 1 TTTCAGCACCGTGCTAGC 18
    |||||

RESULT 370
BD176790
LOCUS BD176790 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 339 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR113893
VERSION AR113893.1 GI:14094215
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of
intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 339 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES
source 1..15
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 873 CATGTTCACTGC 885
    |||||
Db 1 CATGTTCACTGC 13
    |||||

RESULT 371
AR131667
LOCUS AR131667 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 92 from patent US 6194150.
ACCESSION AR131667
VERSION AR131667.1 GI:14120570
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Jarvis,T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194150-A 92 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES
source 1..15
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 1 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 781 CTCACCTCTGTTTC 793
    |||||
Db 2 CTCACCTCTGTTTC 14
    |||||

RESULT 372
AR180616
LOCUS AR180616 15 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 684 from patent US 633152.

```

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ACCESSION AR180616
VERSION AR180616.1 GI:20222649
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Vogelstein,B., Kinzler,K.W., Zhang,L. and Zhou,W.
TITLE Gene expression profiles in normal and cancer cells
JOURNAL Patent: US 633152-A 684 25-DEC-2001;
FEATURES
    source      1. .15
    Location/Qualifiers
        /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT      3 a      4 c      4 g      4 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 873 CATGGTTCACGTC 885
Db 1 CATGGTTCACGTC 13
RESULT 373
AX633153
LOCUS AX633153 15 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 292 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX633153
VERSION AX633153.1 GI:28468767
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Scinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
Karpaisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
McSwiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
Woolf,T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 292 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES
    source      1. .15
    Location/Qualifiers
        /organism="unidentified"
        /mol_type="mRNA"
        /db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT      3 a      4 c      4 g      4 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 873 CATGGTTCACGTC 885
Db 1 CATGGTTCACGTC 13
RESULT 374
AR188845
LOCUS AR188845 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 4333 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR188845
VERSION AR188845.1 GI:20234810
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 4333 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES
    source      1. .17
    Location/Qualifiers
        /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT      4 a      5 c      4 g      4 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1482 TGCCTCAGACAG 1494
Db 4 TGCCTCAGACAG 16
RESULT 375
AX216294
LOCUS AX216294 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1736 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX216294
VERSION AX216294.1 GI:15526355
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 1736 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
    source      1. .17
    Location/Qualifiers
        /organism="synthetic construct"
        /mol_type="mRNA"
        /db_xref="taxon:32630"
        /note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT      3 a      6 c      3 g      5 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 669 CTCTGTGACCATC 681
Db 3 CTCTGTGACCATC 15
RESULT 376
AX216583
LOCUS AX216583 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2025 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX216583
VERSION AX216583.1 GI:15526644
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 2025 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
    source      1. .17
    Location/Qualifiers
        /organism="synthetic construct"
        /mol_type="mRNA"
        /db_xref="taxon:32630"
        /note="Nucleic Acid"
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BASE COUNT      2 a      6 c      3 g      6 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      669 CTCTGTGACCATC 681
Db      5 CTCTGTGACCATC 17

RESULT 377
AX216840      AX216840      17 bp      mRNA      linear      PAT 07-SBP-2001
LOCUS      Sequence 2282 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION      AX216840
VERSION      AX216840.1 GI:15526901
KEYWORDS      synthetic construct
ORGANISM      synthetic construct
SOURCE      artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1.
AUTHORS      Blatt, L., Meswigen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL      nco gene expression
PATENT      WO 0159103-A 2282 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source      1..17
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="mRNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT      3 a      6 c      3 g      5 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      669 CTCTGTGACCATC 681
Db      2 CTCTGTGACCATC 14

RESULT 378
AX2266619      AX2266619      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 26-OCT-2001
LOCUS      Sequence 4010 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION      AX2266619
VERSION      AX2266619.1 GI:16515418
KEYWORDS      Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
REFERENCE      1.
AUTHORS      Kmiec, E.B., Camper, H.B. and Rice, M.C.
TITLE      Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
JOURNAL      stranded oligonucleotides
PATENT      WO 0173002-A 4010 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source      1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      2 a      6 c      3 g      6 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy      36 CCGTGCCTTTATC 48
Db      5 CCGTGCCTTTATC 17

RESULT 379
AX2266620      AX2266620      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 26-OCT-2001
LOCUS      Sequence 4011 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION      AX2266620
VERSION      AX2266620.1 GI:16515419
KEYWORDS      Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
REFERENCE      1.
AUTHORS      Kmiec, E.B., Camper, H.B. and Rice, M.C.
TITLE      Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
JOURNAL      stranded oligonucleotides
PATENT      WO 0173002-A 4011 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source      1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      6 a      3 c      6 g      2 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      36 CCGTGCCTTTATC 48
Db      13 CCGTGCCTTTATC 1

RESULT 380
AX475490/c      AX475490      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 12-AUG-2002
LOCUS      Sequence 711 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION      AX475490
VERSION      AX475490.1 GI:22214775
KEYWORDS      Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
REFERENCE      1.
AUTHORS      Zhang, J.
TITLE      Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0224750-A 711 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source      1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      6 a      4 c      4 g      3 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1280 TCCTGGACTTGAT 1292
Db      14 TCCTGGACTTGAT 2

RESULT 381
AX475491/c      AX475491      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 12-AUG-2002
LOCUS

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[illegible]

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source
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
4 a 6 c 2 g 5 t

BASE COUNT
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1673 CCAACCTCTTGC 1685
|||||
Db 4 CCAACCTCTTGC 16

RESULT 386
AX736706/c
LOCUS AX736706 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2296 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX736706
VERSION AX736706.1 GI:30515994
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 2296 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
2 a 3 c 2 g 10 t

BASE COUNT
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1262 TCAAAAAGAAAGA 1274
|||||
Db 17 TCAAAAAGAAAGA 5

RESULT 387
BD067477/c
LOCUS BD067477 17 bp RNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION BD067477
VERSION BD067477.1 GI:22613080
KEYWORDS JP 2001511003-A/317.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mowswigen,J.A.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511003-A 317 07-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001511003-A/317
PD 07-AUG-2001
PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476,04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
SAGHIR AKHTAR,PATRICIA FELL,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N9/00.C07K14/71

CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
related to
CC Levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
FH Key 1. .17 Location/Qualifiers
FT source /organism='Unidentified'.
FEATURES
source
1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
6 a 2 c 5 g 4 t

BASE COUNT
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1102 TTGATTCGAATGC 1114
|||||
Db 17 TTGATTCGAATGC 5

RESULT 388
A69615/c
LOCUS A69615 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-MAY-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 24 from Patent WO9806871.
ACCESSION A69615
VERSION A69615.1 GI:4774238
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Shipley,J., Clark,J. and Cooper,C.
TITLE MATERIALS AND METHODS RELATING TO THE DIAGNOSIS AND PROPHYLACTIC
AND THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OF PAPILLARY RENAL CELL CARCINOMA
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9806871-A 24 19-FEB-1998;
SHIPLEY JANET (GB)
FEATURES
source
1. .18
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
1 a 4 c 6 g 7 t

BASE COUNT
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1336 AACCCAGAGATG 1348
|||||
Db 13 AACCCAGAGATG 1

RESULT 389
AX019961
LOCUS AX019961 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from Patent WO9937792.
ACCESSION AX019961
VERSION AX019961.1 GI:10043796
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Bon,C., Cousin,X. and Choumet,V.
TITLE Human leupacin polypeptide and dna encoding it. Their uses
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9937792-A 11 29-JUL-1999;
AGRONOMIQUE INST NAT RECH (FR); BON CASSIAN (FR); COUSIN XAVIER
(FR); CHOMET VALERIE (FR); PASTEUR INSTITUT (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers

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1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="Derivée de l'acetylcholinesterase de Bungarus fasciatus."
3 a 0 c 3 g 3 t 9 others
BASE COUNT 3 a 0 c 3 g 3 t 9 others

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 8; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 367 TCTGACACTGCTTTAC 384
Db 1 DSHGARGAYGYTNTAY 18
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RESULT 390
AX189333
LOCUS AX189333 18 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 38 from Patent WO0148202.
ACCESSION AX189333
VERSION AX189333.1 GI:15142845
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Glover,D.M., Yamamoto,R. and Henderson,D.
TITLE Mus101 and homologues thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0148202-A 38 05-JUL-2001;
CYCLACEL Limited (GB)
FEATURES
source
1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="Primer"
3 a 3 c 7 g 5 t
BASE COUNT 3 a 3 c 7 g 5 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 520 GTGGTGGTGACCA 532
Db 4 GTGGTGGTGACCA 16
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RESULT 391
AX718738
LOCUS AX718738 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 302 from Patent WO02103043.
ACCESSION AX718738
VERSION AX718738.1 GI:29891305
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Beinfuhr,C. and Snaidt,J.
TITLE Method for the specific fast detection of bacteria which is harmful to beer
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02103043-A 302 27-DEC-2002;
Vermicon AG (DE)
FEATURES
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1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="Oligonukleotid"
3 a 8 c 3 g 4 t
BASE COUNT 3 a 8 c 3 g 4 t

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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 312 GCAGTTACTCTCA 324
Db 1 GCAGTTACTCTCA 13
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RESULT 392
A89388/c
LOCUS A89388 16 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 1536 from Patent WO9833904.
ACCESSION A89388
VERSION A89388.1 GI:6737958
KEYWORDS unidentified
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Brysch,W. and Schlingensiepen,K.
TITLE AN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PREPARATION METHOD
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9833904-A 1536 06-AUG-1998;
BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE); BRYSCH WOLFGANG (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .16
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
5 a 4 c 5 g 2 t
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 5 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 163 CAGCCTGTGGCGATT 178
Db 16 CAGCCTGTGGCGATT 1
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RESULT 393
AX456580
LOCUS AX456580 16 bp DNA linear PAT 06-JUL-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 52 from Patent WO0218407.
ACCESSION AX456580
VERSION AX456580.1 GI:21715467
KEYWORDS Rattus norvegicus (Norway rat)
SOURCE Rattus norvegicus
ORGANISM Rattus norvegicus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kurreck,J. and Erdmann,V.A.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotides against vrl
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0218407-A 52 07-MAR-2002;
Gruenenthal GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .16
/organism="Rattus norvegicus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10116"
2 a 4 c 3 g 7 t
BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 3 g 7 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1255 GACACTGTCAAAAAGA 1270
Db 16 GAGACTGTCAACAAGA 1
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RESULT 394
BD066901/c
LOCUS          16 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION    An anisense oligonucleotide preparation method.
ACCESSION    BD066901
VERSION      BD066901.1 GI:22612504
KEYWORDS     JP 2001511000-A/1536.
SOURCE       unidentified
ORGANISM      unclassified.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Schlingensiefen,K.H. and Brysch,W.
TITLE        An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2001511000-A 1536 07-AUG-2001;
              BIOGOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH
COMMENT      OS Unknown
              PN JP 2001511000-A/1536
              PD 07-AUG-2001
              PF 30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533
              PR 31-JAN-1997 EP 97101531.8
              PI KARL HERMANN SCHLINGENSIEPEN,WOLFGANG BRYSCH
              PC C12N15/11,C07H21/04,A61K31/70
              CC An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method FH Key
              Location/Qualifiers
              FT source
              FT 1..16
              Location/Qualifiers
              1..16
              /organism="unidentified"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32644"
              5 a 4 c 5 g 2 t
BASE COUNT
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 163 CAGCCTGTGGCCATTT 178
Db 16 CAGCCTGTGGCCATTT 1

RESULT 395
BD093170/c
LOCUS          16 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION    A gene coading a cyclic lopoptide acylase and an expression
              thereof.
ACCESSION    BD093170
VERSION      BD093170.1 GI:22638758
KEYWORDS     WO 0102585-A/33.
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM      artificial sequences.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Shibata,T., Ncguchi,Y. and Ymashita,M.
TITLE        A gene coading a cyclic lopoptide acylase and an expression
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0102585-A 33 11-JAN-2001;
              FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD,TAKASHI SHIBATA,YUJI NOGUCHI,MICHIO
              YMAHITA
COMMENT      OS Artificial Sequence
              PN WO 0102585-A/33
              PD 11-JAN-2001
              PF 28-JUN-2000 WO 2000JP004285
              PR 02-JUL-1999 JP 99P 189644
              PI TAKASHI SHIBATA,YUJI NOGUCHI,MICHIO YMAHITA
              PC C12N15/55,C12N1/21,C12N9/14
              CC Oligonucleotide designed to act as sequencing primer. FH Key
              Location/Qualifiers
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              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 163 CAGCCTGTGGCCATTT 178
Db 16 CAGCCTGTGGCCATTT 1

RESULT 396
BD093170/c
LOCUS          16 bp      DNA      linear      STS 03-AUG-1993
DEFINITION    Human STS primer pPW525-3P for locus D21S65 (21q22.1), reverse,
              sequence tagged site.
ACCESSION    M96003
VERSION      M96003.1 GI:338546
KEYWORDS     STS; primer; sequence tagged site.
SOURCE       Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Tang,X., Tashiro,H., Eki,T., Murakami,Y., Soeda,E., Sakakura,T.,
              Watkins,P.C. and Yokoyama,K.
TITLE        Generation of nineteen STS markers that can be anchored at specific
              sites on human chromosome 21
JOURNAL      Unpublished (1992)
COMMENT      Original source text: Homo sapiens (library: pTZ19R) DNA.
              PCR Profile:
              Denaturation: 94 C for 1 min
              Annealing: 55 C for 2 min
              Polymerization: 72 C for 3 min
              PCR cycles: 35.
              Location/Qualifiers
              1..16
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
              /tissue_lib="pTZ19R"
              prim_transcript 1..16
              /standard_name="pPW525-3P"
              /note="locus: D21S65; Region: 21q22.1; STS length (bp):
              126"
              5 a 2 c 6 g 3 t
BASE COUNT
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1111 ATGCAGTTGATGAGCT 1126
Db 1 AAGCAGTTGAGGAGCT 16

RESULT 397
HUMSTS170Z
LOCUS          16 bp      DNA      linear      STS 03-AUG-1993
DEFINITION    Human chromosome 21 sequence tagged sites DNA.
ACCESSION    M94610
VERSION      M94610.1 GI:338603
KEYWORDS     STS; sequence tagged site.
SOURCE       Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Tang,X., Tashiro,H., Eki,T., Murakami,Y., Soeda,E., Sakakura,T.,
              Watkins,P.C. and Yokoyama,K.
TITLE        Generation of 19 STS markers that can be anchored at specific sites
              on human chromosome 21
JOURNAL      Genomics 14 (1), 185-187 (1992)

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MEDLINE 93052295
PUBMED 1358793
COMMENT Original source text: Homo sapiens DNA.
FEATURES
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            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 2 c 6 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1111 ATGCAGTTCATGAGCT 1126
Db 1 AAGCAGTTGAGGAGCT 16

RESULT 398
LOCUS A34251 17 bp DNA linear PAT 03-JUL-2002
DEFINITION Synthetic sequencing primer.
ACCESSION A34251
VERSION A34251.1 GI:21694203
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
SOURCE artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Odink,K.G., Tarceay,S., Brueggen,J., Wiesendanger,W., Cerletti,N.,
TITLE Sort,C., DeWolf-Peters,C. and Delabie,J.
JOURNAL Novel cytokines
PATENT: EP 0412050-A 11 06-FEB-1991;
CIBA-GEIGY AG
FEATURES
    source
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            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 6 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1629 CCAGGCGGCCGAGAAG 1644
Db 2 CCAGGAGGCCCTGAAG 17

RESULT 399
LOCUS AR021242/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 05-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from patent US 5789551.
ACCESSION AR021242
VERSION AR021242.1 GI:3975857
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pestka,S.
TITLE Human leukocyte interferon Hu-IFN-.alpha.001
JOURNAL Patent: US 5789551-A 8 04-AUG-1998;
FEATURES
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            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 6 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

MEDLINE 93052295
PUBMED 1358793
COMMENT Original source text: Homo sapiens DNA.
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            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 2 c 6 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1111 ATGCAGTTCATGAGCT 1126
Db 1 AAGCAGTTGAGGAGCT 16

RESULT 398
LOCUS A34251 17 bp DNA linear PAT 03-JUL-2002
DEFINITION Synthetic sequencing primer.
ACCESSION A34251
VERSION A34251.1 GI:21694203
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
SOURCE artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Odink,K.G., Tarceay,S., Brueggen,J., Wiesendanger,W., Cerletti,N.,
TITLE Sort,C., DeWolf-Peters,C. and Delabie,J.
JOURNAL Novel cytokines
PATENT: EP 0412050-A 11 06-FEB-1991;
CIBA-GEIGY AG
FEATURES
    source
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            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 6 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1629 CCAGGCGGCCGAGAAG 1644
Db 2 CCAGGAGGCCCTGAAG 17

RESULT 399
LOCUS AR021242/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 05-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from patent US 5789551.
ACCESSION AR021242
VERSION AR021242.1 GI:3975857
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pestka,S.
TITLE Human leukocyte interferon Hu-IFN-.alpha.001
JOURNAL Patent: US 5789551-A 8 04-AUG-1998;
FEATURES
    source
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            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 6 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 CCAGAGCTGAAGGAC 1653
Db 17 CCAGCAGCTGAATGAC 2

RESULT 400
LOCUS AR034106/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 5869293.
ACCESSION AR034106
VERSION AR034106.1 GI:5949711
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pestka,S.
TITLE DNA encoding human interferon IFN -.alpha.001
JOURNAL Patent: US 5869293-A 12 09-FEB-1999;
FEATURES
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        1..17
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 6 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 CCAGAGCTGAAGGAC 1653
Db 17 CCAGCAGCTGAATGAC 2

RESULT 401
LOCUS AR039735/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 583 from patent US 5807743.
ACCESSION AR039735
VERSION AR039735.1 GI:5959098
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.A.
TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 583 15-SEP-1998;
FEATURES
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            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 1 g 8 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1647 GAAGGACAAAGAAGTA 1662
Db 17 GAAGGACTAAGAAGGA 2

RESULT 402
LOCUS AR039743/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 591 from patent US 5807743.
ACCESSION AR039743
VERSION AR039743.1 GI:5959106
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
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AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.A.  
TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 591 15-SEP-1998;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 3 g 6 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 1640 AGAAGCTGAAGGACAA 1655  
Db 16 AGCAGCTGAGGACTA 1  
RESULT 403  
AR057463  
LOCUS AR057463 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999  
DEFINITION Sequence 1667 from patent US 5837542.  
ACCESSION AR057463  
VERSION AR057463.1 GI:5983040  
KEYWORDS Unknown.  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.  
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 1667 17-NOV-1998;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source  
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 4 g 4 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 1028 AAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043  
Db 1 AAGCTTCTCAAGCTGA 16  
RESULT 404  
AR057725/c  
LOCUS AR057725 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999  
DEFINITION Sequence 1929 from patent US 5837542.  
ACCESSION AR057725  
VERSION AR057725.1 GI:5983302  
KEYWORDS Unknown.  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.  
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 1929 17-NOV-1998;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source  
BASE COUNT 1 a 7 c 4 g 5 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 118 CATGCCAAAGTCTGG 133  
Db 16 CAGGCCAAAGTGCAGG 1

RESULT 405  
AR093907/c  
LOCUS AR093907 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-SEP-2000  
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 6001589.  
ACCESSION AR093907  
VERSION AR093907.1 GI:10020652  
KEYWORDS Unknown.  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Pestka,S.  
TITLE Method of identifying proteins modified by disease states related thereto  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6001589-A 12 14-DEC-1999;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source  
BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 6 g 5 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 1638 CCAGAAGCTGAAGGAC 1653  
Db 17 CCAGCAGCTGAATGAC 2  
RESULT 406  
AR115221  
LOCUS AR115221 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 1667 from patent US 6132967.  
ACCESSION AR115221  
VERSION AR115221.1 GI:14095543  
KEYWORDS Unknown.  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.  
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 1667 17-OCT-2000;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source  
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 4 g 4 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 1028 AAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043  
Db 1 AAGCTTCTCAAGCTGA 16  
RESULT 407  
AR115483/c  
LOCUS AR115483 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 1929 from patent US 6132967.  
ACCESSION AR115483  
VERSION AR115483.1 GI:14095805  
KEYWORDS Unknown.  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and

Draper, K.G.  
 TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of  
 intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 1929 17-OCT-2000;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..17  
 BASE COUNT 1 a 7 c 4 g 5 t  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 118 CATGGCAAGTGTGG 133  
 Db 16 CAGGGCAAGTCAGG 1  
 RESULT 408  
 LOCUS AR187353 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 2841 from patent US 6346398.  
 ACCESSION AR187353  
 VERSION AR187353.1 GI:20233318  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
 AUTHORS Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Stinchcomb, D. and Escobedo, J.  
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions  
 related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2841 12-FEB-2002;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..17  
 BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 2 g 5 t  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 500 TTGCTGCCCATGAAA 515  
 Db 2 TTGCTGCCCATGAAA 17  
 RESULT 409  
 LOCUS AR187376 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 2864 from patent US 6346398.  
 ACCESSION AR187376  
 VERSION AR187376.1 GI:20233341  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
 AUTHORS Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Stinchcomb, D. and Escobedo, J.  
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions  
 related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2864 12-FEB-2002;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..17  
 BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 2 g 5 t  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1039 GCTGAAGGAATTCC 1054  
 Db 1039 GCTGAAGGAATTCC 1054

17 GCTGAAGTAATTGC 2  
 RESULT 410  
 LOCUS AR188568 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 4056 from patent US 6346398.  
 ACCESSION AR188568  
 VERSION AR188568.1 GI:20234533  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
 AUTHORS Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Stinchcomb, D. and Escobedo, J.  
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions  
 related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 4056 12-FEB-2002;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..17  
 BASE COUNT 7 a 3 c 5 g 2 t  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1243 GGAGAACAGACGACA 1258  
 Db 2 GGAGAACAGACGACA 17  
 RESULT 411  
 LOCUS AR190268 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 5756 from patent US 6346398.  
 ACCESSION AR190268  
 VERSION AR190268.1 GI:20236233  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
 AUTHORS Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Stinchcomb, D. and Escobedo, J.  
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions  
 related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 5756 12-FEB-2002;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..17  
 BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 4 g 1 t  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 427 CTGCGGTGATGCTGT 442  
 Db 17 CTGCGGTGATGCTGT 2  
 RESULT 412  
 LOCUS AR192303 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 7791 from patent US 6346398.  
 ACCESSION AR192303  
 VERSION AR192303.1 GI:20238268  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
 AUTHORS Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Stinchcomb, D. and Escobedo, J.

TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor

JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 7791 12-FEB-2002;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source  
 BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 2 g 3 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1389 AAGCTTCTCATCAGAC 1404  
 Db 1 AAGCTTCTCACCAGCC 16

RESULT 413  
 ARI95725  
 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 190 from patent US 6350934.  
 ACCESSION ARI95725  
 VERSION ARI95725.1 GI:20245162  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
 AUTHORS Zwick,M.G., Edington,B.E., McSwiggen,J.A., Merlo,P.Ann.Owens., Guo,L., Skokut,T.A., Young,S.A., Folkerts,O. and Merlo,D.J.  
 TITLE Nucleic acid encoding delta-9 desaturase  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6350934-A 190 26-FEB-2002;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source  
 BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1438 GATGAGCTCTTCTCCG 1453  
 Db 1 GAGGAGCTCATCTCCG 16

RESULT 414  
 ARI95725/c  
 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 190 from patent US 6350934.  
 ACCESSION ARI95725  
 VERSION ARI95725.1 GI:20245162  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
 AUTHORS Zwick,M.G., Edington,B.E., McSwiggen,J.A., Merlo,P.Ann.Owens., Guo,L., Skokut,T.A., Young,S.A., Folkerts,O. and Merlo,D.J.  
 TITLE Nucleic acid encoding delta-9 desaturase  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6350934-A 190 26-FEB-2002;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source  
 BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1434 CGGGGATGAGCTCTTC 1449  
 Db 16 CGGAGATGAGCTCTTC 1

RESULT 415  
 ARI96232

LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 697 from patent US 6350934.  
 ACCESSION ARI96232

VERSION ARI96232.1 GI:20245669  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
 AUTHORS Zwick,M.G., Edington,B.E., McSwiggen,J.A., Merlo,P.Ann.Owens., Guo,L., Skokut,T.A., Young,S.A., Folkerts,O. and Merlo,D.J.  
 TITLE Nucleic acid encoding delta-9 desaturase  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6350934-A 697 26-FEB-2002;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source  
 BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 4 g 3 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1637 CCCAGAAGCTGAAGGA 1652  
 Db 1 CCCAGCATCTGAAGGA 16

RESULT 416  
 ARI96255/c

LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 720 from patent US 6350934.  
 ACCESSION ARI96255

VERSION ARI96255.1 GI:20245692  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
 AUTHORS Zwick,M.G., Edington,B.E., McSwiggen,J.A., Merlo,P.Ann.Owens., Guo,L., Skokut,T.A., Young,S.A., Folkerts,O. and Merlo,D.J.  
 TITLE Nucleic acid encoding delta-9 desaturase  
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6350934-A 720 26-FEB-2002;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source  
 BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 3 g 5 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 818 CCTTGGCTGAGCAAT 833  
 Db 17 CCTTGGAGAGCAAT 2

RESULT 417  
 ARI96051

LOCUS 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 423 from patent US 6528640.  
 ACCESSION ARI96051

VERSION ARI96051.1 GI:29723647  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
 AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A., Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.

**TITLE** Synthetic ribonucleic acids with RNase activity  
**JOURNAL** Patent: US 6528640-A 423 04-MAR-2003;  
**FEATURES** Location/Qualifiers  
**source** 1..17  
**BASE COUNT** 2 a 8 c 5 g 1 t  
**Query Match** 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
**Best Local Similarity** 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
**Matches** 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
**QY** 1565 AAGGGCTGCCCCACATG 1580  
**Db** 2 AAGGGCTGCCCCGCCG 17  
**RESULT 418**  
**LOCUS** AR286238 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003  
**DEFINITION** Sequence 610 from patent US 6528640.  
**ACCESSION** AR286238  
**VERSION** AR286238.1 GI:29723834  
**KEYWORDS** Unknown.  
**SOURCE** Unknown.  
**ORGANISM** Unclassified.  
**REFERENCE** 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
**AUTHORS** Beigelman,L., Burgin,A., Beaudry,A., Karpetsky,A.,  
Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.  
**TITLE** Synthetic ribonucleic acids with RNase activity  
**JOURNAL** Patent: US 6528640-A 610 04-MAR-2003;  
**FEATURES** Location/Qualifiers  
**source** 1..17  
**BASE COUNT** 4 a 8 c 2 g 3 t  
**Query Match** 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
**Best Local Similarity** 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
**Matches** 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
**QY** 855 AACCCACCTCTGCT 870  
**Db** 1 AACCCACCTCTGCT 16  
**RESULT 419**  
**LOCUS** AX019963 17 bp DNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2000  
**DEFINITION** Sequence 13 from Patent WO9937792.  
**ACCESSION** AX019963  
**VERSION** AX019963.1 GI:10043798  
**KEYWORDS** synthetic construct  
**SOURCE** synthetic construct  
**ORGANISM** artificial sequences.  
**REFERENCE** 1  
**AUTHORS** Bon,C., Cousin,X. and Choumet,V.  
**TITLE** Human leupacin polypeptide and dna encoding it. Their uses  
**JOURNAL** Patent: WO 937792-A 13 29-JUL-1999;  
**AGRONOMIQUE INST NAT RECH (FR); BON CASSIAN (FR); COUSIN XAVIER**  
**(FR); CHOMET VALERIE (FR); PASTEUR INSTITUT (FR)**  
**FEATURES** Location/Qualifiers  
**source** 1..17  
**BASE COUNT** 1 a 1 c 6 g 2 t 7 others  
**Query Match** 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
**Best Local Similarity** 58.8%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
**Matches** 10; Conservative 6; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

**QY** 682 TTGTGAGAGTCAGCGG 698  
**Db** 1 TTGGDGRWSDGCGG 17  
**RESULT 420**  
**LOCUS** AX215050 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001  
**DEFINITION** Sequence 492 from Patent WO0159103.  
**ACCESSION** AX215050  
**VERSION** AX215050.1 GI:15525093  
**KEYWORDS** synthetic construct  
**SOURCE** synthetic construct  
**ORGANISM** artificial sequences.  
**REFERENCE** 1  
**AUTHORS** Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.  
**TITLE** Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and  
nogo gene expression  
**JOURNAL** Patent: WO 0159103-A 492 16-AUG-2001;  
**RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);**  
**McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)**  
**FEATURES** Location/Qualifiers  
**source** 1..17  
**BASE COUNT** 6 a 2 c 3 g 6 t  
**Query Match** 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
**Best Local Similarity** 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
**Matches** 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
**QY** 1464 CCCATTTTAAAGAG 1479  
**Db** 17 CCCATTTTAAAGAG 2  
**RESULT 421**  
**LOCUS** AX215651 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001  
**DEFINITION** Sequence 1093 from Patent WO0159103.  
**ACCESSION** AX215651  
**VERSION** AX215651.1 GI:15525694  
**KEYWORDS** synthetic construct  
**SOURCE** synthetic construct  
**ORGANISM** artificial sequences.  
**REFERENCE** 1  
**AUTHORS** Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.  
**TITLE** Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and  
nogo gene expression  
**JOURNAL** Patent: WO 0159103-A 1093 16-AUG-2001;  
**RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);**  
**McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)**  
**FEATURES** Location/Qualifiers  
**source** 1..17  
**BASE COUNT** 6 a 5 c 5 g 1 t  
**Query Match** 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
**Best Local Similarity** 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
**Matches** 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
**QY** 1219 CCAGAGCCACTGAGA 1234  
**Db** 1 CCAGAGCCACTGAGA 16

<hr/>					
ACCESSION	AX217359				
VERSION	AX217359.1	GZ:15527420			
KEYWORDS	.				
SOURCE	synthetic construct				
ORGANISM	artificial sequences.				
REFERENCE	1				
AUTHORS	Blatt,L., Mcswiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.				
TITLE	Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and				
JOURNAL	nco gene expression				
FEATURES	Patent: WO 0159103-A 2801 16-AUG-2001;				
source	RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;				
	McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)				
	Location/Qualifiers				
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	/organism="synthetic construct"				
	/mol_type="mRNA"				
	/db_xref="taxon:32630"				
	/note="Nucleic Acid"				
BASE COUNT	7 a 1 c 2 g 7 t				
Query Match	0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;				
Best Local Similarity	87.5%; Pred.No. 2.9e+02;				
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;				
QY	1465 CCATTTTAAAGAGG 1480				
DB					
	16 CCATTTTAAAAATG 1				
RESULT 425					
LOCUS	AX217793				
DEFINITION	Sequence 3235 from Patent W00159103.				
ACCESSION	AX217793				
VERSION	AX217793.1	GI:15527854			
KEYWORDS	.				
SOURCE	synthetic construct				
ORGANISM	artificial sequences.				
REFERENCE	1				
AUTHORS	Blatt,L., Mcswiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.				
TITLE	Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and				
JOURNAL	nco gene expression				
FEATURES	Patent: WO 0159103-A 3235 16-AUG-2001;				
source	RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;				
	McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)				
	Location/Qualifiers				
	1..17				
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	/db_xref="taxon:32630"				
	/note="Nucleic Acid"				
BASE COUNT	9 a 1 c 3 g 4 t				
Query Match	0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;				
Best Local Similarity	87.5%; Pred.No. 2.9e+02;				
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;				
QY	917 AGACGACATTGAAAAT 932				
DB					
	2 AGACGACATTGGAATT 17				
RESULT 426					
LOCUS	AX218299				
DEFINITION	Sequence 3741 from Patent W00159103.				
ACCESSION	AX218299				
VERSION	AX218299.1	GI:15528360			
KEYWORDS	.				
SOURCE	synthetic construct				
ORGANISM	artificial sequences.				
REFERENCE	1				
AUTHORS	Blatt,L., Mcswiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.				
TITLE	Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and				
JOURNAL	nco gene expression				
FEATURES	Patent: WO 0159103-A 3235 16-AUG-2001;				
source	RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;				
	McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)				
	Location/Qualifiers				
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	/mol_type="mRNA"				
	/db_xref="taxon:32630"				
	/note="Nucleic Acid"				
BASE COUNT	9 a 1 c 3 g 4 t				
Query Match	0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;				
Best Local Similarity	87.5%; Pred.No. 2.9e+02;				
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;				
QY	917 AGACGACATTGAAAAT 932				
DB					
	2 AGACGACATTGGAATT 17				
RESULT 427					
LOCUS	AX218299				
DEFINITION	Sequence 3741 from Patent W00159103.				
ACCESSION	AX218299				
VERSION	AX218299.1	GI:15528360			
KEYWORDS	.				
SOURCE	synthetic construct				
ORGANISM	artificial sequences.				
REFERENCE	1				
AUTHORS	Blatt,L., Mcswiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.				
TITLE	Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and				
JOURNAL	nco gene expression				
FEATURES	Patent: WO 0159103-A 3235 16-AUG-2001;				
source	RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;				
	McSwiggen, James (US)				







SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Jarvis, T., von Carlowitz, I., Meswigen, J.A., Hamblin, P.A. and Ellis, J.H.  
 TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0162911-A 771 30-AUG-2001;  
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)  
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 /organism="Homo sapiens"  
 /mol\_type="mRNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
 BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 3 g 5 t  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1519 ATGAATTCCTGGCCA 1534 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 29-OCT-2001  
 Db 17 ATGAATTCCTGGCCA 2  
 RESULT 436  
 LOCUS AX273211/c 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 29-OCT-2001  
 DEFINITION Sequence 780 from Patent WO0162911.  
 ACCESSION AX273211  
 VERSION AX273211.1 GI:16545948  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Jarvis, T., von Carlowitz, I., Meswigen, J.A., Hamblin, P.A. and Ellis, J.H.  
 TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0162911-A 780 30-AUG-2001;  
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)  
 FEATURES  
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 /organism="Homo sapiens"  
 /mol\_type="mRNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
 BASE COUNT 4 a 1 c 9 g 3 t  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1673 CCAACCTCTTGGCCA 1688 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 29-OCT-2001  
 Db 17 CCAACCTCTTGGCCA 2  
 RESULT 437  
 LOCUS AX273212/c 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 29-OCT-2001  
 DEFINITION Sequence 781 from Patent WO0162911.  
 ACCESSION AX273212  
 VERSION AX273212.1 GI:16545949  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Jarvis, T., von Carlowitz, I., Meswigen, J.A., Hamblin, P.A. and Ellis, J.H.

TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0162911-A 781 30-AUG-2001;  
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)  
 FEATURES  
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 /organism="Homo sapiens"  
 /mol\_type="mRNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
 BASE COUNT 3 a 2 c 9 g 3 t  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1673 CCAACCTCTTGGCCA 1688 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002  
 Db 16 CCAACCTCTTGGCCA 1  
 RESULT 438  
 LOCUS AX421841/c 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 177 from Patent WO0188124.  
 ACCESSION AX421841  
 VERSION AX421841.1 GI:21525223  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Jarvis, T., von Carlowitz, I., Meswigen, J.A., McLaughlin, F.G. and Randi, A.M.  
 TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0188124-A 177 22-NOV-2001;  
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)  
 FEATURES  
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 /organism="Homo sapiens"  
 /mol\_type="mRNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
 BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 4 g 4 t  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1420 GTGATAGGAGCCACG 1435 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002  
 Db 16 GTGATAGGAGCCCATG 1  
 RESULT 439  
 LOCUS AX422523/c 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 859 from Patent WO0188124.  
 ACCESSION AX422523  
 VERSION AX422523.1 GI:21525905  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1  
 AUTHORS Jarvis, T., von Carlowitz, I., Meswigen, J.A., McLaughlin, F.G. and Randi, A.M.  
 TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0188124-A 859 22-NOV-2001;  
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)  
 FEATURES  
 source 1..17  
 /organism="Homo sapiens"  
 /mol\_type="mRNA"

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BASE COUNT      4 a      6 c      3 g      4 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1420 GTGATAGGAGACCACG 1435
Db 17 GTGATAGGAGCCCATG 2

RESULT 440
AX456582/c      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 06-JUL-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 54 from Patent WO0218407.
ACCESSION      AX456582
VERSION      AX456582.1 GI:21715469
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Rattus norvegicus (Norway rat)
ORGANISM      Rattus norvegicus
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Kurreck, J. and Erdmann, V.A.
TITLE      Antisense oligonucleotides against vrl
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0218407-A 54 07-MAR-2002;
              Gruenenthal GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source      1..17
              /organism="Rattus norvegicus"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:10116"
BASE COUNT      3 a      4 c      3 g      7 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1255 GACACTGTCAAAAAGA 1270
Db 16 GAGACTGTCAACAAGA 1

RESULT 441
AX456583/c      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 06-JUL-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 55 from Patent WO0218407.
ACCESSION      AX456583
VERSION      AX456583.1 GI:21715470
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Rattus norvegicus (Norway rat)
ORGANISM      Rattus norvegicus
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Kurreck, J. and Erdmann, V.A.
TITLE      Antisense oligonucleotides against vrl
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0218407-A 55 07-MAR-2002;
              Gruenenthal GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source      1..17
              /organism="Rattus norvegicus"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:10116"
BASE COUNT      3 a      4 c      3 g      7 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1255 GACACTGTCAAAAAGA 1270
Db 17 GAGACTGTCAACAAGA 2

RESULT 442
AX475147
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 368 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION      AX475147
VERSION      AX475147.1 GI:22214432
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Zhang, J.
TITLE      Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0224750-A 368 28-MAR-2002;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source      1..17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
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BASE COUNT      6 a      4 c      3 g      4 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1011 GCTGCTGAAAACACCT 1026
Db 1 GCTGCAGAAAACACTT 16

RESULT 443
AX527129/c      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 21-NOV-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 159 from Patent WO0226818.
ACCESSION      AX527129
VERSION      AX527129.1 GI:25171744
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Gu, Y. and Corrigan, A.
TITLE      Human nedd-1
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0226818-A 159 04-APR-2002;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source      1..17
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              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      4 a      3 c      4 g      6 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1397 CATCAGCATGAAC 1412
Db 17 CATCAGGCATGAATC 2

RESULT 444
AX527130/c      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 21-NOV-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 160 from Patent WO0226818.

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Qy 1255 GACACTGTCAAAAAGA 1270
Db 17 GAGACTGTCAACAAGA 2

RESULT 442
AX475147
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 368 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION      AX475147
VERSION      AX475147.1 GI:22214432
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Zhang, J.
TITLE      Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0224750-A 368 28-MAR-2002;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source      1..17
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              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      6 a      4 c      3 g      4 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1011 GCTGCTGAAAACACCT 1026
Db 1 GCTGCAGAAAACACTT 16

RESULT 443
AX527129/c      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 21-NOV-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 159 from Patent WO0226818.
ACCESSION      AX527129
VERSION      AX527129.1 GI:25171744
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Gu, Y. and Corrigan, A.
TITLE      Human nedd-1
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0226818-A 159 04-APR-2002;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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BASE COUNT      4 a      3 c      4 g      6 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1397 CATCAGCATGAAC 1412
Db 17 CATCAGGCATGAATC 2

RESULT 444
AX527130/c      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 21-NOV-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 160 from Patent WO0226818.

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ACCESSION AX527130  
VERSION AX527130.1 GI:25171745  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Gu, Y. and Corrigan, A.  
TITLE Human nedd-1  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0226818-A 160 04-APR-2002;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
BASE COUNT 3 a 3 c 5 g 6 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1397 CATCAGCATGAATC 1412 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002  
Db |||||  
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RESULT 445  
AX531554  
LOCUS AX531554 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 1063 from Patent EP1239051.  
ACCESSION AX531554  
VERSION AX531554.1 GI:25254877  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Shannon, M.  
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1063 11-SEP-2002;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
BASE COUNT 6 a 5 c 3 g 3 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1270 AAAGACCTGTCTCTGG 1285  
Db |||||  
2 AAAAACCTGTCTCTGG 17  
RESULT 446  
AX531555  
LOCUS AX531555 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 1064 from Patent EP1239051.  
ACCESSION AX531555  
VERSION AX531555.1 GI:25254879  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Shannon, M.

TITLE Human posh-like protein 1  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1064 11-SEP-2002;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 3 g 4 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1270 AAAGACCTGTCTCTGG 1285  
Db |||||  
1 AAAAACCTGTCTCTGG 16  
RESULT 447  
AX532313/c  
LOCUS AX532313 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 1822 from Patent EP1239051.  
ACCESSION AX532313  
VERSION AX532313.1 GI:25256409  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Shannon, M.  
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1822 11-SEP-2002;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1599 GGAAGCGTATCTGCAG 1614  
Db |||||  
17 GGAGGGGTCTCTGCAG 2  
RESULT 448  
AX532314/c  
LOCUS AX532314 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 1823 from Patent EP1239051.  
ACCESSION AX532314  
VERSION AX532314.1 GI:25256411  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Shannon, M.  
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1823 11-SEP-2002;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
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/db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 3 g 2 t

KEYWORDS  
SOURCE  
Homo sapiens (human)

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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu.Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Human lcc1-domain containing protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1262488-A 134 04-DEC-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1022 CACCTGAAGAGCTTCA 1037
Db 17 CACTGAAGAGATTCA 2
RESULT 454
AX579286/c
LOCUS AX579286
DEFINITION Sequence 1124 from Patent WO0211674.
ACCESSION AX579286
VERSION AX579286.1 GI:27648488
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu.Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Human lcc1-domain containing protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1262488-A 135 04-DEC-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 3 g 6 t
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1022 CACCTGAAGAGCTTCA 1037
Db 16 CACTGAAGAGATTCA 1
RESULT 455
AX615327/c
LOCUS AX615327
DEFINITION Sequence 134 from Patent EP1262488.
ACCESSION AX615327
VERSION AX615327.1 GI:28446226
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu.Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Human lcc1-domain containing protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1262488-A 134 04-DEC-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1022 CACCTGAAGAGCTTCA 1037
Db 16 CACTGAAGAGATTCA 1
RESULT 456
AX615328/c
LOCUS AX615328
DEFINITION Sequence 135 from Patent EP1262488.
ACCESSION AX615328
VERSION AX615328.1 GI:28446227
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu.Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Human lcc1-domain containing protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1262488-A 135 04-DEC-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 872 TCATGGTTCACCTGCTT 887
Db 16 TCATGGTTCACCTGCTT 1
RESULT 457
AX634556
LOCUS AX634556
DEFINITION Sequence 1695 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX634556
VERSION AX634556.1 GI:28470170
KEYWORDS unidentifed
SOURCE unidentifed
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
Karpetsky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisch,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
Sweadler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincoff,F.E. and
Woolf,I.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 1695 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)

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REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu.Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Human lcc1-domain containing protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1262488-A 134 04-DEC-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 7 a 3 c 5 g 2 t
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 872 TCATGGTTCACCTGCTT 887
Db 17 TCATGGTTCACCTGCTT 2
RESULT 456
AX615328/c
LOCUS AX615328
DEFINITION Sequence 135 from Patent EP1262488.
ACCESSION AX615328
VERSION AX615328.1 GI:28446227
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu.Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Human lcc1-domain containing protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1262488-A 135 04-DEC-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 6 a 3 c 6 g 2 t
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 872 TCATGGTTCACCTGCTT 887
Db 16 TCATGGTTCACCTGCTT 1
RESULT 457
AX634556
LOCUS AX634556
DEFINITION Sequence 1695 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX634556
VERSION AX634556.1 GI:28470170
KEYWORDS unidentifed
SOURCE unidentifed
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
Karpetsky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisch,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
Sweadler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincoff,F.E. and
Woolf,I.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 1695 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)

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BASE COUNT      5 a      4 c      4 g      4 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1028 AAGAGCTTCAGCTGA 1043
Db 1 AAGCTCTTCAGCTGA 16

RESULT 458
AX634802/c
LOCUS      AX634802      17 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1941 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION  AX634802
VERSION     AX634802.1 GI:28470416
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     .
ORGANISM   unidentified
            unclassified.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
            Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisch,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
            McSwiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
            Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
            Wolff,T.
TITLE      Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
            genes
JOURNAL    Patent: EP 1260586-A 1941 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME   PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
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Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 118 CATGCCAAAGTCGTGG 133
Db 16 CAGGCAAGTGCAGG 1

RESULT 459
AX648638/c
LOCUS      AX648638      17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 478 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION  AX648638
VERSION     AX648638.1 GI:29151456
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Gu,Y.
TITLE      Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL    Patent: EP 1273660-A 478 08-JAN-2003;
            Aecomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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        /mol_type="genomic DNA"
        /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      0 a      6 c      4 g      7 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 414 CAAGAAAACAGGCTG 429
Db 17 CAGGAACACAGGCG 2

FEATURES
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Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1657 GAAGTAGCTTTCTGGA 1672
Db 17 GAAGAAGATTCTGGA 2

RESULT 460
AX648639/c
LOCUS      AX648639      17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 479 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION  AX648639
VERSION     AX648639.1 GI:29151457
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Gu,Y.
TITLE      Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL    Patent: EP 1273660-A 479 08-JAN-2003;
            Aecomica, Inc. (US)
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Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1657 GAAGTAGCTTTCTGGA 1672
Db 16 GAAGAAGATTCTGGA 1

RESULT 461
AX649187/c
LOCUS      AX649187      17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1027 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION  AX649187
VERSION     AX649187.1 GI:29152005
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Gu,Y.
TITLE      Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL    Patent: EP 1273660-A 1027 08-JAN-2003;
            Aecomica, Inc. (US)
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Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 414 CAAGAAAACAGGCTG 429
Db 17 CAGGAACACAGGCG 2
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RESULT 462
AX649188/c
LOCUS AX649188 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1028 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX649188
VERSION AX649188.1 GI:29152006
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Gu, Y.
TITLE Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1273660-A 1028 08-JAN-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 414 CAAGAAACAGGCTG 429
Db 16 CAGGAACAGGCG 1
RESULT 463
AX649189/c
LOCUS AX649189 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1029 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX649189
VERSION AX649189.1 GI:29152007
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Gu, Y.
TITLE Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1273660-A 1029 08-JAN-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 412 ACCAAGAAAAACAGGC 427
Db 17 AGCAGAAAAACAGGC 2
RESULT 464
AX649190/c
LOCUS AX649190 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1030 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX649190
VERSION AX649190.1 GI:29152008
KEYWORDS
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SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Gu, Y.
TITLE Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1273660-A 1030 08-JAN-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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LOCUS AX671715 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 160 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX671715
VERSION AX671715.1 GI:29330063
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 160 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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LOCUS AX671716 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 161 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX671716
VERSION AX671716.1 GI:29330064
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
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reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 161 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Db 1 GATCAGAAAAAAGG 16
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LOCUS AX673440 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1885 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX673440
VERSION AX673440.1 GI:29331788
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 1885 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Db 1 GATCCTGCTGCTGTTAA 16
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LOCUS AX673765 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2210 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX673765
VERSION AX673765.1 GI:29332113
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 2210 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Db 2 ATCGTGGTGGTGGGA 17
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DEFINITION Sequence 2515 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX674070
VERSION AX674070.1 GI:29332418
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 2515 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Db 1 GATCTCCAAGCTGAAA 16
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DEFINITION Sequence 2961 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX674516
VERSION AX674516.1 GI:29332864
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 2961 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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VERSION AX688379.1 GI:29411079  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.  
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1111 05-FEB-2003;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
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Db 17 GGCACCGTGTGGGA 2  
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LOCUS AX688382 1114 from Patent EP1281758.  
DEFINITION Sequence 1114 from Patent EP1281758.  
ACCESSION AX688382  
VERSION AX688382.1 GI:29411082  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.  
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1114 05-FEB-2003;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
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Db 16 ATGGCACCCTGTGGG 1  
RESULT 477  
AX688718/c  
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DEFINITION Sequence 1450 from Patent EP1281758.  
ACCESSION AX688718  
VERSION AX688718.1 GI:29411422  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.  
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 6312 05-FEB-2003;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
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REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.  
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1450 05-FEB-2003;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
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Db 17 CTGCCTGGCAGAG 2  
RESULT 478  
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LOCUS AX688719 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 1451 from Patent EP1281758.  
ACCESSION AX688719  
VERSION AX688719.1 GI:29411423  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.  
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1451 05-FEB-2003;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
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Db 16 CTGCCTGGCAGAG 1  
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LOCUS AX693580 6312 from Patent EP1281758.  
DEFINITION Sequence 6312 from Patent EP1281758.  
ACCESSION AX693580  
VERSION AX693580.1 GI:29416545  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.  
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 6312 05-FEB-2003;  
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Db 2 TGCACCAAGAACCA 17

RESULT 480
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LOCUS AX693581 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6313 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX693581
VERSION AX693581.1 GI:29416546
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
AUTHORS Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
TITLE mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 6313 05-FEB-2003;
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Db 1 TGCACCAAGAACCA 16

RESULT 481
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LOCUS AX723735 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1422 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX723735
VERSION AX723735.1 GI:30503078
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 1422 27-MAR-2003;
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Db 1 TGCACCAAGAACCA 16

RESULT 482
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LOCUS AX728317 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6004 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX728317
VERSION AX728317.1 GI:30507660
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 6004 27-MAR-2003;
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
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Db 17 TTATCAGATGGTGAT 2

RESULT 483
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LOCUS AX728317 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6004 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX728317
VERSION AX728317.1 GI:30507660
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 6004 27-MAR-2003;
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LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 161 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX728527
VERSION    AX728527.1 GI:30507870
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
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JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03025175-A 161 27-MAR-2003;
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QY      860 CCACCTCTGCTGTCAT 875
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Db      17 CCATCTCTGCTGTGAT 2

RESULT 485
AX730518/c
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2152 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730518
VERSION    AX730518.1 GI:30509861
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03025175-A 2152 27-MAR-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY      413 CCAAGAAACAGGCT 428
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Db      17 CCAGAAACACTGAT 2

RESULT 486
AX732309/c
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3943 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX732309
VERSION    AX732309.1 GI:30511652
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03025175-A 3943 27-MAR-2003;
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Db      17 AGGAGGGTGGCTGAT 2

RESULT 487
AX732770/c
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4404 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX732770
VERSION    AX732770.1 GI:30512113
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03025175-A 4404 27-MAR-2003;
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QY      1505 TTACCAAGATCGTGAT 1520
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Db      17 TTACCAAGATCGTGAT 2

RESULT 488
AX733078/c
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4712 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX733078
VERSION    AX733078.1 GI:30512421

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KEYWORDS      Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS       Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL       Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 1709 CCCAGACAGACACAT 1724
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RESULT 489
AX734897
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 487 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION      AX734897
VERSION        AX734897.1 GI:30514174
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS       Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
              thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 03025177-A 487 27-MAR-2003;
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QY 187 ATCCCTTTTGCACGC 202
DB 2 ATCCATTTTGCACAC 17

RESULT 490
AX735979/c
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 1569 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION      AX735979
VERSION        AX735979.1 GI:30515256
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

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REFERENCE
AUTHORS       Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
              thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 03025177-A 1569 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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BASE COUNT    2 a      6 c      3 g      6 t
              Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
              Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
              Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1485 CTCAGAGAGAGATC 1500
DB 16 CTCAGAGAGAGATC 1

RESULT 491
AX736777
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 2367 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION      AX736777
VERSION        AX736777.1 GI:30516065
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS       Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
              thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 03025177-A 2367 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES      source
              1. .17
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              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT    4 a      8 c      2 g      3 t
              Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
              Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
              Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 855 AACCCACCTCTGCT 870
DB 2 ATCCACCACTCAGCT 17

RESULT 492
AX738691/c
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 4281 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION      AX738691
VERSION        AX738691.1 GI:30517981
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS       Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
              thereof as medicaments

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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4281 27-MAR-2003;

FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

Source Location/Qualifiers

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/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 3 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1087 CAGGAGTTGGCTGGT 1102

Db 17 CTGGAGTTGGCTGAT 2

RESULT 493

AX739048

LOCUS

DEFINITION

AX739048

VERSION

AX739048.1 GI:30518338

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

Homo sapiens (human)

REFERENCE

AUTHORS

TITLE

Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour

reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use

thereof as medicaments

Patent: WO 03025177-A 4638 27-MAR-2003;

JOURNAL Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES

source

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/organism="Homo sapiens"

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/db\_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 6 a 3 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1078 ATTAACAAGCAGGAGT 1093

Db 2 ATCAGCAAGCAGGAGT 17

RESULT 494

AX739554

LOCUS

DEFINITION

AX739554

VERSION

AX739554.1 GI:30518851

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

Homo sapiens

REFERENCE

AUTHORS

TITLE

Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour

reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use

thereof as medicaments

Patent: WO 03025177-A 5144 27-MAR-2003;

JOURNAL Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES

source

1..17

/organism="Homo sapiens"

/mol\_type="genomic DNA"

/db\_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 9 a 2 c 4 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 338 ACCGAAAGGAGACAT 353

Db 2 ATCGAAGAGACAT 17

RESULT 495

E07498

LOCUS

DEFINITION

E07498

ACCESSION

VERSION

E07498.1 GI:2175636

KEYWORDS

JP 1994133799-A/7.

SOURCE

unidentified

ORGANISM

unclassified

REFERENCE

AUTHORS

TITLE

ANALYSIS OF HUMAN HERPES VIRUS 6 TYPE @ (3754/24)HHV-6) DNA AND

DISCRIMINATION OF SUB-TYPE

Patent: JP 1994133799-A 7 17-MAY-1994;

JOURNAL INTERNATL REAGENTS CORP

COMMENT

OS None

OC Artificial sequences.

PN JP 1994133799-A/7

PD 17-MAY-1994

PF 27-OCT-1992 JP 1992111416

PI YAMANISHI KOICHI, YAMAMOTO TAKESHI, MORI HIROYUKI PC

C12Q1/68, C12Q1/68, C12N15/11, C12N15/38;

CC strandedness: Single;

CC topology: Linear;

CC hypothetical: No;

CC anti-sense: No;

FF Key

FF Location/Qualifiers

FT source

1..17

/organism="Artificial sequences".

FEATURES

source

1..17

/organism="unidentified"

/mol\_type="genomic DNA"

/db\_xref="taxon:32644"

BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 3 g 7 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1310 GTGTCCCATCTGTGAT 1325

Db 2 GTCTTCATCTGTGAT 17

RESULT 496

E13073

LOCUS

DEFINITION

E13073

ACCESSION

VERSION

E13073.1 GI:3251885

KEYWORDS

JP 1997121897-A/3.

SOURCE

unidentified

ORGANISM

unclassified

REFERENCE

AUTHORS

TITLE

OLIGONUCLEOTIDE FOR DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF BACTERIAL

PAT 27-APR-1998

linear

DNA

17 bp

Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

E13073

LOCUS

DEFINITION

E13073

ACCESSION

VERSION

E13073.1 GI:3251885

KEYWORDS

JP 1997121897-A/3.

SOURCE

unidentified

ORGANISM

unclassified

REFERENCE

AUTHORS

TITLE

OLIGONUCLEOTIDE FOR DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF BACTERIAL



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JOURNAL
PATENT: JP 1997121897-A 3 13-MAY-1997;
COMMENT
  CS None
  OC Artificial sequences.
  PN JP 1997121897-A/3
  PD 13-MAY-1997
  PF 02-NOV-1995 JP 1995286062
  PI IIDA KEIJI, SEGAWA MASAYA
  PC C12Q1/68,C07H21/04,C12N15/09,C12Q1/04,(C12Q1/68,C12R1:01), PC
    (C12N15/09,
  PC C12R1:01),(C12Q1/04,C12R1:01);
  CC strandedness: Single;
  CC topology: Linear;
  CC hypothetical: No;
  FH Key
  FT source 1..17
  FT Location/Qualifiers
  FT 1..17
  FT /organism='Artificial sequences'.
  FT /organism='unidentified'
  FT /mol_type='genomic DNA'
  FT /db_xref='taxon:32644'
  FT 4 a 6 c 3 g 4 t
  BASE COUNT
  Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
  Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1670 GGACCAACCTCTTTC 1685
Db 2 GGAGCAACCTCTTTC 17

RESULT 497
I14342/c
LOCUS I14342 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-1995
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 5449604.
ACCESSION I14342
VERSION I14342.1 GI:996833
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 17)
  Schellenberg,G.D., Bird,T.D. and Wijsman,E.M.
  Chromosome 14 and familial Alzheimers disease genetic markers and
  assays
  Patent: US 5449604-A 12 12-SEP-1995;
  Location/Qualifiers
  1..17
  /organism='unknown'
  /mol_type='genomic DNA'
  /db_xref='taxon:32644'
  4 a 7 c 2 g 4 t
  BASE COUNT
  Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
  Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 700 GGAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 715
Db 17 GTAGAAAGTGGCTCTG 2

RESULT 498
A64629/c
LOCUS A64629 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-MAR-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from Patent WO9728278.
ACCESSION A64629
VERSION A64629.1 GI:4530727
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified

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unclassified.
REFERENCE
  1
  Rohde,W., Becker,D. and Salamini,F.
  TITLE USE OF PRIMERS FOR UNIVERSAL FINGERPRINT ANALYSIS
  JOURNAL Patent: WO 9728278-A 8 07-AUG-1997;
  COMMENT MAX PLANCK GESELLSCHAFT (DE)
  Other publication AU 1720497 19970822.
  Location/Qualifiers
  1..18
  /organism='unidentified'
  /mol_type='genomic DNA'
  /db_xref='taxon:32644'
  5 a 4 c 4 g 5 t
  BASE COUNT
  Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
  Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
  Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1174 CTGTGGAAGTCCTATC 1189
Db 17 CTGTGGAAGTCCTAGC 2

RESULT 499
A99165/c
LOCUS A99165 18 bp DNA linear PAT 26-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO9907885.
ACCESSION A99165
VERSION A99165.1 GI:6782118
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 18)
  Becker,D. and Rohde,W.
  TITLE THE USE OF PRIMERS FOR UNIVERSAL FINGERPRINT ANALYSIS
  JOURNAL Patent: WO 9907885-A 12 18-FEB-1999;
  COMMENT MAX PLANCK GESELLSCHAFT (DE); BECKER DIETER (DE)
  Location/Qualifiers
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  /mol_type='genomic DNA'
  /db_xref='taxon:32644'
  5 a 4 c 4 g 5 t
  BASE COUNT
  Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
  Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
  Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1174 CTGTGGAAGTCCTATC 1189
Db 17 CTGTGGAAGTCCTAGC 2

RESULT 500
AR047464
LOCUS AR047464 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 2257 from patent US 5817796.
ACCESSION AR047464
VERSION AR047464.1 GI:5968929
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 18)
  Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
  TITLE C-myc ribozymes having 2'-5'-linked adenylate residues
  JOURNAL Patent: US 5817796-A 2257 06-OCT-1998;
  COMMENT Location/Qualifiers
  1..18
  /organism='unknown'
  5 a 5 c 6 g 2 t
  BASE COUNT

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Db      3 CCCACTGTCCACTACA 18
RESULT 506
LOCUS   AR121128/c
DEFINITION Sequence 24 from patent US 6159697.
ACCESSION AR121128
VERSION   AR121128.1 GI:14104704
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS  Monia,B.P. and Cowsert,L.M.
TITLE     Antisense modulation of Smad7 expression
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6159697-A 24 12-DEC-2000;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
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          1..18
          /organism="unknown"
          3 g
          3 t
BASE COUNT 5 a 7 c 3 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3 1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      183 GGGATCCCTTTGCTC 198
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          16 GGGATGGCTTTGCTC 1
Db

RESULT 507
LOCUS   AR129562/c
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 6187534.
ACCESSION AR129562
VERSION   AR129562.1 GI:14117459
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS  Strom,T.B., Vasconcellos,L. and Suthanthiran,M.
TITLE     Methods of evaluating transplant rejection
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6187534-A 12 13-FEB-2001;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          source
          1..18
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          9 a 4 c 4 g 1 t
BASE COUNT 9 a 4 c 4 g 1 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3 1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      938 TCTTATCTCTGACTT 953
          |||||
          16 TCTTGTCTCTGGCTT 1
Db

RESULT 508
LOCUS   AR154173
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6238868.
ACCESSION AR154173
VERSION   AR154173.1 GI:15122226
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS  Carrino,J.J., Gierue,L.O. and Diver,J.M.
TITLE     Multiplex amplification and separation of nucleic acid sequences
          using ligation-dependant strand displacement amplification and

bioelectronic chip technology
Patent: US 6238868-A 13 29-MAY-2001;
JOURNAL   Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES  1..18
          source
          2 a 6 c 2 g 8 t
BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 2 g 8 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3 1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      549 CATCTGGGATTCTTC 564
          |||||
          3 CATCTCTGGATTCTTC 18
Db

RESULT 509
LOCUS   AR160863
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 6255111.
ACCESSION AR160863
VERSION   AR160863.1 GI:16225730
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS  Bennett,C.Frank. and Cowsert,L.M.
TITLE     Antisense modulation of Her-4 expression
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6255111-A 67 03-JUL-2001;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          source
          1..18
          /organism="unknown"
          6 a 8 c 1 g 3 t
BASE COUNT 6 a 8 c 1 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3 1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      851 GCAAAACCCACCTC 866
          |||||
          3 GCAAAACCTCCATCTC 18
Db

RESULT 510
LOCUS   AR175500
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6309833.
ACCESSION AR175500
VERSION   AR175500.1 GI:17916799
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS  Edman,C.F., Nerenberg,M.I., Westin,L.P. and Carrino,J.J.
TITLE     Multiplex amplification and separation of nucleic acid sequences on
          a bioelectronic microchip using asymmetric structures
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6309833-A 13 30-OCT-2001;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          source
          1..18
          /organism="unknown"
          2 a 6 c 2 g 8 t
BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 2 g 8 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3 1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      549 CATCTGGGATTCTTC 564
          |||||
          3 CATCTCTGGATTCTTC 18
Db

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RESULT 511
ARI179275
LOCUS          ARI179275          18 bp    DNA          linear          PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION     Sequence 13 from patent US 6326173.
ACCESSION      ARI179275
VERSION        ARI179275.1  GI:20220830
KEYWORDS       Unknown.
SOURCE         Unknown.
ORGANISM       Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS       Edman,C.F. and Nerenberg,M.I.
TITLE         Electronically mediated nucleic acid amplification in NASBA
JOURNAL       Patent: US 6326173-A 13 04-DEC-2001;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
               source
               1..18
               /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT    2 a      6 c      2 g      8 t

Query Match    0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 549 CATCTGGGATTCCTC 564
|||||
Db 3 CATCTGGGATTCCTC 18

RESULT 512
ARI181679/c
LOCUS          ARI181679          18 bp    DNA          linear          PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION     Sequence 141 from patent US 6335194.
ACCESSION      ARI181679
VERSION        ARI181679.1  GI:20223893
KEYWORDS       Unknown.
SOURCE         Unknown.
ORGANISM       Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS       Bennett,C.Frank., Ackermann,E.J., Swayze,E.E. and Cowsett,L.M.
TITLE         Antisense modulation of survivin expression
JOURNAL       Patent: US 6335194-A 141 01-JAN-2002;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
               source
               1..18
               /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT    11 a      3 c      0 g      4 t

Query Match    0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1193 TTGTTTGCAATTCCTAA 1208
|||||
Db 16 TTGTTTGCAATTCCTAA 1

RESULT 513
ARI181680/c
LOCUS          ARI181680          18 bp    DNA          linear          PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION     Sequence 142 from patent US 6335194.
ACCESSION      ARI181680
VERSION        ARI181680.1  GI:20223894
KEYWORDS       Unknown.
SOURCE         Unknown.
ORGANISM       Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS       Bennett,C.Frank., Ackermann,E.J., Swayze,E.E. and Cowsett,L.M.
TITLE         Antisense modulation of survivin expression
JOURNAL       Patent: US 6335194-A 142 01-JAN-2002;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
               source
               1..18
               /organism="unknown"

RESULT 514
ARI181681/c
LOCUS          ARI181681          18 bp    DNA          linear          PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION     Sequence 143 from patent US 6335194.
ACCESSION      ARI181681
VERSION        ARI181681.1  GI:20223895
KEYWORDS       Unknown.
SOURCE         Unknown.
ORGANISM       Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS       Bennett,C.Frank., Ackermann,E.J., Swayze,E.E. and Cowsett,L.M.
TITLE         Antisense modulation of survivin expression
JOURNAL       Patent: US 6335194-A 143 01-JAN-2002;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
               source
               1..18
               /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT    11 a      3 c      0 g      4 t

Query Match    0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1193 TTGTTTGCAATTCCTAA 1208
|||||
Db 18 TTGTTTGCAATTCCTAA 3

RESULT 515
ARI187587
LOCUS          ARI187587          18 bp    DNA          linear          PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION     Sequence 3075 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION      ARI187587
VERSION        ARI187587.1  GI:20233552
KEYWORDS       Unknown.
SOURCE         Unknown.
ORGANISM       Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS       Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE         Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL       Patent: US 6346398-A 3075 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
               source
               1..18
               /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT    7 a      4 c      2 g      5 t

Query Match    0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 500 TTGCTGCCCATGAAAA 515
|||||
Db 3 TTGCTGCCCATGAAAA 18

RESULT 516
ARI199852/c
LOCUS          ARI199852          18 bp    DNA          linear          PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION     Sequence 24 from patent US 6355483.
ACCESSION      ARI199852
VERSION        ARI199852.1  GI:20233893
KEYWORDS       Unknown.
SOURCE         Unknown.
ORGANISM       Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS       Bennett,C.Frank., Ackermann,E.J., Swayze,E.E. and Cowsett,L.M.
TITLE         Antisense modulation of survivin expression
JOURNAL       Patent: US 6355483-A 142 01-JAN-2002;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
               source
               1..18
               /organism="unknown"
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ORGANISM Unknown.  
Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Cowsett L.M.  
TITLE Antisense inhibition of cyclin D2 expression  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6492173-A 50 10-DEC-2002;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source  
1. .18  
BASE COUNT 4 a 7 c 4 g 3 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 700 GGAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 715  
Db 16 GGAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 1

RESULT 522  
LOCUS AR292203 18 bp DNA PAT 12-JUN-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 3938 from patent US 6537751.  
ACCESSION AR292203  
VERSION AR292203.1 GI:31679487  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.  
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 3938 25-MAR-2003;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source  
1. .18  
BASE COUNT 6 a 7 c 1 g 4 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1048 AATTCCACACTCTCC 1063  
Db 3 AATTCCACACTCTCC 18

RESULT 523  
LOCUS AR295667 18 bp DNA PAT 12-JUN-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 7402 from patent US 6537751.  
ACCESSION AR295667  
VERSION AR295667.1 GI:31682951  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.  
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 7402 25-MAR-2003;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source  
1. .18  
BASE COUNT 9 a 1 c 7 g 1 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1591 AACGAGAGGAGGAT 1606  
Db 2 AACGAGAGGAGGAT 17

RESULT 524  
LOCUS AR296286 18 bp DNA PAT 12-JUN-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 8021 from patent US 6537751.  
ACCESSION AR296286  
VERSION AR296286.1 GI:31683570  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.  
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 8021 25-MAR-2003;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source  
1. .18  
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 6 g 3 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1128 TCCACTCTCCGAGGG 1143  
Db 16 TCCACTCTCCGAGGG 1

RESULT 525  
LOCUS AR296726 18 bp DNA PAT 12-JUN-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 8461 from patent US 6537751.  
ACCESSION AR296726  
VERSION AR296726.1 GI:31684010  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.  
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 8461 25-MAR-2003;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source  
1. .18  
BASE COUNT 5 a 6 c 2 g 5 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1105 ATTCCAATGCAGTTGA 1120  
Db 2 ATTCCAATGCAGTTGA 17

RESULT 526  
LOCUS AR298793 18 bp DNA PAT 12-JUN-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 10528 from patent US 6537751.  
ACCESSION AR298793  
VERSION AR298793.1 GI:31686077  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
Unclassified.

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REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
JOURNAL disequilibrium map of the human genome
FEATURES Patent: US 6537751-A 10528 25-MAR-2003;
source Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 3 c 6 g 6 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 161 CACAGCCTGTGGCCAT 176
Db ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 527
AR304391
LOCUS AR304391 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from Patent US 6544784.
ACCESSION AR304391
VERSION AR304391.1 GI:31693539
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Bullerdick,J., Van de Ven,W.J.M., Schoenmakers,H.F.P.M. and Mols,R.
TITLE Multiple-tumor aberrant growth genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6544784-A 13 08-APR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 6 a 5 c 6 g 1 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1483 GCCTCAGAGAGAGA 1498
Db ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 528
AR316413/c
LOCUS AR316413 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from Patent US 6559359.
ACCESSION AR316413
VERSION AR316413.1 GI:31711214
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Laten,H.M.
TITLE Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods for use thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6559359-A 22 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1166 TGTCACCTCTGTGGAA 1181
Db ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 529
AX020738
LOCUS AX020738 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 238 from Patent WO9934016.
ACCESSION AX020738
VERSION AX020738.1 GI:10044437
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Vidler,B.Z.
TITLE A method for identifying and characterizing cells and tissues
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9934016-A 238 08-JUL-1999;
GENENA LTD (IL); VIDLER BEN ZION (IL)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 1 a 7 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 750 CCACCGGCCCATTTCT 765
Db 1 CCGCTGGGCCATTTCT 16

RESULT 530
AX078804/c
LOCUS AX078804 18 bp DNA linear PAT 22-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent WO0105985.
ACCESSION AX078804
VERSION AX078804.1 GI:13158421
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Spena,A., Rotino,G., Ficcadenti,N. and Defez,R.
TITLE Method of modulating the expression of genes inducing the
JOURNAL parthenocarpic trait in plants
Patent: WO 0105985-A 5 25-JAN-2001;
G.I.N.E.S.T.R.A. Societe Consortile a.r.l. (IT); Istituto
Sperimentale per L'Orticoltura (IT); CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE
RICERCHE (IT)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="primer for PCR"
BASE COUNT 3 a 10 c 2 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 102 TGTGTGGACACCGTG 117
Db 16 TGTGTGGACACCGAG 1

RESULT 531
AX078806/c
LOCUS AX078806 18 bp DNA linear PAT 22-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from Patent WO0105985.

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ACCESSION   AX078806
VERSION     AX078806.1 GI:13158423
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Spana,A., Rotino,G., Ficcadenti,N. and Defez,R.
TITLE       Method of modulating the expression of genes inducing the
JOURNAL     parthenocarpic trait in plants
PATENT      Patent: WO 0105985-A 7 25-JAN-2001;
            G.I.N.E.S.T.R.A. Societe Consortile a.r.l. (IT) ; Istituto
            Sperimentale per L'orticoltura (IT) ; CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE
            RICERCHE (IT)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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             /organism="synthetic construct"
             /mol_type="genomic DNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32630"
             /note="primer for PCR"
BASE COUNT  3 a 10 c 2 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 102 TGTGTTGGACACCGTG 117
Db 16 TGTGTTGGACACGAG 1
RESULT 532
AX128412/c
LOCUS       AX128412                18 bp    DNA    linear    PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 73 from Patent WO0130843.
ACCESSION   AX128412
VERSION     AX128412.1 GI:141134920
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
            synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Barbas,C.F., Kadan,M. and Beerli,R.
TITLE       Ligand activated transcriptional regulator proteins
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0130843-A 73 03-MAY-2001;
            Novartis AG (CH) ; The Scripps Research Institute (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
             1..18
             /organism="synthetic construct"
             /mol_type="genomic DNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32630"
             /note="Integrin 3 (B3C) target sequence"
BASE COUNT  2 a 2 c 12 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 259 CCACCTCGTACCCCTCC 284
Db 16 CCACCGGTCCCTCC 1
RESULT 533
AX132989/c
LOCUS       AX132989                18 bp    DNA    linear    PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 4207 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION   AX132989
VERSION     AX132989.1 GI:141139299
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
            Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;

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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE       Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
            diseases
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0130362-A 4207 03-MAY-2001;
            IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
             1..18
             /organism="Homo sapiens"
             /mol_type="genomic DNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:9606"
             /note="Hammerhead ribozyme recognition site for cdc 2
             kinase"
BASE COUNT  6 a 3 c 3 g 6 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 368 CTGAAGACTGTCTTTA 383
Db 18 CTGAAGACTGTACTATA 3
RESULT 534
AX357821/c
LOCUS       AX357821                18 bp    DNA    linear    PAT 13-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO0181916.
ACCESSION   AX357821
VERSION     AX357821.1 GI:18674634
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
            synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Ma,N., Strom,T., Soares,M.C. and Ferran,C.
TITLE       Methods of evaluating transplant rejection
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0181916-A 12 01-NOV-2001;
            Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Inc. (US) ; Cornell Research
            Foundation (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
             1..18
             /organism="synthetic construct"
             /mol_type="genomic DNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32630"
             /note="antisense primer"
BASE COUNT  9 a 4 c 4 g 1 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 938 TCTTATCTCTGGACTT 953
Db 16 TCTTGTCTCTGGGCTT 1
RESULT 535
AX431331
LOCUS       AX431331                18 bp    DNA    linear    PAT 28-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 40 from Patent WO0240680.
ACCESSION   AX431331
VERSION     AX431331.1 GI:21656189
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
            synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Pawlowski,K., Fiorentino,L., Godzik,A., Lee,S.H., Reed,J.C.,
            Roth,W. and Stenrer-Liewen,F.
TITLE       Novel death domain proteins
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0240680-A 40 23-MAY-2002;

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BURNHAM INST (US)
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      1.18
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      /db_xref="taxon:32630"
      /note="oligonucleotide"
BASE COUNT      8 a      1 c      5 g      4 t
  Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
  Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
  Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1035 TCAAGCTGAAGAAT 1050
Db 2 TGATGCTGAAGAAT 17

RESULT 536
AX456584/c
LOCUS AX456584 18 bp DNA linear PAT 06-JUL-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 56 from Patent WO0218407.
ACCESSION AX456584
VERSION AX456584.1 GI:21715471
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Rattus norvegicus (Norway rat)
ORGANISM Rattus norvegicus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae;
Rattus.
REFERENCE
1 Kurreck, J. and Erdmann, V.A.
AUTHORS Antisense oligonucleotides against vrl
TITLE Patent: WO 0218407-A 56 07-MAR-2002;
JOURNAL Gruenenthal GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
      1.18
      /organism="Rattus norvegicus"
      /mol_type="genomic DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:10116"
BASE COUNT      4 a      4 c      3 g      7 t
  Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
  Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
  Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1255 GACACTGTCAAAAGA 1270
Db 17 GAGACTGTCAACAAGA 2

RESULT 537
AX538647/c
LOCUS AX538647 18 bp DNA linear PAT 23-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from Patent WO0229056.
ACCESSION AX538647
VERSION AX538647.1 GI:25271220
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 Chamberlain, J.S. and Harper, S.O.
AUTHORS Mini-dystrophin nucleic acid and peptide sequences
TITLE Patent: WO 0229056-A 67 11-APR-2002;
JOURNAL THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (US)
FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
      1.18
      /organism="synthetic construct"
      /mol_type="genomic DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:32630"
      /note="Synthetic"
BASE COUNT      4 a      8 c      1 g      5 t

BURNHAM INST (US)
FEATURES
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      /note="oligonucleotide"
BASE COUNT      6 a      5 c      4 g      3 t
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  Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
  Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 904 GAGGAGCTCTTGAGA 919
Db 18 GAGGTGATCTTGAGA 3

RESULT 538
AX718498
LOCUS AX718498 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 62 from Patent WO02103043.
ACCESSION AX718498
VERSION AX718498.1 GI:29891064
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 Beifohr, C. and Snaidr, J.
AUTHORS Method for the specific fast detection of bacteria which is harmful
TITLE to beer
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02103043-A 62 27-DEC-2002;
Vermicon AG (DE)
FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
      1.18
      /organism="synthetic construct"
      /mol_type="genomic DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:32630"
      /note="Oligonucleotide"
BASE COUNT      4 a      6 c      5 g      3 t
  Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
  Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
  Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 219 GAGGTTTACTCCACCG 234
Db 2 GAAGTTTACTCCACCG 17

RESULT 539
AX719297/c
LOCUS AX719297 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO03022298.
ACCESSION AX719297
VERSION AX719297.1 GI:29891737
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 Giraudon, P., Belin, M.F., Malcus, C., Colas, P., Antoine, J.C. and
AUTHORS Honnorat, J.
TITLE Utilisation d'une proteine de la famille des crmps pour le
JOURNAL traitement des maladies liees au systeme immunitaire
Patent: WO 03022298-A 12 20-MAR-2003;
INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA SANTE ET DE LA RECHERCHE MEDICALE (INSERM)
(PF)
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BASE COUNT      6 a      5 c      4 g      3 t
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  Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 1438 GATGAGCTCTTCCG 1453
Db 16 GATGAGCTTCTCCG 1

RESULT 540
BD005426/c
LOCUS BD005426 18 bp DNA linear PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods of use thereof.
ACCESSION BD005426
VERSION BD005426.1 GI:18633797
KEYWORDS JP 2001500009-A/17.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Laten,H.M.
TITLE Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods of use thereof
JOURNAL LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001500009-A/17
PD 09-JAN-2001
PR 25-AUG-1997 JP 1998512701
PR 09-SEP-1996 US 60/025653
PI HOWARD MARK LATEN
PC A01H1/06,C07H21/02,C07H21/04,C12N5/04,C12N5/10,C12N7/01,PC
PC C12N15/48,
PC C12N15/63,C12N15/83,C07K14/00,C07K14/15
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18
/organism='Unidentified'.

FEATURES
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BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 4 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1166 TGTCACCTCCTGTGGAA 1181
Db 18 TGTCACCTACTGTGGCA 3

RESULT 541
BD011940/c
LOCUS BD011940 18 bp DNA linear PAT 02-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Ameliorative agent for low vasopressin concentration.
ACCESSION BD011940
VERSION BD011940.1 GI:22092129
KEYWORDS WO 0102010-A/43.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Ogata,E., Onuma,E., Tsunenari,T., Saito,H. and Azuma,Y.
TITLE Ameliorative agent for low vasopressin concentration
JOURNAL CHUGAI PHARM CO LTD,ETSURO OGATA,ETSURO ONUMA,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI,
HIDEMI SAITO,YUMIKO AZUMA
OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0102010-A/43
PD 11-JAN-2001
PR 03-JUL-2000 WO 2000JP004413
PR 02-JUL-1999 JP 99P 189322
PI ETSURO OGATA,ETSURO ONUMA,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI,HIDEMI SAITO,PI
YUMIKO AZUMA

QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
Db 17 CTGAGGAGCTTCCAAGC 2

RESULT 542
BD011996/c
LOCUS BD011996 18 bp DNA linear PAT 02-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Therapeutic agent for diseases caused with PTH or PTHrP.
ACCESSION BD011996
VERSION BD011996.1 GI:22092185
KEYWORDS WO 0102011-A/43.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Ogata,E., Sato,K., Onuma,E., Tsunenari,T., Saito,H. and Azuma,Y.
TITLE Therapeutic agent for diseases caused with PTH or PTHrP
JOURNAL PATENT: WO 0102011-A 43 11-JAN-2001;
CHUGAI PHARM CO LTD,ETSURO OGATA,KO SATO,ETSURO ONUMA, OSHIYAKI
TSUNENARI, HIDEMI SAITO, YUMIKO AZUMA
OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0102011-A/43
PD 11-JAN-2001
PR 03-JUL-2000 WO 2000JP004414
PR 02-JUL-1999 JP 99P 189793
PI ETSURO OGATA,KO SATO,ETSURO ONUMA,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI,PI
HIDEMI SAITO,
YUMIKO AZUMA
PC A61K45/00,A61K39/395,A61P3/14,A61P29/00,A61P37/02 CC
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FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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/organism='synthetic construct'
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/db_xref='taxon:32630'
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 6 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
Db 17 CTGAGGAGCTTCCAAGC 2

RESULT 543
BD012057/c
LOCUS BD012057 18 bp DNA linear PAT 02-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Therapeutic agent for treating drug-resistant hypercalcemia.
ACCESSION BD012057
VERSION BD012057.1 GI:22092246
KEYWORDS WO 0102012-A/43.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

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AUTHORS Saito,H., Tsunenari,T. and Onuma,E.  
 TITLE Therapeutic agent for treating drug-resistant hypercalcemia  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0102012-A 43 11-JAN-2001;  
 CHUGAI PHARM CO LTD,HIDEMI SAITO,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI,ETSURO ONUMA  
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence  
 PN WO 0102012-A/43  
 PD 11-JAN-2001  
 PF 06-JUL-2000 WO 2000JP004523  
 PR 06-JUL-1999 JP 99P 192270  
 PI HIDEMI SAITO,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI,ETSURO ONUMA  
 PC A61K45/00,A61K39/395,A61P3/14,A61P5/18  
 CC Synthetic DNA  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers.

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 /organism="synthetic construct"  
 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:32630" 4 t

BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 6 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No.3.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAGAGGCTTCAAGC 1040  
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 DB 17 CTGAGGAGCTCCAGC 2

RESULT 544  
 BD012944/c  
 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 02-AUG-2002  
 DEFINITION Inhibiting agent for tissue degradation.  
 ACCESSION BD012944  
 VERSION BD012944.1 GI:22093133  
 KEYWORDS WO 0164249-A/43.  
 SOURCE synthetic construct  
 ORGANISM artificial sequences.  
 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
 Saito,H., Tsunenari,T., Onuma,E. and Sato,K.  
 TITLE Inhibiting agent for tissue degradation  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0164249-A 43 07-SEP-2001;  
 CHUGAI PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD,HIDEMI SAITO,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI, TSURO  
 ONUMA, KO SATO  
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence  
 PN WO 0164249-A/43  
 PD 07-SEP-2001  
 PF 30-AUG-2000 WO 2000JP005886  
 PR 28-FEB-2000 JP 00P 052414  
 PI HIDEMI SAITO,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI,ETSURO ONUMA,KO SATO PC  
 A61K45/00,A61K39/395,A61P9/02,A61P17/02,A61P21/04,A61P35/00 CC  
 Synthetic DNA  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers.

FEATURES  
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 1..18  
 /organism="synthetic construct"  
 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:32630" 4 t

BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 6 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No.3.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAGAGGCTTCAAGC 1040  
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 DB 17 CTGAGGAGCTCCAGC 2

RESULT 545  
 BD081275/c  
 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002

DEFINITION Method of evaluating rejection of transplanted tissue.  
 ACCESSION BD081275  
 VERSION BD081275.1 GI:22626878  
 KEYWORDS JP 2001517459-A/12  
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryote; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
 AUTHORS Strom,T.B., Vasconcellos,L. and Suthanthiran,M.  
 TITLE Method of evaluating rejection of transplanted tissue  
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001517459-A 12 09-OCT-2001;  
 BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENTER, CORNELL RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
 INC  
 COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)  
 PN JP 2001517459-A/12  
 PD 09-OCT-2001  
 PF 22-SEP-1998 JP 2000512987  
 PR 24-SEP-1997 US 08/937063  
 PI TERRY B STROM,LAURO VASCONCELLOS,MANIKKAM SUTHANTHIRAN PC  
 C12Q1/68,C12N15/09,G01N33/50,C12N15/00  
 CC Method of evaluating rejection of transplanted tissue FH Key  
 Location/Qualifiers  
 1..18  
 FT source /organism="Homo sapiens (human)".  
 FT Location/Qualifiers  
 1..18  
 /organism="Homo sapiens"  
 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:9606" 1 t

BASE COUNT 9 a 4 c 4 g 1 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No.3.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 938 TCTTATCTCTGGACTT 953  
 |||||  
 DB 16 TCTTGTCTCTGGGCTT 1

RESULT 546  
 BD095320/c  
 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002  
 DEFINITION The method of testing for psoriasis vulgaris.  
 ACCESSION BD095320  
 VERSION BD095320.1 GI:22640908  
 KEYWORDS WO 0142458-A/25.  
 SOURCE synthetic construct  
 ORGANISM artificial sequences.  
 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
 Inoko,H. and Tamiya,G.  
 TITLE The method of testing for psoriasis vulgaris  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0142458-A 25 14-JUN-2001;  
 HIDETOSHI INOKO,GEN TAMIYA  
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence  
 PN WO 0142458-A/25  
 PD 14-JUN-2001  
 PF 06-DEC-2000 WO 2000JP008624  
 PR 06-DEC-1999 JP 99P 346867  
 PI HIDETOSHI INOKO,GEN TAMIYA  
 PC C12N15/12,C12Q1/68  
 CC Description of Artificial Sequence:an artificially synthesized

FEATURES  
 source  
 1..18  
 /organism="synthetic construct"  
 CC sequence primer  
 CC Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT source 1..18  
 /organism="Artificial Sequence".  
 FT Location/Qualifiers  
 1..18  
 /organism="synthetic construct"

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BASE COUNT      5 a      6 c      4 g      3 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1114 CAGTTGATGAGCTATC 1129
Db 18 CAGGTGATGAGCTCTC 3

RESULT 547
BD095514/c
LOCUS      BD095514      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Remedies and preventives for dental diseases.
ACCESSION  BD095514
VERSION     BD095514.1 GI:22641102
KEYWORDS   WO 0154725-A/43.
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS    Kato,A., Suzuki,M. and Sugimoto,T.
TITLE      Remedies and preventives for dental diseases
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0154725-A 43 02-AUG-2001;
           CHUGAI PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD,ATSUHIKO KATO,MASAMI SUZUKI, TETSURO
           SUGIMOTO
COMMENT     OS Artificial Sequence
           PN WO 0154725-A/43
           PD 02-AUG-2001
           PF 14-DEC-2000 WO 2000JP008875
           PR 25-JAN-2000 JP 00P 083034
           PI ATSUHIKO KATO,MASAMI SUZUKI,TETSURO SUGIMOTO
           PC A61K45/00,A61K39/395,A61P1/02,A61P3/14
           CC Synthetic DNA
           FH Key Location/Qualifiers
           FT source 1..18
           FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

BASE COUNT      3 a      5 c      6 g      4 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
Db 17 CTGAGGAGCTCCAGC 2

RESULT 548
BD095675/c
LOCUS      BD095675      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Stable antibody compositions and injection.
ACCESSION  BD095675
VERSION     BD095675.1 GI:22641263
KEYWORDS   WO 0147554-A/43.
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS    Yamazaki,T. Hayasaka,A. and Koga,A.
TITLE      Stable antibody compositions and injection
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0147554-A 43 05-JUL-2001;
           CHUGAI PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD,TADAO YAMAZAKI,AKIRA HAYASAKA, AKIHO
           KOGA
COMMENT     OS Artificial Sequence

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PN WO 0147554-A/43
PD 05-JUL-2001
PR 27-DEC-2000 WO 2000JP009339
PR 28-DEC-1999 JP 99P 375203
PI TADAO YAMAZAKI,AKIRA HAYASAKA,AKIHO KOGA
PC A61K39/395,A61K9/08,A61K47/04,A61K47/12
CC Synthetic DNA
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism='synthetic construct'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'

BASE COUNT      3 a      6 g      4 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
Db 17 CTGAGGAGCTCCAGC 2

RESULT 549
BD104017
LOCUS      BD104017      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Kit and method for determining HLA type.
ACCESSION  BD104017
VERSION     BD104017.1 GI:22649591
KEYWORDS   WO 0192572-A/121.
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS    Inoko,H., Kagiya,T., Ichihara,T., Matsumura,Y., Moriya,S. and
           Nishida,M
TITLE      Kit and method for determining HLA type
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0192572-A 121 06-DEC-2001;
           NISHINBO INDUSTRIES INC,SYSTEM RESEARCH INC,HIDETOSHI INOKO, TAEKO
           KAGIYA, TATSUO ICHIHARA,YOSHIYUKI MATSUMURA,SHOGO MORIYA,MICHIHO
           NISHIDA
COMMENT     OS Artificial Sequence
           PN WO 0192572-A/121
           PD 06-DEC-2001
           PF 01-JUN-2001 WO 2001JP004662
           PR 01-JUN-2000 JP 00P 164798
           PI HIDETOSHI INOKO,TAEKO KAGIYA,TATSUO ICHIHARA,YOSHIYUKI PI
           MATSUMURA,
           PI SHOGO MORIYA,MICHIHO NISHIDA
           PC C12Q1/68,C12M1/00,C12N15/09,G01N33/53
           CC Description of Artificial Sequence:capture
           FH Key Location/Qualifiers
           FT source 1..18
           FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism='synthetic construct'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'

BASE COUNT      2 a      5 c      10 g      1 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 654 TGGAGGGAACCCAGGC 669
Db 2 TGGAGGGAACCCGGGC 17

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RESULT 550
BD104474
LOCUS      BD104474      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Kit and method for determining HLA type.
ACCESSION  BD104474
VERSION     BD104474.1 GI:22650048
KEYWORDS   WO 0192572-A/578.
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS     Inoko,H., Kagiya,T., Ichihara,T., Matsumura,Y., Moriya,S. and
            Nishida,M.
TITLE       Kit and method for determining HLA type
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0192572-A 578 06-DEC-2001;
            NISHINO INDUSTRIES INC,SYSTEM RESEARCH INC,HIDETOSHI INOKO, TAEKO
            KAGIYA, TATSUO ICHIHARA,YOSHIYUKI MATSUMURA,SHOGO MORIYA,MICHIO
            NISHIDA
COMMENT     OS Artificial Sequence
            PN WO 0192572-A/578
            PD 08-DEC-2001
            PF 01-JUN-2001 WO 2001JP004662
            PR 01-JUN-2000 JP COP 164798
            PI HIDETOSHI INOKO,TAEKO KAGIYA,TATSUO ICHIHARA,YOSHIYUKI PI
            MATSUMURA,
            PT SHOGO MORIYA,MICHIO NISHIDA
            PC C12Q1/68,C12M1/00,C12N15/09,G01N33/53
            CC Description of Artificial Sequence:capture
            FH Key Location/Qualifiers
            FT source 1..18
            /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES             source
  source             1..18
  Location/Qualifiers
    /organism="synthetic construct"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32630"
  BASE COUNT      2 a 5 c 10 g 1 t
    Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
    Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No.3.1e+02;
    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 654 TGGAGGGACCCAGGC 669
      |||||
      2 TGGAGGGACCCGGC 17
Db

RESULT 551
BD131041/C
LOCUS      BD131041      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Plant-origin riboflavin synthase gene and utilization thereof.
ACCESSION  BD131041
VERSION     BD131041.1 GI:23225986
KEYWORDS   JP 2002501753-A/16.
SOURCE      unidentified
ORGANISM    unidentified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS     Guyer,C.D., Johnson,M.A., Volrath,S.L., Brunn,S.A. and Ward,E.R.
TITLE       Plant-origin riboflavin synthase gene and utilization thereof
JOURNAL     Patent: JP 2002501753-A 16 22-JAN-2002;
            NOVARTIS AG
COMMENT     OS Unidentified
            PN JP 2002501753-A/16
            PD 22-JAN-2002
            PF 28-JAN-1999 JP 2000529444
            PR 30-JAN-1998 US 60/109810
            PI SANDRA ALICE BRUNN,ERIC RUSSELL WARD
            PC C12N15/09,A01H5/00,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C12N9/10,C12N9/
            KEYWORDS 14,C12N15/00,
            PC C12N5/00
            CC Strandedness: Single;

RESULT 552
BD141000/C
LOCUS      BD141000      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION An agent for improving a symptom which articular disease causes.
ACCESSION  BD141000
VERSION     BD141000.1 GI:23235945
KEYWORDS   WO 0213865-A/43.
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS     Yoshikawa,H.
TITLE       An agent for improving a symptom which articular disease causes
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0213865-A 43 21-FEB-2002;
            CHUGAI PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD,HIDEKI YOSHIKAWA
COMMENT     OS Artificial Sequence
            PN WO 0213865-A/43
            PD 21-FEB-2002
            PF 15-AUG-2001 WO 2001JP007044
            PR 16-AUG-2000 JP OOP 247013
            PI HIDEKI YOSHIKAWA
            PC A61K45/00,A61K39/395,A61P19/02,A61P29/00
            CC Synthetic DNA
            FH Key Location/Qualifiers
            FT source 1..18
            /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES             source
  source             1..18
  Location/Qualifiers
    /organism="synthetic construct"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32630"
  BASE COUNT      3 a 5 c 6 g 4 t
    Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
    Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No.3.1e+02;
    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1025 CTGAGGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
      |||||
      17 CTGAGGAGCTTCAAGC 2
Db

RESULT 553
BD178360
LOCUS      BD178360      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 16-APR-2003
DEFINITION Method of screening drug for preventing/treating proliferative
            glomerular nephritis.
ACCESSION  BD178360
VERSION     BD178360.1 GI:30015625
KEYWORDS   WO 0207642-A/18.
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    synthetic construct

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artificial sequences.
1 (bases 1 to 18)
Takagaki,K., Katsuma,S. and Tsujimoto,G.
Method of screening drug for preventing/treating proliferative
glomerular nephritis
Patent: WO 02077642-A 18 03-OCT-2002;
NIPPON SHINTAKU CO LTD,THE JAPAN HEALTH SCIENCES FOUNDATION,
KAZUCHIKA TAKAGAKI,SUSUMU KATSUNA,GOZO TSUJIMOTO
OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 02077642-A/18
PD 03-OCT-2002
PF 25-MAR-2002 WO 2002JP002828
PR 26-MAR-2001 JP 01P 088018,06-SEP-2001 JP 01P 270551 PI
KAZUCHIKA TAKAGAKI,SUSUMU KATSUNA,GOZO TSUJIMOTO PC
GOIN33/50,GOIN33/15,GOIN33/56,A61P13/12,A61K45/00 CC Description
of Artificial Sequence: Forward primer for PCR FH Key
Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source
1..18
Location/Qualifiers
/organism='synthetic construct'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
BASE COUNT 1 a 4 c 5 g 8 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1439 ATGAGCTCTTCTCCGT 1454
|||||
DB 2 ATGTGCTCTTCTCCGT 17

RESULT 554
BD182412/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION An agent for antineoplastic based on angiogenic inhibition.
ACCESSION BD182412
VERSION BD182412.1 GI:30793330
KEYWORDS WO 02092133-A/43.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial construct
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
Saito,H., Taunenari,T., Onuma,E., Kato,A. and Suzuki,M.
An agent for antineoplastic based on angiogenic inhibition
Patent: WO 02092133-A 43 21-NOV-2002;
CHUGAI PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD,HIDEMI SAITO,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI,
ETSURO ONUMA, ATSUSHIKO KATO,MASAMI SUZUKI
OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 02092133-A/43
PD 21-NOV-2002
PF 10-MAY-2002 WO 2002JP004586
PR 10-MAY-2001 JP 01P 140659
PI HIDEMI SAITO,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI,ETSURO ONUMA,ATSUSHIKO KATO, PI
MASAMI SUZUKI
PC A61K48/00,A61K39/395,A61P35/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/7088
CC Synthetic DNA
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source
1..18
Location/Qualifiers
/organism='synthetic construct'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 6 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
|||||
DB 17 CTGAGGAGCTCCAAGC 2

RESULT 555
E23340/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Antibody against human parathormone related peptide.
ACCESSION E23340
VERSION E23340.1 GI:13024364
KEYWORDS JP 1999092500-A/43.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
Isao,S., Yuji,W. and Naohiro,Y.
Antibody against human parathormone related peptide
Patent: JP 1999092500-A 43 06-APR-1999;
CHUGAI PHARMACEUT CO LTD
OS Unidentified
PN JP 1999092500-A/43
PD 06-APR-1999
PF 24-SEP-1997 JP 1997258739
PR ISAO SATO,YUJI WAKAHARA,NAOHIRO YABUTA
PI C07K16/46,A61K39/395,C07H21/04,C07K16/18,C07K16/26,C12N1/21,
PC C12N5/10,
PC C12N15/02,C12N15/09,C12P21/08/A61K38/00,(C12N1/21,C12R1/19),
PC (C12N5/10,C12R1/91),(C12P21/08,C12R1/91),C12N5/00,C12N15/00,
PC C12N15/00,
PC A61K37/02,(C12N5/00,C12R1/91)
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18
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FEATURES
source
1..18
Location/Qualifiers
/organism='unidentified'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32644'
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 6 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
|||||
DB 17 CTGAGGAGCTCCAAGC 2

RESULT 556
E27109/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Remedy for cachexia.
ACCESSION E27109
VERSION E27109.1 GI:13025213
KEYWORDS JP 1999080025-A/43.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
Isao,S., Toshiaki,T. and Kimie,I.
Remedy for cachexia
Patent: JP 1999080025-A 43 23-MAR-1999;
CHUGAI PHARMACEUT CO LTD
OS Unidentified
PN JP 1999080025-A/43
PD 23-MAR-1999
PF 13-MAY-1998 JP 1998130715

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PR ISAO SATO, TOSHIKI TSUNENARI, KIMIE ISHII  
PI A61K39/395, A61K39/395, A61K45/00, C12N15/09//C12P21/08, PC  
PC C12P21/08, C12R1:91),  
PC C12N15/00  
CC Strandedness: Single;  
CC Topology: Linear;  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT source 1..18  
/organism='Unidentified'.  
FEATURES  
source  
Location/Qualifiers  
1..18  
/organism='unidentified'  
/mol\_type='genomic DNA'  
/db\_xref='taxon:32644'  
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 6 g 4 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 1025 CTGAGAGCTCAAGC 1040  
|||||  
Db 17 CTGAGAGCTCAAGC 2  
|||||  
RESULT 557  
I38042/c 18 bp DNA PAT 13-MAY-1997  
LOCUS  
DEFINITION Sequence 1055 from patent US 5612215.  
ACCESSION I38042  
VERSION I38042.1 GI:2086032  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Draper, K.G., Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Gustofson, J. and Stinchcomb, D.T.  
TITLE Stromelysin targeted ribozymes  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5612215-A 1055 18-MAR-1997;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..18  
/organism='unknown'  
BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 6 g 5 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 823 GCTGAGCAAAATGCTA 838  
|||||  
Db 18 GCTGAGCAAACTGCCA 3  
|||||  
RESULT 558  
I54516 18 bp DNA PAT 07-OCT-1997  
LOCUS  
DEFINITION Sequence 2257 from patent US 5646042.  
ACCESSION I54516  
VERSION I54516.1 GI:2475719  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Stinchcomb, D.T., Draper, K., McSwiggen, J. and Jarvis, T.  
TITLE C-myc targeted ribozymes  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5646042-A 2257 08-JUL-1997;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..18  
/organism='unknown'  
BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 1149 GGACCAGAGACAGCC 1164  
|||||  
Db 2 GGACCAGATGACGGCC 17  
|||||  
RESULT 559  
I94892/c 18 bp DNA PAT 01-DEC-1998  
LOCUS  
DEFINITION Sequence 1055 from patent US 5731295.  
ACCESSION I94892  
VERSION I94892.1 GI:3939362  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)  
AUTHORS Draper, K.G., Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Gustofson, J. and Stinchcomb, D.T.  
TITLE Method of reducing stromelysin RNA via ribozymes  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5731295-A 1055 24-MAR-1998;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..18  
/organism='unknown'  
BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 6 g 5 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 823 GCTGAGCAAAATGCTA 838  
|||||  
Db 18 GCTGAGCAAACTGCCA 3  
|||||  
RESULT 560  
AR084414/c 20 bp DNA PAT 01-SEP-2000  
LOCUS  
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from patent US 5981176.  
ACCESSION AR084414  
VERSION AR084414.1 GI:10011185  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)  
AUTHORS Wallace, R. Bruce.  
TITLE Method of detecting and discriminating between nucleic acid sequences  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5981176-A 27 09-NOV-1999;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..20  
/organism='unknown'  
BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 5 g 5 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 1469 TTTTAAAGAGGGTGCTC 1487  
|||||  
Db 20 TTTTAAAGAGGGGGCCCC 2  
|||||  
RESULT 561  
A65735/c 15 bp DNA PAT 29-MAR-1999  
LOCUS  
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from Patent WO9735973.  
ACCESSION A65735

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VERSION      A65735.1  GI:4531354
SOURCE       unidentified
ORGANISM     unidentified
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Lenzén,G., Pietri-Rouzel,F., Drumare, Marie-Francoise and
              Strosberg,A.D.
TITLE        CANINE beta 2- AND beta 3-ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS AND USE THEREOF
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 9735973-A 16 02-OCT-1997;
              VETIGEN (FR)
COMMENT      Other publication FR 2746813 19971003.
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              1..15
              /organism="unidentified"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT   0 a      6 c      3 g      6 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 CCAGAGCTGAAGG 1651
Db 14 CCAGAGCTGAAGG 1

RESULT 562
LOCUS      A88175/c
DEFINITION Sequence 323 from Patent WO9833904.
ACCESSION  A88175
VERSION     A88175.1  GI:6736745
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     unidentified
ORGANISM   unidentified
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS    Brysch,W. and Schlingensiepen,K.
TITLE      AN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PREPARATION METHOD
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 9833904-A 323 06-AUG-1998;
              BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE); BRYSCH WOLFGANG (DE)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
              1..15
              /organism="unidentified"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT   2 a      6 c      3 g      4 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1484 CCTCAGAAGAGGAG 1497
Db 15 CCTCAGAAGAGGAG 2

RESULT 563
LOCUS      A89177/c
DEFINITION Sequence 1325 from Patent WO9833904.
ACCESSION  A89177
VERSION     A89177.1  GI:6737747
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     unidentified
ORGANISM   unidentified
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS    Brysch,W. and Schlingensiepen,K.
TITLE      AN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PREPARATION METHOD
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 9833904-A 1325 06-AUG-1998;

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FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              1..15
              /organism="unidentified"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT   1 a      7 c      3 g      4 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1418 CGGTGATAGGAGAC 1431
Db 15 CGGTGATAGGAGAC 2

RESULT 564
LOCUS      A90142/c
DEFINITION Sequence 323 from Patent EP0856579.
ACCESSION  A90142
VERSION     A90142.1  GI:6738656
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     unidentified
ORGANISM   unidentified
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS    Brysch,W.D. and Schlingensiepen,K.D.
TITLE      An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
JOURNAL    Patent: EP 0856579-A 323 05-AUG-1998;
              BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
              1..15
              /organism="unidentified"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT   2 a      6 c      3 g      4 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1484 CCTCAGAAGAGGAG 1497
Db 15 CCTCAGAAGAGGAG 2

RESULT 565
LOCUS      AR041335
DEFINITION Sequence 125 from patent US 5811300.
ACCESSION  AR041335
VERSION     AR041335.1  GI:5961831
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS    Sullivan,S., Draper,K., Kisich,K., Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE      TNF-.alpha. ribozymes
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5811300-A 125 22-SEP-1998;
              Location/Qualifiers
              1..15
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT   2 a      6 c      2 g      5 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 975 TCACCCCTTCTGG 988

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Db      1 TCACCTCTCTCTGG 14

RESULT 566
AR056123      ARO56123      15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION    Sequence 327 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION     AR056123
VERSION       AR056123.1 GI:5981700
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE        Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS      Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
              Draper,K.G.
TITLE        Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5837542-A 327 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
              source
              1. .15
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT    3 a 4 c 5 g 3 t

Query Match   0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      647 CCAGCTTTGGAGGG 660
Db      2 CCAGCTTTGGAGG 15

RESULT 567
AR056124      ARO56124      15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION    Sequence 328 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION     AR056124
VERSION       AR056124.1 GI:5981701
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE        Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS      Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
              Draper,K.G.
TITLE        Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5837542-A 328 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
              source
              1. .15
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT    3 a 3 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match   0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      647 CCAGCTTTGGAGGG 660
Db      1 CCAGCTTTGGAAGG 14

RESULT 568
AR076279/c    ARO76279      15 bp DNA linear PAT 30-AUG-2000
DEFINITION    Sequence 4 from patent US 5958769.
ACCESSION     AR076279
VERSION       AR076279.1 GI:10003025
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE        Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS      Roberts,J.M., Coats,S.R. and Pero,M.L.

TITLE        Compositions and methods for mediating cell cycle progression
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5958769-A 4 28-SEP-1999;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
              source
              1. .15
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT    2 a 6 c 4 g 3 t

Query Match   0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      564 CAGCACAGGGGATG 577
Db      15 CTGCACAGGGGATG 2

RESULT 569
AR113881      ARI13881      15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION    Sequence 327 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION     AR113881
VERSION       AR113881.1 GI:14094203
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE        Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS      Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
              Draper,K.G.
TITLE        Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of
              intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6132967-A 327 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
              source
              1. .15
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT    3 a 4 c 5 g 3 t

Query Match   0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      647 CCAGCTTTGGAGGG 660
Db      2 CCAGCTTTGGAAGG 15

RESULT 570
AR113882      ARI13882      15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION    Sequence 328 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION     AR113882
VERSION       AR113882.1 GI:14094204
KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE        Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS      Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
              Draper,K.G.
TITLE        Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of
              intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6132967-A 328 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
              source
              1. .15
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT    3 a 3 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match   0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      647 CCAGCTTTGGAGGG 660
Db      1 CCAGCTTTGGAAGG 14

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Db      1  CCAGCTTTGGAAGG 14
RESULT 571
LOCUS   ARI131657
DEFINITION Sequence 82 from patent US 6194150.
ACCESSION ARI131657
VERSION   ARI131657.1 GI:14120550
KEYWORDS
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Jarvis,T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE    Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
JOURNAL  Patent: US 6194150-A 92 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
          source
          1..15
          /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  3 a 4 c 1 g 7 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1038 AGCTGAAGGAATT 1051
          |||||
          14 AGCTGAAGGAATT 1

Db      14 AGCTGAAGGAATT 1
RESULT 572
LOCUS   ARI131669
DEFINITION Sequence 94 from patent US 6194150.
ACCESSION ARI131669
VERSION   ARI131669.1 GI:14120572
KEYWORDS
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Jarvis,T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE    Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
JOURNAL  Patent: US 6194150-A 94 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
          source
          1..15
          /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  1 a 3 c 4 g 7 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      785 CTTCGTGTCGGTG 798
          |||||
          1 CTTCGTTCAGGTG 14

Db      1 CTTCGTTCAGGTG 14
RESULT 573
LOCUS   ARI180321
DEFINITION Sequence 389 from patent US 6333152.
ACCESSION ARI180321
VERSION   ARI180321.1 GI:20222354
KEYWORDS
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Vogelstein,B., Kinzler,K.W., Zhang,L. and Zhou,W.
TITLE    Gene expression profiles in normal and cancer cells
JOURNAL  Patent: US 6333152-A 389 25-DEC-2001;

Db      1298 ATGTGATGTTGGT 1311
          |||||
          2 ATGTGATGTTGGT 15

Qy      1298 ATGTGATGTTGGT 1311
          |||||
          2 ATGTGATGTTGGT 15

Db      2 ATGTGATGTTGGT 15
RESULT 574
LOCUS   ARI180353/c
DEFINITION Sequence 421 from patent US 6333152.
ACCESSION ARI180353
VERSION   ARI180353.1 GI:20222386
KEYWORDS
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Vogelstein,B., Kinzler,K.W., Zhang,L. and Zhou,W.
TITLE    Gene expression profiles in normal and cancer cells
JOURNAL  Patent: US 6333152-A 421 25-DEC-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
          source
          1..15
          /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  4 a 6 c 2 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      520 GTGGTGATGACCAT 533
          |||||
          15 GTGGTGATGACCAT 2

Db      15 GTGGTGATGACCAT 2
RESULT 575
LOCUS   ARI180640
DEFINITION Sequence 708 from patent US 6333152.
ACCESSION ARI180640
VERSION   ARI180640.1 GI:20222673
KEYWORDS
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Vogelstein,B., Kinzler,K.W., Zhang,L. and Zhou,W.
TITLE    Gene expression profiles in normal and cancer cells
JOURNAL  Patent: US 6333152-A 708 25-DEC-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
          source
          1..15
          /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  2 a 2 c 5 g 6 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1298 ATGTGATGTTGGT 1311
          |||||
          2 ATGTGATGTTGGT 15

Db      2 ATGTGATGTTGGT 15
RESULT 576
LOCUS   AX164571
DEFINITION Sequence 15 bp DNA
ACCESSION AX164571
VERSION   AX164571
KEYWORDS
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Vogelstein,B., Kinzler,K.W., Zhang,L. and Zhou,W.
TITLE    Gene expression profiles in normal and cancer cells
JOURNAL  Patent: US 6333152-A 389 25-DEC-2001;

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DEFINITION      Sequence 401 from Patent WO0138564.
ACCESSION       AX164571
VERSION         AX164571.1  GI:14545505
KEYWORDS        Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE          Homo sapiens
ORGANISM        Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
                Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homiidae; Homo.
REFERENCE       1
AUTHORS         Rouleau,G.A., Lafreniere,R.G., Rochefort,D., Cossatte,P. and
                Ragdale,D.
TITLE           Loci for idiopathic generalized epilepsy, mutations thereof and
                method using same to assess, diagnose, prognosis or treat epilepsy
JOURNAL         Patent: WO 0138564-A 401 31-MAY-2001;
                McGill University (CA)
FEATURES        Location/Qualifiers
                source
                1..15
                /organism="Homo sapiens"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      6 a 1 c 5 g 3 t

Query Match     0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1509 CAAGATGGTGATGA 1522
Db 1 CAAGATGATGATGA 14

RESULT 577
AX266961
LOCUS           AX266961 15 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION      Sequence 4352 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION       AX266961
VERSION         AX266961.1  GI:16515762
KEYWORDS        Escherichia coli
SOURCE          Bacteria; Proteobacteria; Gammaproteobacteria; Enterobacteriales;
                Enterobacteriaceae; Escherichia.
REFERENCE       1
AUTHORS         Kniec,E.B., Ganper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE           Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
                stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL         Patent: WO 0173002-A 4352 04-OCT-2001;
                UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES        Location/Qualifiers
                source
                1..15
                /organism="Escherichia coli"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:562"
BASE COUNT      4 a 4 c 4 g 3 t

Query Match     0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 637 GACACATTCGCCAG 650
Db 1 GACAGCATTCGCCAG 14

RESULT 578
AX326546
LOCUS           AX326546 15 bp DNA linear PAT 02-SEP-2002
DEFINITION      Sequence 2684 from Patent WO0192512.
ACCESSION       AX326546
VERSION         AX326546.1  GI:18097311
KEYWORDS        Escherichia coli
SOURCE          Escherichia coli
ORGANISM        Escherichia coli

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Bacteria; Proteobacteria; Gammaproteobacteria; Enterobacteriales;
Enterobacteriaceae; Escherichia.
REFERENCE       1
AUTHORS         Kniec,E.B., Ganper,H.B., Rice,M.C. and Kim,J.
TITLE           Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations in plants using modified
                single stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL         Patent: WO 0192512-A 2684 06-DEC-2001;
                UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES        Location/Qualifiers
                source
                1..15
                /organism="Escherichia coli"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:562"
BASE COUNT      4 a 4 c 4 g 3 t

Query Match     0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 637 GACACATTCGCCAG 650
Db 1 GACAGCATTCGCCAG 14

RESULT 579
AX633226
LOCUS           AX633226 15 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 365 from Patent EPI260586.
ACCESSION       AX633226
VERSION         AX633226.1  GI:28468840
KEYWORDS        unidentified
SOURCE          unidentified
ORGANISM        unclassified.
REFERENCE       1
AUTHORS         Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Dizenzo,A.,
                Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
                Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
                Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
                Woolf,T.
TITLE           Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
                genes
JOURNAL         Patent: EP 1260586-A 365 27-NOV-2002;
                RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES        Location/Qualifiers
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                1..15
                /organism="unidentified"
                /mol_type="mRNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT      3 a 4 c 5 g 3 t

Query Match     0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 647 CCAGCTTTGGAGGG 660
Db 2 CCAGCTTTGGAGG 15

RESULT 580
AX633228
LOCUS           AX633228 15 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 367 from Patent EPI260586.
ACCESSION       AX633228
VERSION         AX633228.1  GI:28468842
KEYWORDS        unidentified
SOURCE          unidentified
ORGANISM        unclassified.
REFERENCE       1
AUTHORS         Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Dizenzo,A.,
                Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,

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McSwiggen, J.A., Modak, A., Pavco, P., Beigelman, L., Sullivan, S.M., Sweedler, D., Thompson, J.D., Tracz, D., Usman, N., Wincott, F.E. and Woolf, T.

Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes

Patent: EP 1260586-A 367 27-NOV-2002;

RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)

Location/Qualifiers

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/organism="unidentified"

/mol\_type="mRNA"

/db\_xref="taxon:32644"

3 a 3 c 6 g 3 t

BASE COUNT

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 647 CCAGCTTTGGAGG 660

Db 1 CCAGCTTTGGAGG 14

RESULT 581

AX636826

LOCUS AX636826 15 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003

DEFINITION Sequence 3965 from Patent EP1260586.

ACCESSION AX636826

VERSION AX636826.1 GI:28472440

KEYWORDS

SOURCE unidentified

ORGANISM unidentified

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS

Stinchcomb, D.T., Dudycz, L.W., Chowrira, B., Grimm, S., Drenzo, A., Karpelsky, A., Draper, K.G., Kisich, K., Matulic-Adamic, J., McSwiggen, J.A., Modak, A., Pavco, P., Beigelman, L., Sullivan, S.M., Sweedler, D., Thompson, J.D., Tracz, D., Usman, N., Wincott, F.E. and Woolf, T.

Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes

Patent: EP 1260586-A 3965 27-NOV-2002;

RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)

Location/Qualifiers

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/organism="unidentified"

/mol\_type="mRNA"

/db\_xref="taxon:32644"

2 a 6 c 2 g 5 t

BASE COUNT

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 975 TCACCCCTCTCGG 988

Db 1 TCACCCCTCTCGG 14

RESULT 582

BD065688/c

LOCUS BD065688 15 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002

DEFINITION An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.

ACCESSION BD065688

VERSION BD065688.1 GI:22611291

KEYWORDS JP 2001511000-A/323.

SOURCE unidentified

ORGANISM unidentified

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)

AUTHORS

Schlingensiefen, K.H. and Brysch, W.

TITLE An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511000-A 323 07-AUG-2001;

BIOGNOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH

OS Unknown

PN JP 2001511000-A/323

PD 07-AUG-2001

PF 30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533

PR 31-JAN-1997 EP 97101531.8

PI KARL HERMANN SCHLINGENSIEPEN, WOLFGANG BRYSCH

PC C12N15/11, C07H21/04, A61K31/70

CC An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method FH Key

Location/Qualifiers

1. .15

/organism="Unknown"

Location/Qualifiers

1. .15

/organism="unidentified"

/mol\_type="genomic DNA"

/db\_xref="taxon:32644"

2 a 6 c 3 g 4 t

BASE COUNT

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1484 CCTCAGAGAGGAG 1497

Db 15 CCTCAGAGAGGAG 2

RESULT 583

BD066690/c

LOCUS BD066690 15 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002

DEFINITION An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.

ACCESSION BD066690

VERSION BD066690.1 GI:22612293

KEYWORDS JP 2001511000-A/1325.

SOURCE unidentified

ORGANISM unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)

AUTHORS

Schlingensiefen, K.H. and Brysch, W.

TITLE An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511000-A 1325 07-AUG-2001;

BIOGNOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH

OS Unknown

PN JP 2001511000-A/1325

PD 07-AUG-2001

PF 30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533

PR 31-JAN-1997 EP 97101531.8

PI KARL HERMANN SCHLINGENSIEPEN, WOLFGANG BRYSCH

PC C12N15/11, C07H21/04, A61K31/70

CC An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method FH Key

Location/Qualifiers

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/organism="Unknown"

Location/Qualifiers

1. .15

/organism="unidentified"

/mol\_type="genomic DNA"

/db\_xref="taxon:32644"

1 a 7 c 3 g 4 t

BASE COUNT

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1418 CGGTGATAGGAGAC 1431

Db 15 CGGTGATAGGAGAC 2

RESULT 584

BD104674/c

LOCUS BD104674 15 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002

Kit and method for determining HLA type.

BD104674  
 DEFINITION Sequence 21 from Patent EP 0159123.  
 ACCESSION WO 0192572-A/778.  
 VERSION synthetic construct  
 KEYWORDS synthetic construct  
 ORGANISM artificial sequences.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)  
 AUTHORS Inoko,H., Kagiya,T., Ichihara,T., Matsumura,Y., Moriya,S. and Nishida,M.  
 TITLE Kit and method for determining HLA type  
 JOURNAL PATENT: WO 0192572-A 778 06-DEC-2001;  
 NISSHINO INDUSTRIES INC. SYSTEM RESEARCH INC. HIDEOTOSHI INOKO, TAEKO KAGIYA, TATSUO ICHIHARA, YOSHIYUKI MATSUMURA, SHOGO MORIYA, MICHIO NISHIDA  
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence  
 PN WO 0192572-A/778  
 PD 06-DEC-2001  
 PF 01-JUN-2001 WO 2001JP004662  
 PR 01-JUN-2000 JP 00P 164798  
 PI HIDEOTOSHI INOKO, TAEKO KAGIYA, TATSUO ICHIHARA, YOSHIYUKI MATSUMURA, SHOGO MORIYA, MICHIO NISHIDA  
 FI SHOGO MORIYA, MICHIO NISHIDA  
 PC C12Q1/68, C12M1/00, C12N15/09, G01N33/53  
 CC Description of Artificial Sequence: capture  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT source 1..15  
 FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES  
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 /organism="synthetic construct"  
 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:32630"

BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 7 g 1 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 228 TCACCGCGCGCTG 241  
 Db 14 TCACCGCGCGCTG 1

RESULT 585  
 LOCUS 15 bp DNA linear PAT 02-DEC-1994  
 DEFINITION Sequence 21 from Patent EP 0159123.  
 ACCESSION 107909  
 VERSION 107909.1 GI:589362  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)  
 AUTHORS Hsiung,H.M., Schoner,R.G. and Schoner,B.E.  
 TITLE Vectors for expressing bovine growth hormone derivatives  
 JOURNAL PATENT: EP 0159123-A2 21 23-OCT-1995;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..15  
 /organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 2 a 2 c 5 g 6 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1005 GATGCTGCTGCTGA 1018  
 Db 2 GATGCTGCTGCTGA 15

RESULT 586

124877  
 LOCUS 15 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1996  
 DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 5545820.  
 ACCESSION 124877  
 VERSION 124877.1 GI:1604747  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)  
 AUTHORS Gatehouse,A., Hilder,V., Van Damme,E., Peumans,W., Newell,C. and Hamilton,W.  
 TITLE Insect control using lectins having specific mannose-binding ability  
 JOURNAL PATENT: US 5545820-A 3 13-AUG-1996;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..15  
 /organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 1 a 3 c 5 g 6 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1320 TGTGATTGTGCCCC 1333  
 Db 1 TGTGTTTGTGCC 14

RESULT 587  
 LOCUS 15 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997  
 DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5652106.  
 ACCESSION 158368  
 VERSION 158368.1 GI:2477606  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE Unknown.  
 ORGANISM Unclassified.  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)  
 AUTHORS Plikaytis,B.B., Shinnick,T.M. and Crawford,J.T.  
 TITLE Rapid amplification-based subtyping of mycobacterium tuberculosis  
 JOURNAL PATENT: US 5652106-A 2 29-JUL-1997;  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
 source 1..15  
 /organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 0 a 3 c 7 g 5 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 429 GCCGGTGATGGTGT 442  
 Db 1 GCCGGTGTGGTGT 14

RESULT 588  
 LOCUS 16 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000  
 DEFINITION Sequence 4 from Patent WO9837211.  
 ACCESSION A87279  
 VERSION A87279.1 GI:6736044  
 KEYWORDS  
 SOURCE unidentified  
 ORGANISM unidentified  
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)  
 AUTHORS Huttner,E. and Betzner,A.S.  
 TITLE PROTEIN COMPLEMENTATION IN TRANSGENIC PLANTS  
 JOURNAL PATENT: WO 9837211-A 4 27-AUG-1998;  
 FEATURES GENE SHEARS PTY LTD (AU); HUTTNER ERIC (AU)  
 Location/Qualifiers

BASE COUNT 1 a 3 c 5 g 6 t

RESULT 586

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source      1..16
            /organism="unidentified"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32844"      3 t
BASE COUNT      2 a      5 c      6 g
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      813 CAGGCGCTGGCTG 826
Db      15 CAAGCCCTGGCTG 2

RESULT 589
AR057426      16 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-SEP-1999
LOCUS      Sequence 1630 from patent US 5837542.
DEFINITION      AR057426
ACCESSION      AR057426
VERSION      AR057426.1 GI:5983003
KEYWORDS      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
              Draper,K.G.
TITLE      Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5837542-A 1630 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source      1..16
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT      4 a      8 c      1 g      3 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1055 ACACGTGCCCTAC 1068
Db      1 ACACGTGCCCAAC 14

RESULT 590
AR115184      16 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 16-MAY-2001
LOCUS      Sequence 1630 from patent US 6132967.
DEFINITION      AR115184
ACCESSION      AR115184
VERSION      AR115184.1 GI:14095506
KEYWORDS      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
              Draper,K.G.
TITLE      Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of
              intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6132967-A 1630 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source      1..16
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BASE COUNT      4 a      8 c      1 g      3 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1055 ACACGTGCCCTAC 1068
Db      1 ACACGTGCCCAAC 14

RESULT 591
AR228113      16 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-DEC-2002
LOCUS      Sequence 14 from patent US 6448003.
DEFINITION      AR228113
ACCESSION      AR228113
VERSION      AR228113.1 GI:27266859
KEYWORDS      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Guida,M. and Kurth,J.
TITLE      Genotyping the human phenol sulfotransferase 2 gene STP2
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6448003-A 14 10-SEP-2002;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source      1..16
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT      2 a      3 c      5 g      6 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1086 GCAGGAGTTGGCT 1099
Db      1 GCAGGACTTGGCT 14

RESULT 592
AX266963      16 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 26-OCT-2001
LOCUS      Sequence 4354 from Patent WO0173002.
DEFINITION      AX266963
ACCESSION      AX266963
VERSION      AX266963.1 GI:16515764
KEYWORDS      Escherichia coli
SOURCE      Escherichia coli
ORGANISM      Escherichia coli
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Kmiec,B.B., Camper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE      Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
              stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0173002-A 4354 04-OCT-2001;
              UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source      1..16
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            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:562"
BASE COUNT      4 a      5 c      4 g      3 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      637 GACACATTGCCAG 650
Db      1 GACAGCATTGCCAG 14

RESULT 593
AX287202      16 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 21-NOV-2001
LOCUS      Sequence 2 from Patent WO0168122.
DEFINITION      AX287202
ACCESSION      AX287202
VERSION      AX287202.1 GI:17049135
KEYWORDS      Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
              Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

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REFERENCE
AUTHORS      1 Schlingsiepen,K.H., Schlingsiepen,R., Apfel,R., Brysch,W.,
              Jachimczak,P. and Bogdahn,U.
TITLE        A method for reversing the immunosuppressive effects of the
              melanoma inhibitory activity mla
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0168122-A 2 20-SEP-2001;
FEATURES     Biognostik Gesellschaft fuer Biomelekulare Diagnostik mbH (DE)
              Location/Qualifiers
              1..16
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT   6 a 3 c 4 g 3 t
              Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
              Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
              Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 912 CTTGGAGAGACAT 925
Db 1 CTTGGAGAGACAT 14

RESULT 594
LOCUS      AX326548
DEFINITION Sequence 2686 from Patent WO0192512.
ACCESSION  AX326548
VERSION     AX326548.1 GI:18097313
KEYWORDS   Escherichia coli
SOURCE     Escherichia coli
ORGANISM   Escherichia coli
REFERENCE  1 Knaec,E.B., Camper,H.B., Rice,M.C. and Kim,J.
AUTHORS    Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations in plants using modified
TITLE      single stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0192512-A 2686 06-DEC-2001;
            UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            1..16
            /organism="Escherichia coli"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:562"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 4 g 3 t
              Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
              Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
              Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 637 GACAACATTGCCAG 650
Db 1 GACAGCATTGCCAG 14

RESULT 595
LOCUS      AX634483
DEFINITION Sequence 1622 from Patent BP1260586.
ACCESSION  AX634483
VERSION     AX634483.1 GI:28470057
KEYWORDS   unidentified
SOURCE     unidentified
ORGANISM   unidentified
REFERENCE  1 Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
AUTHORS    Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
            Mcswigen,J.A., Nodak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
            Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
            Woolf,I.
TITLE      Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related

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Genes
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1260586-A 1622 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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              /mol_type="mRNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT   4 a 8 c 1 g 3 t
              Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
              Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
              Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1055 AACTGTCCCTTAC 1069
Db 1 AACTGTCCCTTAC 14

RESULT 596
LOCUS      AX741111/c
DEFINITION Sequence 15 from Patent WO03027322.
ACCESSION  AX741111
VERSION     AX741111.1 GI:30523957
KEYWORDS   synthetic construct
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
REFERENCE  1 Nakamura,Y. and Furukawa,Y.
AUTHORS    Hepatocellular carcinoma-related genes and polypeptides, and method
TITLE      for detecting hepatocellular carcinomas
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03027322-A 15 03-APR-2003;
            The President of the University of Tokyo (JP) ; Oncotherapy
            Science, Inc.(JP)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            1..16
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /ncfe="an artificially synthesized oligonucleotide"
BASE COUNT   3 a 8 c 1 g 4 t
              Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
              Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
              Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 904 GAGGAGCTCTTGA 917
Db 14 GAGGAGATCTTGA 1

RESULT 597
LOCUS      AX741117
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from Patent WO03027322.
ACCESSION  AX741117
VERSION     AX741117.1 GI:30523963
KEYWORDS   synthetic construct
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
REFERENCE  1 Nakamura,Y. and Furukawa,Y.
AUTHORS    Hepatocellular carcinoma-related genes and polypeptides, and method
TITLE      for detecting hepatocellular carcinomas
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03027322-A 21 03-APR-2003;
            The President of the University of Tokyo (JP) ; Oncotherapy
            Science, Inc.(JP)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            1..16

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/organism="synthetic construct"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:32630"  
/note="an artificially synthesized oligonucleotide"  
sequence"  
4 a 1 c 8 g 3 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 904 GAGGAGCTCTTGA 917  
Db 3 GAGGAGATCTTGA 16  
RESULT 598  
BD057359/c  
LOCUS 16 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002  
DEFINITION Protein complementation in transgenic plants.  
ACCESSION BD057359  
VERSION BD057359.1 GI:22602965  
KEYWORDS JP 2001512322-A/3.  
SOURCE synthetic construct  
ORGANISM artificial sequences.  
REFERENCE 1. (bases 1 to 16)  
AUTHORS Paul.W., Perez.P., Huttner,E. and Betzner,A.S.  
TITLE Protein complementation in transgenic plants  
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001512322-A 3 21-AUG-2001;  
COMMENT GENE SHEPARS PTY LTD  
PN JP 2001512322-A/3  
PD 21-AUG-2001  
PF 20-FEB-1998 JP 1998536400  
PR 21-FEB-1997 GB 9703681.8  
PI WYATT PAUL, PASCUAL PEREZ, ERIC HUTTNER, ANDREAS STEFAN BETZNER  
PC AG1HS/00, C12N5/10, C12N9/22, C12N15/09//C12Q1/68, C12N15/00, C12N5/ PC  
00  
CC Strandedness: Single;  
CC Topology: Linear;  
CC /note="Figure 1A: B4 primer"  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
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/organism="synthetic construct"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:32630"  
2 a 5 c 6 g 3 t  
BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 6 g 3 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 813 CAAGCCCTTGGCTG 826  
Db 15 CAAGCCCTTGGCTG 2  
RESULT 599  
AX687723/c  
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 455 from Patent EP1281758.  
ACCESSION AX687723  
VERSION AX687723.1 GI:29410419  
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)  
SOURCE Homo sapiens  
ORGANISM Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.  
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and

mdz12  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 455 05-FEB-2003;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source  
1. 17  
/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
5 a 4 c 7 g 1 t  
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 7 g 1 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 48 CCTGGCCACTCTCT 61  
Db 14 CCTGGCCACTCTCT 1  
RESULT 600  
AR039979  
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999  
DEFINITION Sequence 827 from patent US 5807743.  
ACCESSION AR039979  
VERSION AR039979.1 GI:5959342  
KEYWORDS Unknown.  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1. (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.A.  
TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 827 15-SEP-1998;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source  
1. 17  
/organism="unknown"  
1 a 4 c 4 g 8 t  
BASE COUNT 1 a 4 c 4 g 8 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1191 CCTGTGTTGCACTG 1204  
Db 3 CCTGTGTTGCACTG 16  
RESULT 601  
AR039981  
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999  
DEFINITION Sequence 829 from patent US 5807743.  
ACCESSION AR039981  
VERSION AR039981.1 GI:5959344  
KEYWORDS Unknown.  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unclassified.  
REFERENCE 1. (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.A.  
TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 829 15-SEP-1998;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source  
1. 17  
/organism="unknown"  
2 a 4 c 4 g 7 t  
BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 4 g 7 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1191 CCTGTGTTGCACTG 1204  
Db 2 CCTGTGTTGCACTG 15



RESULT 602  
LOCUS AR045519 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999  
DEFINITION Sequence 312 from patent US 5817796.  
ACCESSION AR045519  
VERSION AR045519.1 GI:5966984  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.  
TITLE C-myc ribozymes having 2'-5'-linked adenylate residues  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5817796-A 312 06-OCT-1998;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..17  
/organism="unknown"  
BASE COUNT 5 a 2 c 6 g 4 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1601 AAGGTAATCTGCAG 1614  
Db |||||  
1 AAGGTAATCTGCAG 14  
RESULT 603  
LOCUS AR057443 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999  
DEFINITION Sequence 1647 from patent US 5837542.  
ACCESSION AR057443  
VERSION AR057443.1 GI:5983020  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.  
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes  
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 1647 17-NOV-1998;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..17  
/organism="unknown"  
BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 2 g 3 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1055 ACACGTGCCCTAC 1068  
Db |||||  
2 ACACGTGCCCTAC 15  
RESULT 604  
LOCUS AR057598 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999  
DEFINITION Sequence 1802 from patent US 5837542.  
ACCESSION AR057598  
VERSION AR057598.1 GI:5983175  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.  
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes

JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 1802 17-NOV-1998;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..17  
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BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 2 g 3 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1055 ACACGTGCCCTAC 1068  
Db |||||  
2 ACACGTGCCCTAC 15  
RESULT 605  
LOCUS AR115201 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 1647 from patent US 6132967.  
ACCESSION AR115201  
VERSION AR115201.1 GI:14095523  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.  
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 1647 17-OCT-2000;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..17  
/organism="unknown"  
BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 2 g 3 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1055 ACACGTGCCCTAC 1068  
Db |||||  
2 ACACGTGCCCTAC 15  
RESULT 606  
LOCUS AR115356 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001  
DEFINITION Sequence 1802 from patent US 6132967.  
ACCESSION AR115356  
VERSION AR115356.1 GI:14095678  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Unknown.  
ORGANISM Unknown.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)  
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.  
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)  
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 1802 17-OCT-2000;  
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
source 1..17  
/organism="unknown"  
BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 2 g 3 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1055 ACACGTGCCCTAC 1068  
Db |||||  
2 ACACGTGCCCTAC 15

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related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 1978 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 3 c 8 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 948 GGACTTACAGGAG 961
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Db 4 GGACTTCCAGGAG 17
|||||
RESULT 610
ARI88491 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 3979 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI88491
VERSION ARI88491.1 GI:20234456
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 1979 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 3 c 8 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 948 GGACTTACAGGAG 961
|||||
Db 3 GGACTTCCAGGAG 16
|||||
RESULT 611
ARI90208 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 5696 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI90208
VERSION ARI90208.1 GI:20236173
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 596 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 816 GGCCTTGGCTGAGC 829
|||||
Db 4 GGCCTTGGATGAGC 17
|||||
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 1978 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 3 c 8 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 948 GGACTTACAGGAG 961
|||||
Db 4 GGACTTCCAGGAG 17
|||||
RESULT 610
ARI88491 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 3979 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI88491
VERSION ARI88491.1 GI:20234456
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2621 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 8 a 2 c 3 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 325 GAGCTATTTCACAA 338
|||||
Db 4 GAGCTAGTTACAA 17
|||||
RESULT 608
ARI87134 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2622 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI87134
VERSION ARI87134.1 GI:20233099
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2622 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 6 a 2 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 325 GAGCTATTTCACAA 338
|||||
Db 1 GAGCTAGTTACAA 14
|||||
RESULT 609
ARI88490 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 3978 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI88490
VERSION ARI88490.1 GI:20234455
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
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RESULT 612
AR191910
LOCUS AR191910 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7398 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR191910
VERSION AR191910.1 GI:20237875
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL
PATENT: US 6346398-A 7398 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES
source
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="unknown"
4 t
BASE COUNT 8 a 3 c 2 g
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 327 GCTATTTCACAAACC 340
|||||
Db 4 GCTATTTCACAAACC 17

RESULT 613
AR191911
LOCUS AR191911 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7399 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR191911
VERSION AR191911.1 GI:20237876
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL
PATENT: US 6346398-A 7399 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES
source
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="unknown"
5 t
BASE COUNT 7 a 3 c 2 g
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 327 GCTATTTCACAAACC 340
|||||
Db 4 GCTATTTCACAAACC 17

RESULT 614
AR191912
LOCUS AR191912 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7400 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR191912
VERSION AR191912.1 GI:20237877
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor

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JOURNAL
PATENT: US 6346398-A 7400 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES
source
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="unknown"
5 t
BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 2 g
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 327 GCTATTTCACAAACC 340
|||||
Db 2 GCTATTTCACAAACC 15

RESULT 615
AR191933
LOCUS AR191933 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7421 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR191933
VERSION AR191933.1 GI:20237898
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL
PATENT: US 6346398-A 7421 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES
source
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="unknown"
4 t
BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 4 g
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 111 CACCGTGTCATGGCA 124
|||||
Db 1 CACCGTGTCATGGCA 14

RESULT 616
AR192301
LOCUS AR192301 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7789 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR192301
VERSION AR192301.1 GI:20238266
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL
PATENT: US 6346398-A 7789 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES
source
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="unknown"
4 t
BASE COUNT 5 a 6 c 2 g
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1389 AAGCTTCTCACCAG 1402
|||||
Db 4 AAGCTTCTCACCAG 17

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RESULT 617
AR192302
LOCUS          AR192302          17 bp    DNA
DEFINITION     Sequence 7790 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION      AR192302
VERSION        AR192302.1 GI:20238267
KEYWORDS       Unknown.
SOURCE         Unknown.
ORGANISM       Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS       Favco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE         Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
              related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
              Patent: US 6346398-A 7790 12-FEB-2002;
JOURNAL
FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
source         1..17
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT     5 a      6 c      2 g      4 t
Query Match    0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1389 AAGCTTCTCATCAG 1402
Db          |||||
3 AAGCTTCTCACCAG 16

RESULT 618
AR192308
LOCUS          AR192308          17 bp    DNA
DEFINITION     Sequence 7796 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION      AR192308
VERSION        AR192308.1 GI:20238273
KEYWORDS       Unknown.
SOURCE         Unknown.
ORGANISM       Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS       Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE         Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
              related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
              Patent: US 6346398-A 7796 12-FEB-2002;
JOURNAL
FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
source         1..17
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT     5 a      2 c      2 g      8 t
Query Match    0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1363 TACATGTATGAGTT 1376
Db          |||||
4 TACATGTATGAGTT 17

RESULT 619
AR204887
LOCUS          AR204887          17 bp    DNA
DEFINITION     Sequence 7 from patent US 6368823.
ACCESSION      AR204887
VERSION        AR204887.1 GI:21502327
KEYWORDS       Unknown.
SOURCE         Unknown.
ORGANISM       Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS       Brill,A.,Michel,Alain., Calmels,T.,Paul.Gerard.,
              Faivre,J.-F.,Simon,Pierre., Javre,J.-L. and Rouanet,S.
TITLE         Kv potassium channel polypeptides and polynucleotides
              Patent: US 6368823-A 7 09-APR-2002;
JOURNAL
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FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
source         1..17
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT     6 a      9 c      1 g      1 t
Query Match    0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1355 CACCCACCTCATCG 1368
Db          |||||
1 CACCCACCATCG 14

RESULT 620
AR183650/c
LOCUS          AX183650          17 bp    DNA
DEFINITION     Sequence 1403 from Patent WO0142511.
ACCESSION      AX183650
VERSION        AX183650.1 GI:15134971
KEYWORDS       Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE         Homo sapiens
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS       Daly,M., Hudson,T.J., Lander,B.S., Rioux,J. and Siminovitch,K.
TITLE         Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
JOURNAL
FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
source         1..17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT     3 a      1 c      11 t      1 others
Query Match    0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 928 AAAATGAAATTCCTTA 942
Db          |||||
15 AAAANGAAATTCATA 1

RESULT 621
AX216886
LOCUS          AX216886          17 bp    mRNA
DEFINITION     Sequence 2328 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION      AX216886
VERSION        AX216886.1 GI:15526947
KEYWORDS       synthetic construct
SOURCE         synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
ORGANISM       1
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS       Blatt L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE         Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
              nogo gene expression
              Patent: WO 0159103-A 2328 16-AUG-2001;
JOURNAL        RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
              McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
source         1..17
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="mRNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
              /note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT     4 a      1 c      8 g      4 t
Query Match    0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1341 CAGAGATGCTGGAG 1354
Db 4 CAGAGATGCTGGAG 17

RESULT 622
AX217567 AX217567 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
LOCUS Sequence 3009 from Patent WO0159103.
DEFINITION AX217567
ACCESSION AX217567.1 GI:15527628
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL nogo gene expression
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
source
1..17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="mRNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT 1 a 4 c 6 g 6 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 184 GGAATCCCTTTTGC 197
Db 4 GGAGTCCCTTTTGC 17

RESULT 623
AX217905 AX217905 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
LOCUS Sequence 3347 from Patent WO0159103.
DEFINITION AX217905
ACCESSION AX217905
VERSION AX217905.1 GI:15527966
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL nogo gene expression
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
source
1..17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="mRNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 5 g 6 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 184 GGAATCCCTTTTGC 197
Db 1 GGAGTCCCTTTTGC 14

RESULT 626
AX218140/c

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Db 3 GGAGTCCCTTTTGC 16

RESULT 624
AX217906 AX217906 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
LOCUS Sequence 3348 from Patent WO0159103.
DEFINITION AX217906
ACCESSION AX217906
VERSION AX217906.1 GI:15527967
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL nogo gene expression
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="mRNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 4 g 7 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 184 GGAATCCCTTTTGC 197
Db 2 GGAGTCCCTTTTGC 15

RESULT 625
AX217907 AX217907 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
LOCUS Sequence 3349 from Patent WO0159103.
DEFINITION AX217907
ACCESSION AX217907
VERSION AX217907.1 GI:15527968
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL nogo gene expression
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="mRNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 4 g 6 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 184 GGAATCCCTTTTGC 197
Db 1 GGAGTCCCTTTTGC 14

RESULT 626
AX218140/c

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LOCUS       AX218140                17 bp  mRNA  linear  PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 3582 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION    AX218140
VERSION      AX218140.1  GI:15528201
KEYWORDS     synthetic construct
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     artificial sequences.

REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
              nogo gene expression
JOURNAL      RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
              McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)

FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             1..17
             /organism="synthetic construct"
             /mol_type="mRNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32630"
             /note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT   7 a 0 c 4 g 6 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1463 CCCATTTTTAAAA 1476
Db  14 CTCATTTTTAAAA 1

RESULT 627
AX218290/c
LOCUS       AX218290                17 bp  mRNA  linear  PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 3732 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION    AX218290
VERSION      AX218290.1  GI:15528351
KEYWORDS     synthetic construct
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     artificial sequences.

REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
              nogo gene expression
JOURNAL      RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
              McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)

FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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             /organism="synthetic construct"
             /mol_type="mRNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32630"
             /note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT   12 a 2 c 2 g 1 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  712 TCTGTTCTGTTTT 725
Db  15 TCTGTTCTGTTTT 2

RESULT 628
AX227366
LOCUS       AX227366                17 bp  mRNA  linear  PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 738 from Patent WO0157206.
ACCESSION    AX227366
VERSION      AX227366.1  GI:15556507
KEYWORDS

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SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Fattaey, A.R., Jarvis, T., McSwiggen, J., Bocher, R.N. and Holman, P.S.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
              1) enzyme
JOURNAL      RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Fattaey, Ali R. (US)

FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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             /organism="synthetic construct"
             /mol_type="mRNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32630"
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BASE COUNT   7 a 2 c 3 g 5 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  791 TTCTGGTGAAGAAA 804
Db  2 TTCTAGTGAGAAA 15

RESULT 629
AX227475
LOCUS       AX227475                17 bp  mRNA  linear  PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 847 from Patent WO0157206.
ACCESSION    AX227475
VERSION      AX227475.1  GI:15556616
KEYWORDS     synthetic construct
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     artificial sequences.

REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Fattaey, A.R., Jarvis, T., McSwiggen, J., Bocher, R.N. and Holman, P.S.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
              1) enzyme
JOURNAL      RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Fattaey, Ali R. (US)

FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             1..17
             /organism="synthetic construct"
             /mol_type="mRNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT   6 a 2 c 4 g 5 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  791 TTCTGGTGAAGAAA 804
Db  4 TTCTAGTGAGAAA 17

RESULT 630
AX273213/c
LOCUS       AX273213                17 bp  mRNA  linear  PAT 29-OCT-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 782 from Patent WO0162911.
ACCESSION    AX273213
VERSION      AX273213.1  GI:16545950
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
              Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Jarvis, T., von Carlowitz, I., McSwiggen, J.A., Hamblin, P.A. and
              Ellis, J.H.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid
              Patent: WO 0162911-A 782 30-AUG-2001;
JOURNAL

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FEATURES
  source
    RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
    1..17
    /organism="Homo sapiens"
    /mol_type="mRNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:9606"
  BASE COUNT      3 a      2 c      8 g      4 t
    Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
    Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
    Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1673 CCACCTCTTCC 1686
Db 14 CCACCTCTTCC 1

RESULT 631
AX347985
LOCUS      AX347985      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from Patent EP1172444.
ACCESSION  AX347985
VERSION     AX347985.1 GI:18614095
KEYWORDS    synthetic construct
            synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens (human)
REFERENCE   1
  AUTHORS   Schreiber,S., Hampe,J. and Mascheretti,S.
  TITLE     Diagnostic use of polymorphisms in the gene coding for the tnfr
            receptor II and method for detecting non-responders to anti-tnf
            therapy
  JOURNAL   Patent: EP 1172444-A 18 16-JAN-2002;
            Conaris Research Institute GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
  source
    1..17
    /organism="synthetic construct"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32630"
    /note="Reverse Primer"
  BASE COUNT      5 a      3 c      8 g      1 t
    Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
    Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
    Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1689 GAAGGAGTGGAGA 1702
Db 1 GAGGGAGTGGAGA 14

RESULT 632
AX422207/c
LOCUS      AX422207/c      17 bp      mRNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 543 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION  AX422207
VERSION     AX422207.1 GI:21525589
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
  AUTHORS   Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
            Randi,A.M.
  TITLE     Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
            Patent: WO 0188124-A 543 22-NOV-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
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    /organism="Homo sapiens"
    /mol_type="mRNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:9606"

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BASE COUNT      3 a      7 c      5 g      2 t
    Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
    Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
    Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 627 CTGGTCCAGGACA 640
Db 17 CTGGTCCAGGACA 4

RESULT 633
AX422406/c
LOCUS      AX422406/c      17 bp      mRNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 742 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION  AX422406
VERSION     AX422406.1 GI:21525788
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
  AUTHORS   Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
            Randi,A.M.
  TITLE     Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
            Patent: WO 0188124-A 742 22-NOV-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
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    /mol_type="mRNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:9606"
  BASE COUNT      6 a      6 c      3 g      2 t
    Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
    Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
    Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 983 TTCTGGGCACTGTG 996
Db 14 TTCTGGGCACTGTG 1

RESULT 634
AX422524/c
LOCUS      AX422524/c      17 bp      mRNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 860 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION  AX422524
VERSION     AX422524.1 GI:21525906
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
  AUTHORS   Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
            Randi,A.M.
  TITLE     Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
            Patent: WO 0188124-A 860 22-NOV-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
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    /db_xref="taxon:9606"
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    Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1420 GTGATAGGAGACCA 1433

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Db      15 GTGATAGGACCCA 2
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RESULT 635
AX422525/c
LOCUS      17 bp mRNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 861 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION AX422525
VERSION    AX422525.1 GI:21525907
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS    Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
            Randi,A.M.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0188124-A 861 22-NOV-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES   source
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            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 2 a 7 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1420 GTGATAGGACCA 1433
|||||
Db      14 GTGATAGGACCCA 1
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RESULT 636
AX422891/c
LOCUS      17 bp mRNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1227 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION AX422891
VERSION    AX422891.1 GI:21526273
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS    Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
            Randi,A.M.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0188124-A 1227 22-NOV-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES   source
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            /mol_type="mRNA"
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BASE COUNT 6 a 7 c 2 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      983 TTCTGGGCACTGTG 996
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Db      16 TTCTGGGCACTGTG 3
|||||

RESULT 637
AX474851
LOCUS      17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 364 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475143
VERSION    AX475143.1 GI:22214428
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1

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DEFINITION Sequence 72 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX474851
VERSION    AX474851.1 GI:22214136
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS    Zhang,J.
TITLE      Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0224750-A 72 28-MAR-2002;
            Aecomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 7 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1241 TAGGAGGACAGAC 1254
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Db      4 TAGGAGGACAGAC 17
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RESULT 638
AX474855
LOCUS      17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 76 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX474855
VERSION    AX474855.1 GI:22214140
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS    Zhang,J.
TITLE      Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0224750-A 76 28-MAR-2002;
            Aecomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..17
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            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 9 g 0 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1242 AGGAGGACAGAC 1255
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Db      1 AGGAGGACAGAC 14
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RESULT 639
AX475143
LOCUS      17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 364 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475143
VERSION    AX475143.1 GI:22214428
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1

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AUTHORS Zhang,J.  
 TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 364 28-MAR-2002;  
 Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 7 a 3 c 4 g 3 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1010 TGCTGCTGAAACA 1023

Db 4 TGCTGCAGAAACA 17

RESULT 640  
 AX475486/c

LOCUS AX475486 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 707 from Patent WO0224750.  
 ACCESSION AX475486  
 VERSION AX475486.1 GI:22214771  
 KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Zhang,J.  
 TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1  
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 707 28-MAR-2002;  
 Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 3 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1281 CCTGGACTTGATG 1294

Db 17 CCTGGACTTGATTG 4

RESULT 641  
 AX498856

LOCUS AX498856 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 163 from Patent EPI229046.  
 ACCESSION AX498856  
 VERSION AX498856.1 GI:23381149  
 KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Zhan,J.  
 TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein  
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 163 07-AUG-2002;  
 Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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BASE COUNT 2 a 7 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 745 CTCTCCACGGGC 758

Db 4 CTCTGCCACGGGC 17

RESULT 642  
 AX498860

LOCUS AX498860 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 167 from Patent EPI229046.  
 ACCESSION AX498860  
 VERSION AX498860.1 GI:23381153  
 KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Zhan,J.  
 TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein  
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 167 07-AUG-2002;  
 Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 2 a 8 c 5 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 746 TCTTCCACGGGC 759

Db 1 TCTGCCACGGGC 14

RESULT 643  
 AX499577/c

LOCUS AX499577 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002  
 DEFINITION Sequence 884 from Patent EPI229046.  
 ACCESSION AX499577  
 VERSION AX499577.1 GI:23381870  
 KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Zhan,J.  
 TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein  
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 884 07-AUG-2002;  
 Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers  
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 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
 /db\_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 2 a 10 c 3 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 72 GGCTTGGGGGCAC 85

Db 17 GGGTTGGGGGCAC 4

RESULT 644  
AX499581/c  
LOCUS AX499581 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 888 from Patent EP1229046.  
ACCESSION AX499581  
VERSION AX499581.1 GI:23381874  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Zhan, J.  
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 888 07-AUG-2002;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
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/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
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BASE COUNT 3 a 10 c 2 g 2 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 71 CGGCTTGGGGGCA 84  
Db 14 CGGTTGGGGGCA 1  
RESULT 645  
AX500052/c  
LOCUS AX500052 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 1359 from Patent EP1229046.  
ACCESSION AX500052  
VERSION AX500052.1 GI:23382345  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Zhan, J.  
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 1359 07-AUG-2002;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
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/db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
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BASE COUNT 1 a 4 c 3 g  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1683 TGCCAAGAGGCAG 1696  
Db 17 TGCCAAGAGGCAG 4  
RESULT 646  
AX500053/c  
LOCUS AX500053 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 1360 from Patent EP1229046.  
ACCESSION AX500053  
VERSION AX500053.1 GI:23382346  
KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Zhan, J.  
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 1360 07-AUG-2002;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
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/db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
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BASE COUNT 1 a 4 c 4 g 8 t  
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1683 TGCCAAGAGGCAG 1696  
Db 16 TGCCAAGAGGCAG 3  
RESULT 647  
AX500054/c  
LOCUS AX500054 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 1361 from Patent EP1229046.  
ACCESSION AX500054  
VERSION AX500054.1 GI:23382347  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Zhan, J.  
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 1361 07-AUG-2002;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
FEATURES  
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/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
1 a 4 c 4 g 8 t  
BASE COUNT 1 a 4 c 4 g 8 t  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1683 TGCCAAGAGGCAG 1696  
Db 15 TGCCAAGAGGCAG 2  
RESULT 648  
AX500055/c  
LOCUS AX500055 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002  
DEFINITION Sequence 1362 from Patent EP1229046.  
ACCESSION AX500055  
VERSION AX500055.1 GI:23382348  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
REFERENCE 1  
AUTHORS Zhan, J.  
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 1362 07-AUG-2002;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

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FEATURES
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BASE COUNT
  1 a 4 c 5 g 7 t

Query Match
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  Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1683 TGCCAGAGGAGG 1696
Db 14 TGCCAGAGGAGG 1

RESULT 649
AX500468/c
LOCUS AX500468 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1775 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX500468
VERSION AX500468.1 GI:23382761
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
  ORGANISM
    Homo sapiens (human)
    Homo sapiens
    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
    Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  1
  Zhan,J.
  Human testis expressed patched like protein
  Patent: EP 1229046-A 1775 07-AUG-2002;
  Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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      /mol_type="genomic DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:9606"
    6 a 4 c 2 g 5 t
BASE COUNT
  6 a 4 c 2 g 5 t

Query Match
  Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1468 TTTTAAAGAGG 1481
Db 17 TTTTAAATGAGG 4

RESULT 650
AX500469/c
LOCUS AX500469 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1776 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX500469
VERSION AX500469.1 GI:23382762
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
  ORGANISM
    Homo sapiens (human)
    Homo sapiens
    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
    Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  1
  Zhan,J.
  Human testis expressed patched like protein
  Patent: EP 1229046-A 1776 07-AUG-2002;
  Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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      /mol_type="genomic DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:9606"
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BASE COUNT
  6 a 4 c 3 g 4 t

Query Match
  Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

FEATURES
  source
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        /organism="Homo sapiens"
        /mol_type="genomic DNA"
        /db_xref="taxon:9606"
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BASE COUNT
  1 a 4 c 5 g 7 t

Query Match
  Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1468 TTTTAAAGAGG 1481
Db 16 TTTTAAATGAGG 3

RESULT 651
AX500470/c
LOCUS AX500470 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1777 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX500470
VERSION AX500470.1 GI:23382763
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
  ORGANISM
    Homo sapiens (human)
    Homo sapiens
    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
    Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  1
  Zhan,J.
  Human testis expressed patched like protein
  Patent: EP 1229046-A 1777 07-AUG-2002;
  Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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      /organism="Homo sapiens"
      /mol_type="genomic DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:9606"
    6 a 4 c 2 g 5 t
BASE COUNT
  6 a 4 c 2 g 5 t

Query Match
  Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1468 TTTTAAAGAGG 1481
Db 15 TTTTAAATGAGG 2

RESULT 652
AX500471/c
LOCUS AX500471 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1778 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX500471
VERSION AX500471.1 GI:23382764
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
  ORGANISM
    Homo sapiens (human)
    Homo sapiens
    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
    Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  1
  Zhan,J.
  Human testis expressed patched like protein
  Patent: EP 1229046-A 1778 07-AUG-2002;
  Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
  source
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      /organism="Homo sapiens"
      /mol_type="genomic DNA"
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    6 a 4 c 1 g 6 t
BASE COUNT
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Query Match
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  Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1468 TTTTAAAGAGG 1481
Db 14 TTTTAAATGAGG 1

RESULT 653
AX527131/c

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LOCUS	AX527131	17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 21-NOV-2002
DEFINITION	Sequence 161 from Patent WO0226818.				
ACCESSION	AX527131				
VERSION	AX527131.1	GI:25171746			
KEYWORDS					
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)				
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens				
	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;				
	Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.				
REFERENCE					
AUTHORS	Gu, Y. and Corrigan, A.				
TITLE	Human nedd-1				
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 0226818-A 161 04-APR-2002;				
	Aeomica, Inc. (US)				
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers				
source	1..17				
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	/mol_type="genomic DNA"				
	/db_xref="taxon:9606"				
BASE COUNT	4 a 3 c 6 t				
Query Match	0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;				
Best Local Similarity	92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;				
Matches	13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;				
QY	1397 CATCAGACATGAAA 1410				
Db	15 CATCAGGCATGAAA 2				
RESULT 654					
AX527132/c					
LOCUS	AX527132	17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 21-NOV-2002
DEFINITION	Sequence 162 from Patent WO0226818.				
ACCESSION	AX527132				
VERSION	AX527132.1	GI:25171747			
KEYWORDS					
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)				
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens				
	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;				
	Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.				
REFERENCE					
AUTHORS	Gu, Y. and Corrigan, A.				
TITLE	Human nedd-1				
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 0226818-A 162 04-APR-2002;				
	Aeomica, Inc. (US)				
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers				
source	1..17				
	/organism="Homo sapiens"				
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BASE COUNT	3 a 3 c 5 g 6 t				
Query Match	0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;				
Best Local Similarity	92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;				
Matches	13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;				
QY	1397 CATCAGACATGAAA 1410				
Db	14 CATCAGGCATGAAA 1				
RESULT 655					
AX532442					
LOCUS	AX532442	17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION	Sequence 1951 from Patent EP1239051.				
ACCESSION	AX532442				
VERSION	AX532442.1	GI:25256658			
KEYWORDS					
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)				
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens				
	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;				
	Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.				

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BASE COUNT      2 a      2 c      9 g      4 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 516 COTGGTGGTGGGA 529
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Db 2 COTGGTGGTGGGA 15

RESULT 658
AX532445
LOCUS AX532445 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1954 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532445
VERSION AX532445.1 GI:25256664
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1954 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      2 a      1 c      10 g      4 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 516 COTGGTGGTGGGA 529
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Db 1 COTGGTGGTGGGA 14

RESULT 659
AX538529/c
LOCUS AX538529 17 bp DNA linear PAT 23-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 309 from Patent WO02072846.
ACCESSION AX538529
VERSION AX538529.1 GI:25270989
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Drocourt,D., Reynes,J.P. and Tiraby,G.
TITLE Synthetic genes and bacterial plasmids devoid of opg
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02072846-A 309 19-SEP-2002;
CAYLA (FR)
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="rbs-1 linker oligo"
BASE COUNT      6 a      2 c      5 g      4 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1390 AGCTTCTCATCAGA 1403
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Db 17 AGCTTCTCTCAGA 4

RESULT 660
AX578181
LOCUS AX578181 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 10-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from Patent WO0211674.
ACCESSION AX578181
VERSION AX578181.1 GI:27647383
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Thompson,J., Mcswiggen,J., Mckenzie,T., Ayers,D., Szymkowski,D.E.
and Grupe,A.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride
channel-1 (clca-1)
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0211674-A 19 14-FEB-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US);
Thompson, James (US)
FEATURES
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="mRNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      4 a      2 c      5 g      6 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 804 AGGTGATGTCAGC 817
|||||
Db 4 AGGTGATGTCAGC 17

RESULT 661
AX579532
LOCUS AX579532 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 10-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1370 from Patent WO0211674.
ACCESSION AX579532
VERSION AX579532.1 GI:27648734
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Thompson,J., Mcswiggen,J., Mckenzie,T., Ayers,D., Szymkowski,D.E.
and Grupe,A.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride
channel-1 (clca-1)
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0211674-A 1370 14-FEB-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US);
Thompson, James (US)
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 804 AGGTGATGTCAGC 817
|||||
Db 2 AGGTGATGTCAGC 15

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RESULT 662
AX615329/c
LOCUS AX615329 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 136 from Patent EP1262488.
ACCESSION AX615329
VERSION AX615329.1 GI:28446228
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
JOURNAL Human lcc1-domain containing protein
PATENT: EP 1262488-A 136 04-DEC-2002;
NEOMICA, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
1..17
Location/Qualifiers
db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 7 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 872 TCATGGTTCACCTGC 885
Db 15 TCATGGTCCACTGC 2
RESULT 663
AX615330/c
LOCUS AX615330 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 137 from Patent EP1262488.
ACCESSION AX615330
VERSION AX615330.1 GI:28446229
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
JOURNAL Human lcc1-domain containing protein
PATENT: EP 1262488-A 137 04-DEC-2002;
NEOMICA, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 7 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 872 TCATGGTTCACCTGC 885
Db 15 TCATGGTCCACTGC 2
RESULT 664
AX634516
LOCUS AX634516 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1655 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX634516
VERSION AX634516.1 GI:28470130
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
JOURNAL Human lcc1-domain containing protein
PATENT: EP 1262488-A 137 04-DEC-2002;
NEOMICA, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 7 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 872 TCATGGTTCACCTGC 885
Db 14 TCATGGTCCACTGC 1
RESULT 665
AX634647
LOCUS AX634647 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1786 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX634647
VERSION AX634647.1 GI:28470261
KEYWORDS unclassified
SOURCE unclassified
ORGANISM unclassified
REFERENCE unclassified
AUTHORS unclassified
TITLE Stinchcomb, D.T., Dudycz, L.W., Chowrira, B., Grimm, S., Drenzo, A.,
AUTHORS Karpeisky, A., Draper, K.G., Kisich, K., Matulic-Adamic, J.,
AUTHORS McSwiggen, J.A., Modak, A., Pavco, P., Beigelman, L., Sullivan, S.M.,
AUTHORS Sweedler, D., Thompson, J.D., Tracz, D., Usman, N., Wincott, F.E. and
AUTHORS Wolff, T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
genes
JOURNAL RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
PATENT: EP 1260586-A 1655 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 2 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1055 ACACGTGCCCTAC 1068
Db 2 ACACGTGCCCAAC 15
RESULT 666
AX648741/c
LOCUS AX648741 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 581 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX648741
VERSION AX648741.1 GI:29151559
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

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Gu, Y.  
Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1  
Patent: EP 1273660-A 581 08-JAN-2003;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
Location/Qualifiers  
1. .17  
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3 a 3 c 5 g 6 t

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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1682 TTGCCAAGAAGGCA 1695  
Db 17 TTCCCAAGAGGCA 4

RESULT 667  
AX648742/c  
LOCUS AX648742 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 582 from Patent EP1273660.  
ACCESSION AX648742  
VERSION AX648742.1 GI:29151560  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

1  
Gu, Y.  
Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1  
Patent: EP 1273660-A 582 08-JAN-2003;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
Location/Qualifiers  
1. .17  
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3 a 4 c 4 g 6 t

BASE COUNT  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1682 TTCCCAAGAAGGCA 1695  
Db 16 TTCCCAAGAAGGCA 3

RESULT 668  
AX648743/c  
LOCUS AX648743 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 583 from Patent EP1273660.  
ACCESSION AX648743  
VERSION AX648743.1 GI:29151561  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

1  
Gu, Y.  
Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1  
Patent: EP 1273660-A 583 08-JAN-2003;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
Location/Qualifiers  
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4 a 2 c 6 g 5 t

BASE COUNT  
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QY 175 ATTTCTCTGGGAAT 189

/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
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3 a 4 c 4 g 6 t

BASE COUNT  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1682 TTGCCAAGAAGGCA 1695  
Db 15 TTCCCAAGAGGCA 2

RESULT 669  
AX648744/c  
LOCUS AX648744 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 584 from Patent EP1273660.  
ACCESSION AX648744  
VERSION AX648744.1 GI:29151562  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

1  
Gu, Y.  
Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1  
Patent: EP 1273660-A 584 08-JAN-2003;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)  
Location/Qualifiers  
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1682 TTGCCAAGAAGGCA 1695  
Db 14 TTCCCAAGAGGCA 1

RESULT 670  
AX649075  
LOCUS AX649075 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 915 from Patent EP1273660.  
ACCESSION AX649075  
VERSION AX649075.1 GI:29151893  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

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Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1  
Patent: EP 1273660-A 915 08-JAN-2003;  
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4 a 2 c 6 g 5 t

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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 175 ATTTCTCTGGGAAT 189

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Db      4 AATTCTGGGAAT 17
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RESULT 671
AX672347
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 792 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION  AX672347
VERSION     AX672347.1  GI:29330695
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03004526-A 792 16-JAN-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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            Location/Qualifiers
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  4 a      5 c      4 g      4 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      872 TCATGGTCTACTGC 885
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Db      3 TCATGGTCTACTGC 16
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RESULT 672
AX673301
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1746 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION  AX673301
VERSION     AX673301.1  GI:29331649
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03004526-A 1746 16-JAN-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES    source
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            Location/Qualifiers
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            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  2 a      8 c      3 g      4 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      282 TCCTATGTGCACCC 295
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Db      3 TCCTATGTGCACCC 16
|||||
RESULT 673
AX673384
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1829 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION  AX673384
VERSION     AX673384.1  GI:29331732
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03004526-A 1829 16-JAN-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES    source
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Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1024 CCTGAAGAGCTTCA 1037
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Db      4 CCTGAAGAGCTTGA 17
|||||
RESULT 674
AX674375
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2820 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION  AX674375
VERSION     AX674375.1  GI:29332723
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03004526-A 2820 16-JAN-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES    source
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            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  4 a      3 c      5 g      5 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      842 CTGCTGGGTGCAAA 855
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Db      4 CTGCTGGGTGCAAA 17
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RESULT 675
AX674766
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3211 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION  AX674766
VERSION     AX674766.1  GI:29333114

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KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)  
ORGANISM Homo sapiens  
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE  
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijthof, M.  
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as  
medicines  
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 3211 16-JAN-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FE)

FEATURES  
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Location/Qualifiers  
/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
BASE COUNT 1 a 3 c 6 g 7 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1302 GATGTTGGTGTC 1315 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003  
LOCUS  
DEFINITION Sequence 70 from Patent EP1281758.  
ACCESSION AX687338  
VERSION AX687338.1 GI:29410032  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

REFERENCE  
AUTHORS Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.  
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and  
mdz12  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 70 05-FEB-2003;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES  
source  
1. .17  
Location/Qualifiers  
/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
BASE COUNT 6 a 2 c 4 g 5 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1369 TATGAGTTTCAGTA 1382 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003  
LOCUS  
DEFINITION Sequence 71 from Patent EP1281758.  
ACCESSION AX687339  
VERSION AX687339.1 GI:29410033  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

REFERENCE  
AUTHORS Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.  
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and  
mdz12  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 73 05-FEB-2003;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES  
source  
1. .17  
Location/Qualifiers  
/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9606"

AUTHORS Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.  
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and  
mdz12  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 71 05-FEB-2003;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES  
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1. .17  
Location/Qualifiers  
/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
BASE COUNT 5 a 2 c 5 g 5 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1369 TATGAGTTTCAGTA 1382 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003  
LOCUS  
DEFINITION Sequence 72 from Patent EP1281758.  
ACCESSION AX687340  
VERSION AX687340.1 GI:29410034  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

REFERENCE  
AUTHORS Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.  
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and  
mdz12  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 72 05-FEB-2003;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES  
source  
1. .17  
Location/Qualifiers  
/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9606"  
BASE COUNT 5 a 1 c 6 g 5 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1369 TATGAGTTTCAGTA 1382 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003  
LOCUS  
DEFINITION Sequence 73 from Patent EP1281758.  
ACCESSION AX687341  
VERSION AX687341.1 GI:29410035  
KEYWORDS  
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

REFERENCE  
AUTHORS Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.  
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and  
mdz12  
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 73 05-FEB-2003;  
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES  
source  
1. .17  
Location/Qualifiers  
/organism="Homo sapiens"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:9606"

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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      4 a      1 c      7 g      5 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1369 TATGAGTTTCAGTA 1382
Db 1 TATGAGTTTCAGGA 14

RESULT 680
AX687720/c      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 452 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION      AX687720
VERSION        AX687720.1 GI:29410416
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE        Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
JOURNAL      mdz12
PATENT: EP 1281758-A 452 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT      5 a      4 c      7 g      1 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 CCTGGCCACTCTCT 61
Db 17 CCTGGCCACTCTCT 4

RESULT 681
AX687721/c      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 453 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION      AX687721
VERSION        AX687721.1 GI:29410417
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE        Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
JOURNAL      mdz12
PATENT: EP 1281758-A 453 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT      5 a      4 c      7 g      1 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 CCTGGCCACTCTCT 61
Db 17 CCTGGCCACTCTCT 4

RESULT 682
AX687722/c      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 454 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION      AX687722
VERSION        AX687722.1 GI:29410418
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE        Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
JOURNAL      mdz12
PATENT: EP 1281758-A 454 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT      5 a      4 c      7 g      1 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 CCTGGCCACTCTCT 61
Db 15 CCTGGCCACTCTCT 2

RESULT 683
AX722575/c      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 262 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION      AX722575
VERSION        AX722575.1 GI:30423076
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE        Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025176-A 262 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT      6 a      4 c      4 g      3 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1167 GTCACTCTCTGTGGA 1180
Db 16 GTCACTCTCTGTGGA 3

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RESULT 684
AX722713/c
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 400 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION      AX722713
VERSION        AX722713.1  GI:30423214
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE          Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
                reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
                medicines
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 03025176-A 400 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES       Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source        1..17
                /organism="Mus musculus"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT     2 a      4 c      4 g      7 t
                Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
                Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
                Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1490 AAGAGGAGATCAGA 1503
Db      16 AAGAGGACATCAGA 3
                |||||
RESULT 685
AX723024/c
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 711 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION      AX723024
VERSION        AX723024.1  GI:30423525
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE          Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
                reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
                medicines
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 03025176-A 711 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES       Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source        1..17
                /organism="Mus musculus"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT     1 a      8 c      2 g      6 t
                Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
                Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
                Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1487 CAGAGAGGAGATC 1500
Db      14 CAGAGAGGGGATC 1
                |||||
RESULT 686
AX723465
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 1152 from Patent WO03025176.

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ACCESSION      AX723465
VERSION        AX723465.1  GI:30423966
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE          Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
                reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
                medicines
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 03025176-A 1152 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES       Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source        1..17
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                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT     5 a      3 c      2 g      7 t
                Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
                Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
                Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1497 GATCAGACTTAGCA 1510
Db      1 GATCAGACTTATCA 14
                |||||
RESULT 687
AX723954/c
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 1641 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION      AX723954
VERSION        AX723954.1  GI:30503297
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE          Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
                reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
                medicines
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 03025176-A 1641 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES       Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source        1..17
                /organism="Mus musculus"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT     10 a      2 c      4 g      1 t
                Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
                Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
                Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      713 CTGTTCTTGTTTG 726
Db      17 CTCTTCTTGTTTG 4
                |||||
RESULT 688
AX724661/c
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 2348 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION      AX724661
VERSION        AX724661.1  GI:30504004
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM

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Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

REFERENCE  
AUTHORS  
TITLE

Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.  
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as  
medicines

JOURNAL  
FEATURES

Patent: WO 03025176-A 2348 27-MAR-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
Location/Qualifiers

source

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/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:10090"

BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 8 g 1 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 620 CCTGCGCTGGTC 633

Db 14 CCTGCGCTGGATC 1

RESULT 689

AX724707/c

LOCUS AX724707 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 2394 from Patent WO03025176.  
ACCESSION AX724707

VERSION AX724707.1 GI:30504050

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)

ORGANISM

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

REFERENCE  
AUTHORS  
TITLE

Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.  
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as  
medicines

JOURNAL  
FEATURES

Patent: WO 03025176-A 2394 27-MAR-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
Location/Qualifiers

source

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/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:10090"

BASE COUNT 1 a 7 c 3 g 6 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1487 CAGAAGAGGAGATC 1500

Db 14 CAGAAGAGGGGATC 1

RESULT 690

AX725231

LOCUS AX725231 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 2918 from Patent WO03025176.  
ACCESSION AX725231

VERSION AX725231.1 GI:30504574

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)

ORGANISM

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

REFERENCE  
AUTHORS  
TITLE

Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.  
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour

reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as  
medicines  
Patent: WO 03025176-A 2918 27-MAR-2003;  
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
Location/Qualifiers

FEATURES  
source

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BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 4 g 5 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1497 GATCAGACTTAGCA 1510

Db 1 GATCAGACTTAGCA 14

RESULT 691

AX725315

LOCUS AX725315 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 3002 from Patent WO03025176.  
ACCESSION AX725315

VERSION AX725315.1 GI:30504658

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)

ORGANISM

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

REFERENCE

AUTHORS

Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.

Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as  
medicines

JOURNAL

Patent: WO 03025176-A 3002 27-MAR-2003;

FEATURES

Location/Qualifiers  
1. .17  
/organism="Mus musculus"  
/mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
/db\_xref="taxon:10090"

BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 4 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 46 ATCTGGCCACTCT 59

Db 2 ATCTGGCCACTCT 15

RESULT 692

AX726884

LOCUS AX726884 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
DEFINITION Sequence 4571 from Patent WO03025176.  
ACCESSION AX726884

VERSION AX726884.1 GI:30506227

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)

ORGANISM

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

REFERENCE

AUTHORS

Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.

Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as  
medicines

JOURNAL

Patent: WO 03025176-A 4571 27-MAR-2003;

FEATURES

Location/Qualifiers

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/db_xref="taxon:10090"
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BASE COUNT
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1187 ATCCCTTGTTC 1200
Db 2 ATCCCTTGTTC 15

RESULT 693
AX727183 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 4870 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX727183
VERSION AX727183.1 GI:30506526
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 4870 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source
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/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
6 a 3 c 5 g 3 t

BASE COUNT
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 966 CAGAGAGTCAAC 979
Db 4 CAGAGAGTCAAC 17

RESULT 694
AX727480 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 5167 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX727480
VERSION AX727480.1 GI:30506823
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 5167 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
4 a 4 c 4 g 5 t

BASE COUNT

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Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 252 GAGCTTTGTGAAGA 265
Db 1 GATCTTTGTGAAGA 14

RESULT 695
AX727540 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 5227 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX727540
VERSION AX727540.1 GI:30506883
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 5227 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source
1..17
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
1 a 6 c 4 g 6 t

BASE COUNT
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1487 CAGAGAGGAGATC 1500
Db 14 CAGAGAGGAGATC 1

RESULT 696
AX728543 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 177 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX728543
VERSION AX728543.1 GI:30507886
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 177 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 1388 CCAAGCTTCATCA 1401
Db 4 CAATCTTCATCA 17

RESULT 697
LOCUS AX729330/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 964 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX729330
VERSION AX729330.1 GI:30508673
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 964 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1573 CCCACTGGCCAGA 1586
Db 16 CCCCTCTGGCCAGA 3

RESULT 698
LOCUS AX729400 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1034 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX729400
VERSION AX729400.1 GI:30508743
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 1034 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1463 CCCATTTTTAAA 1476
Db 4 CCCATCTTTAAA 17

RESULT 699
LOCUS AX729460 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1094 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX729460
VERSION AX729460.1 GI:30508803
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 1094 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 872 TCATGGTTCACCTGC 885
Db 3 TCATGGTTCACCTGC 16

RESULT 700
LOCUS AX731203 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2837 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX731203
VERSION AX731203.1 GI:30510546
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2837 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 430 CCGGTGATGGTGTG 443
Db 4 CCGGTGATGGTGTG 17

RESULT 701
LOCUS AX732396 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4030 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX732396

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VERSION      AX732396.1  GI:30511739
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
ORGANISM     Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE        Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025175-A 5162 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES     1..17
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Query Match  0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1553 ACCCCAATGGGAA 1566
Db 2 ATCCCAATGGGAA 15
RESULT 702
AX732943
LOCUS       AX732943                17 bp  DNA  linear  PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4577 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION  AX732943
VERSION     AX732943.1  GI:30512286
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
              Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE        Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025175-A 4577 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES     1..17
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Query Match  0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 282 TCCTATGTGCACCC 295
Db 3 TCCTATGTGCCCC 16
RESULT 703
AX733528
LOCUS       AX733528                17 bp  DNA  linear  PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5162 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION  AX733528
VERSION     AX733528.1  GI:30512871
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
              Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE        Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025175-A 5162 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES     1..17
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Query Match  0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 963 CCCGAGAGAGTC 976
Db 4 CCCGAGAGAGTC 17
RESULT 704
AX734106
LOCUS       AX734106                17 bp  DNA  linear  PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5740 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION  AX734106
VERSION     AX734106.1  GI:30513449
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
              Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE        Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025175-A 5740 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES     1..17
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Query Match  0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 4 CTGCTGGTGCAAA 17
RESULT 705
AX735063
LOCUS       AX735063                17 bp  DNA  linear  PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 653 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION  AX735063
VERSION     AX735063.1  GI:30514340
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
              Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE        Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025175-A 5162 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match  0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 963 CCCGAGAGAGTC 976
Db 4 CCCGAGAGAGTC 17

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thereof as medicaments  
 Patent: WO 03025177-A 653 27-MAR-2003;  
 Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)  
 Location/Qualifiers

## FEATURES

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BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g 4 t  
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 /mol\_type="genomic DNA"  
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Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 838 ATCACTGCTGGGTG 851

Db 2 ATCACTCCTGGGTG 15

## RESULT 706

AX735297/c

LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 887 from Patent WO03025177.  
 ACCESSION AX735297  
 VERSION AX735297.1 GI:30514574  
 KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

## AUTHORS

1

Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.

TITLE

Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
 reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use  
 thereof as medicaments

## JOURNAL

Patent: WO 03025177-A 887 27-MAR-2003;

## FEATURES

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BASE COUNT 2 a 10 c 3 g 2 t  
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QY 546 GGGCAGCTGGGAT 559

Db 15 GGGCAGCTGGGAT 2

## RESULT 707

AX735446

LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 1036 from Patent WO03025177.  
 ACCESSION AX735446  
 VERSION AX735446.1 GI:30514723  
 KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

## AUTHORS

1

Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.

TITLE

Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour  
 reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use  
 thereof as medicaments

## JOURNAL

Patent: WO 03025177-A 1036 27-MAR-2003;

## FEATURES

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 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 282 TCCTATGTGCACCC 295

Db 3 TCCTATGTGCACCC 15

## RESULT 708

AX735478

LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 1068 from Patent WO03025177.  
 ACCESSION AX735478  
 VERSION AX735478.1 GI:30514755  
 KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.

## AUTHORS

1

Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour

reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use

thereof as medicaments

Patent: WO 03025177-A 1068 27-MAR-2003;

Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

Location/Qualifiers

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QY 782 TCCTCTCTGTTCTG 795

Db 3 TCCTCTCTGTTCTG 16

## RESULT 709

AX735613

LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003  
 DEFINITION Sequence 1203 from Patent WO03025177.  
 ACCESSION AX735613  
 VERSION AX735613.1 GI:30514890  
 KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;  
 Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.  
 Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.

## AUTHORS

1

Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour

reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use

thereof as medicaments

Patent: WO 03025177-A 1203 27-MAR-2003;

Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

Location/Qualifiers

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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 493 CTGGCCCTTGCTGC 506
Db 4 CTGGAATACTCA 17

RESULT 710
AX737696
LOCUS AX737696 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3286 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX737696
VERSION AX737696.1 GI:30516984
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 3286 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1398 ATCAGACATGAAC 1411
Db 2 ATCAGAAATGAAC 15

RESULT 711
AX738087
LOCUS AX738087 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3677 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX738087
VERSION AX738087.1 GI:30517375
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 3677 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1229 CTGAGAAATACTTA 1242
Db 4 CTGGAATACTCA 17

RESULT 712
AX738110
LOCUS AX738110 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3700 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX738110
VERSION AX738110.1 GI:30517398
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 3700 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1024 CCTGAGAGCTTCA 1037
Db 4 CCTGAGAGATCA 17

RESULT 713
AX738239
LOCUS AX738239 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3829 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX738239
VERSION AX738239.1 GI:30517527
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 3829 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1483 GCCTCAGAGAGGA 1496
Db 16 GCCTCAGAGAGGA 3

RESULT 714

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AX738952/c
LOCUS AX738952 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4542 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX738952
VERSION AX738952.1 GI:30518242
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4542 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
4 a 2 c 7 g 4 t
BASE COUNT 4 a 2 c 7 g 4 t
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1108 CCAATGCAGTTGAT 1121
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Db 15 CCAATGCAGTTGAT 2

RESULT 715
AX739299/c
LOCUS AX739299 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4889 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX739299
VERSION AX739299.1 GI:30518596
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4889 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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BASE COUNT 7 a 1 c 4 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1465 CCATTTTAAAGA 1478
|||||
Db 16 CCCTTTTAAAGA 3

RESULT 716
BD067536
LOCUS BD067536 17 bp RNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION BD067536

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BD067536.1 GI:22613139
KEYWORDS JP 2001511003-A/376.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511003-A 376 07-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001511003-A/376
PD 07-AUG-2001
PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476,04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
SAGHIR AKHTAR,PATRICIA FELL,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N9/00,C07K14/71
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
related to
CC levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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/db_xref="taxon:32644"
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BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 555 GGGATTCTTCAGCA 568
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Db 4 GGGCTTCTTCAGCA 17

RESULT 717
BD067537
LOCUS BD067537 17 bp RNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION BD067537
VERSION BD067537.1 GI:22613140
KEYWORDS JP 2001511003-A/377.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511003-A 377 07-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001511003-A/377
PD 07-AUG-2001
PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476,04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
SAGHIR AKHTAR,PATRICIA FELL,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N9/00,C07K14/71
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
related to
CC levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17

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FEATURES
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    FT Location/Qualifiers
      1..17 /organism='Unidentified'.
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BASE COUNT      3 a      5 c      5 g      4 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 555 GGGATTCTTCAGCA 568
Db 3 GGGCTTCTTCAGCA 16

RESULT 718
LOCUS BD067538 17 bp RNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
            to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION BD067538
VERSION JP 2001511003-A/378.
KEYWORDS JP 2001511003-A/378.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and McSwiggen,J.A.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
      to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511003-A 378 07-AUG-2001;
        RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT OS Unidentified
        PN JP 2001511003-A/378
        PD 07-AUG-2001
        PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
        PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476,04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
        SAGHIR AKHTAR,PATRICIA FELL,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN PC
        CL289/00,C07K14/71
        CC Strandedness: Single;
        CC Topology: Linear;
        CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
        related to
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BASE COUNT      2 a      6 c      5 g      4 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 555 GGGATTCTTCAGCA 568
Db 1 GGGCTTCTTCAGCA 14

RESULT 719
LOCUS BD089853/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002.
DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION BD089853
VERSION BD089853.1 GI:22635463
KEYWORDS JP 2001321190-A/2097.
SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Soeda,E
TITLE A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001321190-A 2097 20-NOV-2001;
        THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
        GENOTECHS
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
        PN JP 2001321190-A/2097
        PD 20-NOV-2001
        PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
        PI EIICHI SOEDA
        PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
        C12N15/00,
        PC C12N15/00
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          1..17 /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
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            1..17 /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT      6 a      3 c      7 g      1 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 202 CCGCTCTTGGACC 215
Db 15 CCGCTTCTTGGACC 2

RESULT 720
LOCUS IS2571 17 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 312 from patent US 5646042.
ACCESSION IS2571
VERSION IS2571.1 GI:2473772
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE C-myb targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5646042-A 312 08-JUL-1997;
        Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES
  source
    1..17 /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT      5 a      2 c      6 g      4 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1601 AAGGTTATCTGCAG 1614
Db 1 AAGGTTATCTGCAG 14

RESULT 721
LOCUS AB068196/c 17 bp DNA linear SYN 21-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Synthetic construct DNA, forward primer for human STS sts-D1S2694
            at 1p36.
ACCESSION AB068196
VERSION AB068196.1 GI:15129000
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct

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ORGANISM    synthetic construct
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS     Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K.,
             Watanabe,N., Inazawa,J., Hosoda,F., Arai,Y., Mizushima,H.,
             Morohashi,A., Ohira,M., Nakagawara,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A.
             and Soeda,E.
TITLE       A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
             chromosome 1p35-p36
JOURNAL     Chromosomes 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
MEDLINE     21269192
PUBMED      11374902
REFERENCE   2 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS     Horii,A.
TITLE       Direct Submission
JOURNAL     Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
             Medicine, Molecular Pathology, 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
             Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,
             Tel:81-22-717-8042, Fax:81-22-717-8047)
FEATURES    source
             1..17
             /organism="synthetic construct"
             /mol_type="genomic DNA"
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misc_feature 1..17
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             sts-DLS2694 obtained from clones B279HN/6, B332B8,
             B156C13, B370L6, B185M23, B60J11, B220K2, Human BAC
             library RPCI-11"
BASE COUNT  6 a      3 c      7 g      1 t
             Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
             Best Local Similarity 92.4%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
             Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 202 CGCCTCTTGGACC 215
Db 15 CGCCTCTTGGACC 2

RESULT 722
LOCUS      AX217358                17 bp  mRNA                linear    PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2800 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION  AX217358
VERSION    AX217358.1 GI:15527419
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     .
ORGANISM   .
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
             nogo gene expression
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0159103-A 2800 16-AUG-2001;
             RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
             McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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             /mol_type="mRNA"
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             /notes="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT  6 a      2 c      2 g      7 t
             Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
             Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
             Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAGGG 1481
Db 1 CCATTTTAAAGAGGG 17

ORGANISM    synthetic construct
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS     Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K.,
             Watanabe,N., Inazawa,J., Hosoda,F., Arai,Y., Mizushima,H.,
             Morohashi,A., Ohira,M., Nakagawara,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A.
             and Soeda,E.
TITLE       A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
             chromosome 1p35-p36
JOURNAL     Chromosomes 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
MEDLINE     21269192
PUBMED      11374902
REFERENCE   2 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS     Horii,A.
TITLE       Direct Submission
JOURNAL     Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
             Medicine, Molecular Pathology, 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
             Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,
             Tel:81-22-717-8042, Fax:81-22-717-8047)
FEATURES    source
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             sts-DLS2694 obtained from clones B279HN/6, B332B8,
             B156C13, B370L6, B185M23, B60J11, B220K2, Human BAC
             library RPCI-11"
BASE COUNT  6 a      3 c      7 g      1 t
             Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
             Best Local Similarity 92.4%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
             Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 202 CGCCTCTTGGACC 215
Db 15 CGCCTCTTGGACC 2

RESULT 722
LOCUS      AX217358                17 bp  mRNA                linear    PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2800 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION  AX217358
VERSION    AX217358.1 GI:15527419
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     .
ORGANISM   .
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
             nogo gene expression
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0159103-A 2800 16-AUG-2001;
             RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
             McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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             /mol_type="mRNA"
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             /notes="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT  6 a      2 c      2 g      7 t
             Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
             Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
             Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAGGG 1481
Db 1 CCATTTTAAAGAGGG 17

ORGANISM    Homo sapiens (human)
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Amsen,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
             reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
             medicines
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03025175-A 3897 27-MAR-2003;
             Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT  5 a      3 c      5 g      4 t
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             Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1027 GAAGAGTTCAAGCTGA 1043
Db 1 GATCAGTTGAGCTGA 17

RESULT 724
LOCUS      AX217357                17 bp  mRNA                linear    PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2799 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION  AX217357
VERSION    AX217357.1 GI:15527418
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     .
ORGANISM   .
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
             nogo gene expression
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0159103-A 2799 16-AUG-2001;
             RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
             McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT  6 a      3 c      1 g      7 t
             Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
             Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
             Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1464 CCCATTTTAAAGAGG 1480
Db 1 CCCATTTTAAAGATG 17

RESULT 725
LOCUS      AX687722                17 bp  DNA                linear    PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 454 from Patent EP1281758.

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ACCESSION   AX687722
VERSION     AX687722.1  GI:29410418
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
            Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
            Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
            mdz12
            Patent: EP 1281758-A 454 05-FEB-2003;
            Aemica, Inc. (US)
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BASE COUNT  5 a      4 c      7 g      1 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      764 CTGAGAGTGGCGTGCC 780
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Db       1 CAGAGAGTGGCAGGCC 17

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Job time : 32 secs

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GenCore version 5.1.1.6

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OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: February 4, 2004, 10:54:33 ; Search time 33 Seconds  
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Title: us-09-920-394-3

Perfect score: 1728

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Searched: 831 segs, 15367 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 1662

Minimum DB seq length: 8

Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%

Maximum Match 100%

Listing first 842 summaries

Database : rng.seq:\*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a  
 score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed,  
 and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

## SUMMARIES

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1	50	2.9	50	1	Human acyl coenzym
2	40	2.3	40	1	Triacylglycerol hy
3	39.5	2.3	50	1	Human SNP oligonuc
4	35.2	2.0	40	1	Triacylglycerol hy
5	30	1.7	30	1	Human CES1 gene pr
6	25	1.5	26	1	Human CES1 Tagman p
7	25	1.4	25	1	Triacylglycerol hy
8	22	1.3	22	1	Human CES1 gene pr
9	21	1.2	21	1	Human CES1 gene pr
10	20	1.2	20	1	Human acyl coenzym
11	20	1.2	20	1	Human acyl coenzym
12	20	1.2	20	1	Human acyl coenzym
13	20	1.2	20	1	Human acyl coenzym
14	20	1.2	20	1	Human acyl coenzym
15	20	1.2	20	1	Human acyl coenzym
16	20	1.2	20	1	Human acyl coenzym
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25	20	1.2	20	1	Human acyl coenzym
26	20	1.2	20	1	Human acyl coenzym
27	20	1.2	20	1	Human acyl coenzym
28	20	1.2	20	1	Human acyl coenzym
29	20	1.2	20	1	Human acyl coenzym
30	20	1.2	20	1	Human acyl coenzym
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33	20	1.2	20	1	Mouse acyl coenzym

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35	19.2	1.1	25	1	ABN04111
36	19	1.1	19	1	ABZ69754
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39	18.4	1.1	28	1	AAK60373
40	18.2	1.1	25	1	ABN04109
41	18.2	1.1	25	1	ABN04112
42	18	1.0	24	1	ABZ69753
43	17.8	1.0	18	1	AAK37241
44	17.8	1.0	24	1	AAF54360
45	17.6	1.0	24	1	ABZ35248
46	17.4	1.0	20	1	ABZ74925
47	17.4	1.0	20	1	ABZ74935
48	17.2	1.0	24	1	ABN84137
49	16.8	1.0	20	1	ABZ48073
50	16.8	1.0	20	1	ABV72238
51	16.8	1.0	20	1	ABZ74937
52	16.8	1.0	22	1	AAK27904
53	16.8	1.0	23	1	AAK85493
54	16.8	1.0	24	1	AAK86619
55	16.8	1.0	24	1	ABN85114
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57	16.4	0.9	20	1	AAQ63600
58	16.4	0.9	20	1	AAK95198
59	16.2	0.9	20	1	AAK98720
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67	15.8	0.9	21	1	AAK27207
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70	15.4	0.9	17	1	AAK81124
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74	15.4	0.9	20	1	AAK32475
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79	15.4	0.9	21	1	ABK98407
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81	15.2	0.9	20	1	AAV57187
82	15.2	0.9	20	1	AAK82047
83	15.2	0.9	20	1	AAH42216
84	15.2	0.9	20	1	AAH80243
85	15.2	0.9	20	1	ABK67903
86	15.2	0.9	20	1	AAK40665
87	15.2	0.9	20	1	AAK40847
88	15.2	0.9	20	1	ABN99740
89	15.2	0.9	20	1	ABK22844
90	15.2	0.9	20	1	AAK24927
91	15.2	0.9	20	1	AAI70753
92	15.2	0.9	20	1	ABL43833
93	15.2	0.9	20	1	ACC45427
94	15.2	0.9	20	1	ACA58224
95	15.2	0.9	20	1	ABZ74926
96	15.2	0.9	20	1	ABZ74930
97	15.2	0.9	20	1	ABZ74931
98	15.2	0.9	20	1	ABZ74934
99	15.2	0.9	20	1	ABZ71058
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101	15.2	0.9	21	1	AAQ55047
102	15.2	0.9	21	1	AAQ61719
103	15.2	0.9	21	1	AAK50785
104	15.2	0.9	21	1	AAK88881
105	15.2	0.9	21	1	AAK27430
106	15.2	0.9	21	1	AAK51593

Human GDMPLP-1 25-m  
 Human GDMPLP-1 25-m  
 Human CEH antisense  
 Triacylglycerol hy  
 Mouse acyl coenzym  
 PCR primer and pro  
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 Human CEH sense PC  
 Human PRO1382 reve  
 Primer #65 used in  
 Human peroxidase 9  
 Mouse acyl coenzym  
 Mouse acyl coenzym  
 Human G-protein co  
 Human IGF-II antis  
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 Mouse acyl coenzym  
 GEF containing NEX  
 Human and rat neur  
 Probe for acetylch  
 Human shearing fac  
 GEF containing NEX  
 Starting "grid" ol  
 PCR primer used to  
 L. mexicana kinase  
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 Immunogenic Cpg ol  
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 Human wild-type an  
 Potato genomic sub  
 Nematode infection  
 Mouse IL-2 recepto  
 Human c-myc hamme  
 Human GDMPLP-1 17-m  
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 PCR primer used to  
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 Human SACL gene-sp  
 Polymorphic fragme  
 Human ASH1J intro  
 Human multdrug re  
 Human acyl coenzym  
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 Human HK1 phospho  
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 Probe #3 for 23S r  
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 HEV strain Burma-1  
 KSHV DNA polymeras



253	14.2	0.8	20	1	AAD13645	Human CS 198 EST-s	C 326	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAV93369	Human B-raf substr
254	14.2	0.8	20	1	AAD13647	Human CS 198 EST-s	327	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAV92538	Human A-Raf substr
255	14.2	0.8	20	1	AH76237	Human interleukin	328	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAV1921	Human adenosine A1
256	14.2	0.8	20	1	AH80242	Oligonucleotide hy	329	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAV33139	Low adenosine anti
257	14.2	0.8	20	1	AH80244	Oligonucleotide hy	330	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAV25032	Oestrogen receptor
258	14.2	0.8	20	1	AA509650	Immunoreactive CpG	331	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAV30498	Human adenosine A1
259	14.2	0.8	20	1	AH27910	PCR primer for a m	332	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAH94747	Human Chk1 ribozym
260	14.2	0.8	20	1	AAH56977	Human oestrogen re	333	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAH95849	Human Chk1 ribozym
261	14.2	0.8	20	1	AH20667	Human telomeric re	334	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABK02800	Human CD20 Hammerh
262	14.2	0.8	20	1	AH285334	R. anatisestifer O	335	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABK03608	Human CD20 DNazyme
263	14.2	0.8	20	1	AAE59896	Human protein kina	336	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABK03608	Human CYP4501A2 pr
264	14.2	0.8	20	1	AAE59896	Human E2F transcri	337	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABK03608	HEVIFDL hepatitis
265	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABT05181	TNFR1 expression m	338	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABK03608	Human KROMia portl
266	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABT05181	TNFR1 expression m	339	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABK03608	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
267	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	340	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
268	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	341	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
269	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	342	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
270	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	343	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
271	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	344	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
272	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	345	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
273	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	346	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
274	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	347	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
275	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	348	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
276	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	349	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
277	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	350	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
278	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	351	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
279	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	352	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
280	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	353	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
281	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	354	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
282	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	355	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
283	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	356	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
284	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	357	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
285	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	358	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
286	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	359	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
287	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	360	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
288	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	361	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
289	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	362	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
290	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	363	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
291	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	364	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
292	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	365	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
293	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	366	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
294	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	367	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
295	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	368	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
296	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	369	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
297	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	370	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
298	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	371	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
299	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	372	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
300	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	373	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
301	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	374	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
302	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	375	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
303	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	376	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
304	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	377	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
305	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	378	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
306	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	379	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
307	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	380	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
308	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	381	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
309	14.2	0.8	20	1	ABN79562	Human KCNE2 gene a	382	13.8	0.8	17	1	ABN08320	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
310	13.8	0.8	20	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r	383	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r
311	13.8	0.8	20	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r	384	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r
312	13.8	0.8	20	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r	385	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r
313	13.8	0.8	20	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r	386	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r
314	13.8	0.8	20	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r	387	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r
315	13.8	0.8	20	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r	388	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r
316	13.8	0.8	20	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r	389	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r
317	13.8	0.8	20	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r	390	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r
318	13.8	0.8	20	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r	391	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r
319	13.8	0.8	20	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r	392	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r
320	13.8	0.8	20	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r	393	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r
321	13.8	0.8	20	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r	394	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r
322	13.8	0.8	20	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r	395	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r
323	13.8	0.8	20	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r	396	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r
324	13.8	0.8	20	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r	397	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r
325	13.8	0.8	20	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r	398	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAE53487	Human multi drug r



399	13.8	0.8	19	1	AAA33121	Low adenosine anti	C 472	13.4	0.8	17	1	ACA07839	NFKB sub-unit modu
400	13.8	0.8	19	1	AAA33137	Low adenosine anti	473	13.4	0.8	17	1	ACA08933	NFKB sub-unit modu
401	13.8	0.8	19	1	AAA33143	Human adenosine A1	474	13.4	0.8	17	1	ACA08934	NFKB sub-unit modu
402	13.8	0.8	19	1	AAA33480	Human adenosine A1	C 475	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABX11856	Human muscarinic a
403	13.8	0.8	19	1	AAA33496	Human adenosine A1	C 476	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABZ60309	Human K-Ras DNazyme
404	13.8	0.8	19	1	AAZ36586	Probe hybridizing	477	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABZ65168	Human HXR2 DNazyme
405	13.8	0.8	19	1	AAZ36586	Human Chk1-as6 ant	478	13.4	0.8	18	1	AAZ70148	Human biallelic ma
406	13.6	0.8	15	1	ABT05312	Human N-acetylgala	479	13.4	0.8	18	1	AAZ70932	Human biallelic ma
407	13.6	0.8	15	1	ABT05312	ASO primer #22 to	480	13.4	0.8	18	1	AAA50434	Human bone morphog
408	13.6	0.8	15	1	ABK32624	ASO primer #11, us	481	13.4	0.8	18	1	AAA55584	TRAF3 antisense ol
409	13.6	0.8	15	1	ABK34432	Human multi drug r	482	13.4	0.8	18	1	AD13817	gp41 gene sequenci
410	13.6	0.8	19	1	AAFP1208	Human multi drug r	C 483	13.4	0.8	18	1	AAFP1208	Human NOXNEUR DNA
411	13.6	0.8	20	1	AAV62342	Human CS198 DNA pr	C 484	13.4	0.8	18	1	ABQ74005	Human NOXNEUR forw
412	13.6	0.8	20	1	AAV62342	Human CS198 DNA pr	C 485	13.4	0.8	18	1	AAAS20652	Murine MPL recepto
413	13.6	0.8	20	1	AAV62344	Human CS198 EST-s	C 486	13.4	0.8	18	1	ACA60650	Antisense inhibiti
414	13.6	0.8	20	1	AAV62344	Human CS198 EST-s	C 487	13.4	0.8	18	1	ABZ65693	Implantation serin
415	13.4	0.8	15	1	AAV62344	Human B7-1 hamster	C 488	13.4	0.8	18	1	ABZ10548	Haematopoietic cel
416	13.4	0.8	15	1	AAV62344	Substrate for ham	C 489	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAQ36960	HSA exon 12(B) seq
417	13.4	0.8	15	1	AAV62344	IGFBP2 oligonucleo	490	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAQ36960	Wasp venom Brhnx-1
418	13.4	0.8	15	1	AAV62344	IGF-I oligonucleot	491	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAQ36960	Primer STS sy240 r
419	13.4	0.8	15	1	ABX00981	Hepatitis C virus	C 492	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAA83288	cdk8 ribozyme bind
420	13.4	0.8	16	1	AAQ33918	Probe Y232 to N-ra	C 493	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAA83288	Cyclin A2 ribozyme
421	13.4	0.8	16	1	AAQ33918	Human biallelic po	494	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAA84918	Cyclin F ribozyme
422	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Mouse flt-1 VSGF r	C 495	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAA85037	Cyclin G1 ribozyme
423	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human Class I HLA	C 496	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAA85438	Cyclin A1 ribozyme
424	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Solanidine glucosy	C 497	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAA85439	Cyclin A1 ribozyme
425	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human mACHR-6 anti	C 498	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAA86264	Cdc 25 hs ribozyme
426	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Aryl hydrocarbon n	C 499	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAA86265	Cdc 25 hs ribozyme
427	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Integrin alpha 6 s	C 500	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAA86266	Cdc 25 hs ribozyme
428	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	P. dalese rghA oli	C 501	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAZ61534	Primer 6L for a hu
429	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human flh845 3' u	502	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAZ61534	Human Y-specific S
430	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human RACHR-6 cDNA	C 503	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAZ61534	S. pneumoniae murM
431	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human RACHR-6 anti	C 504	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAZ61534	Human GCPII gene e
432	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Oestrogen receptor	C 505	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAZ61534	Cell-cycle depende
433	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Primer TD2 used to	C 506	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAZ61534	Cyclin A2 ribozyme
434	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Mycobacterium abs	507	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAH59089	Cyclin F ribozyme
435	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human NOGO Zinzyne	C 508	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAH60199	Cyclin G1 ribozyme
436	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human NOGO Zinzyne	C 509	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAH60199	Cyclin G1 ribozyme
437	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human NOGO Zinzyne	C 510	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAH60601	Cyclin A1 ribozyme
438	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 511	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAH61426	Cdc25 hs ribozyme
439	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 512	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAH61427	Cdc25 hs ribozyme
440	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 513	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAH61428	Cdc25 hs ribozyme
441	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	514	13.4	0.8	19	1	ABL43702	Human chromosome 1
442	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 515	13.2	0.8	17	1	AAQ56412	E7 consensus negat
443	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 516	13.2	0.8	17	1	AAQ56412	HPV E7 region nega
444	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 517	13.2	0.8	17	1	AAQ56412	Human papillomavir
445	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 518	13.2	0.8	17	1	AAQ56412	Primer WD70 for hu
446	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	519	13.2	0.8	17	1	AAQ56412	B7 CD28 receptor l
447	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 520	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Human growth hormo
448	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 521	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Human TNF-alpha ha
449	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	522	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Growth hormone rec
450	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 523	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Human growth hormo
451	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	524	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	5' PCR primer used
452	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 525	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Wild type 18-mer o
453	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	526	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Transgenic mouse B
454	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 527	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Rat mACHR-6 antis
455	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 528	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	PCR primer for PGI
456	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	529	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Oligonucleotide us
457	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 530	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Human flh845 gene
458	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 531	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Canine En-2 primer
459	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	532	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Human biallelic ma
460	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 533	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Human biallelic ma
461	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 534	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Human biallelic ma
462	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	535	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Random primer HAP-
463	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 536	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Human Ets-2 phosph
464	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 537	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	G-alpha-i1 antisen
465	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	538	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Human FADD primer
466	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 539	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Human TNFR1 mRNA i
467	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 540	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Human EGR-1 DNA an
468	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 541	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Zmaxi gene region
469	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 542	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Sample member clus
470	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 543	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	Human Survivin ant
471	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAQ33918	Human HPL scannin	C 544	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ56412	HIV-1 gag/pol PCR

C 545	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABX03794	DNA encoding secre	618	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAF19277	Human adenosine A1
546	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABQ82115	Rat ribosomal phos	619	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAA33140	Low adenosine anti
C 547	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAL49430	Cell adhesion mole	620	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAA33155	Low adenosine anti
C 548	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABT04987	TNFR1 expression m	621	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAA03499	Human adenosine A1
C 549	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABT05070	TNFR1 expression m	622	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAA03514	Human adenosine A1
C 550	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABN89865	Clostridium cluste	623	12.8	0.7	16	1	ABF32280	Streptomyces sp. c
C 551	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABL57842	White spot syndrom	624	12.8	0.7	16	1	ABL34580	Human VRI antisens
C 552	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABL41955	Nucleotide sequenc	625	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ23011	Pro-UK probe 12 (T
C 553	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABL89287	HIV-1 related bind	626	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ55402	Sodium ion/glucose
C 554	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABX23054	Human Zmax1 cDNA r	627	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ66711	Primer to amplify
C 555	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABX24054	B7-related protein	628	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ53495	Rat ICAM hammerhea
C 556	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABL44878	Human chromosome 1	629	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ80412	Hu-1FN-alpha-001 p
C 557	13.2	0.8	18	1	ACC45637	Human HBM STS mark	630	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ98518	Chromosome 14 Alzh
C 558	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABX11857	Human muscarinic a	631	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ53741	Rat ICAM hammerhea
C 559	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABX17384	Human lrb gene 5'	632	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ57041	Mouse fit-1 VEGF r
C 560	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABT15919	B7-related PCR pri	633	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ73006	Mouse fit-1 VEGF r
C 561	13.2	0.8	18	1	AB210730	Haematopoietic cel	634	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ71306	Human KDR VEGF re
C 562	13	0.8	13	1	ABF93180	Oligonucleotide SE	635	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ70114	Human fit1 VEGF re
C 563	13	0.8	13	1	ABF93181	Oligonucleotide SE	636	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ70091	Human fit1 VEGF re
C 564	13	0.8	13	1	ABH50344	Oligonucleotide SE	637	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ62822	Delta-9 desaturase
C 565	13	0.8	13	1	ABH50345	Oligonucleotide SE	638	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ62315	Granule bound star
C 566	13	0.8	14	1	AAV06875	One from an array	639	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ62315	Granule bound star
C 567	13	0.8	14	1	ABQ83264	Expressed gene ide	640	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ76602	Delta-9 desaturase
C 568	13	0.8	15	1	AAQ52092	Human ICAM hammerh	641	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ76602	Primer #3 amplifie
C 569	13	0.8	15	1	AAQ64598	Human B7-1 hammerh	642	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ94862	Mouse IL-2 recepto
C 570	13	0.8	15	1	AAQ31629	Tag sequence of a	643	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ94866	Mouse IL-2 recepto
C 571	13	0.8	15	1	AAQ59289	Human NR8 gene pro	644	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ95918	Solanidine glucosy
C 572	13	0.8	15	1	AAQ20891	Human NR8 gene pro	645	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ47334	Antisense oligonuc
C 573	13	0.8	15	1	AAQ30924	Human NR8 gene pro	646	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ47303	Antisense oligonuc
C 574	13	0.8	15	1	AAQ50241	M. ulcerans/W. mar	647	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ17284	Aryl hydrocarbon n
C 575	13	0.8	15	1	AAQ53309	IGF-I oligonucleot	648	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ17505	Aryl hydrocarbon n
C 576	13	0.8	15	1	AAQ53310	IGF-I oligonucleot	649	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ18579	Human TIG-2 substr
C 577	13	0.8	15	1	AAQ53311	IGF-I oligonucleot	650	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ20461	Human TIG-2 substr
C 578	13	0.8	15	1	ABL57178	Primer for PV gene	651	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ20896	Integrin alpha 6 s
C 579	13	0.8	15	1	ABK72365	Human HTR5A gene a	652	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ21264	Integrin alpha 6 s
C 580	13	0.8	15	1	ABN80567	Human P450(cytochr	653	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ21265	Integrin alpha 6 s
C 581	13	0.8	15	1	ABD26043	Human apolipoprote	654	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ28886	Integrin subunit b
C 582	13	0.8	15	1	AB199100	Human PCDH2 ASO PC	655	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ86620	Probe for acetylch
C 583	13	0.8	15	1	ABK32583	Human pancreatic c	656	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ53680	Human adenosine A1
C 584	13	0.8	15	1	AAQ54398	rpOB gene oligomer	657	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ53711	Human adenosine A1
C 585	13	0.8	17	1	AAQ71583	Human KDR VEGF rec	658	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ93368	Human B-raf substr
C 586	13	0.8	17	1	AAQ97557	Human EGF-R target	659	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN86967	Hepatitis C virus
C 587	13	0.8	17	1	AAQ01955	Hammerhead ribozym	660	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN87024	Hepatitis C virus
C 588	13	0.8	17	1	AAQ01956	Hammerhead ribozym	661	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ19245	Human adenosine A1
C 589	13	0.8	17	1	ABQ81164	UGT1 mutation corr	662	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ19276	Human adenosine A1
C 590	13	0.8	17	1	ABQ81165	UGT1 mutation corr	663	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ02089	Hammerhead ribozym
C 591	13	0.8	17	1	ABK01736	Human NOGO Zinzyne	664	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ04304	Hammerhead ribozym
C 592	13	0.8	17	1	ABK02025	Human NOGO Zinzyne	665	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ04752	Hammerhead ribozym
C 593	13	0.8	17	1	ABQ02282	Human NOGO DNazyme	666	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA33123	Low adenosine anti
C 594	13	0.8	17	1	ABQ86191	Cinnamoyl co-reduc	667	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA33154	Low adenosine anti
C 595	13	0.8	17	1	ABQ63935	Human KTM1a porti	668	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA36427	Human genomic SNP
C 596	13	0.8	17	1	ABQ63936	Human KTM1a porti	669	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA34957	Oestrogen receptor
C 597	13	0.8	17	1	ABN01180	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	670	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA25637	Oestrogen receptor
C 598	13	0.8	17	1	ABN01185	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	671	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA25638	Oestrogen receptor
C 599	13	0.8	17	1	ABN06531	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	672	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA25980	Oestrogen receptor
C 600	13	0.8	17	1	ABN06552	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	673	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA33482	Human adenosine A1
C 601	13	0.8	17	1	ABN07190	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	674	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA33513	Human adenosine A1
C 602	13	0.8	17	1	ABN07191	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	675	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABA77973	BRCA1 mutation cor
C 603	13	0.8	17	1	ABN07192	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	676	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABA77974	BRCA1 mutation cor
C 604	13	0.8	17	1	ABN07193	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	677	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABA78201	BRCA2 mutation cor
C 605	13	0.8	17	1	ABN07194	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	678	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABA78202	BRCA2 mutation cor
C 606	13	0.8	17	1	ABT38260	Tumour suppression	679	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAH94715	Human Chk1 ribozym
C 607	13	0.8	18	1	AAV20968	Human PRCC-TPE3 co	680	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAH94746	Human Chk1 ribozym
C 608	13	0.8	18	1	AAQ86618	Probe for acetylch	681	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAH94748	Human Chk1 ribozym
C 609	13	0.8	18	1	AAQ08683	Drosophila mus101	682	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAH95114	Human Chk1 ribozym
C 610	13	0.8	18	1	ABL54889	PCR primer BV-a5.	683	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAH95630	Human Chk1 ribozym
C 611	13	0.8	18	1	ABL94635	Rat VRI antisense	684	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ32927	Human interferon H
C 612	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAT32661	Ineffective anti-H	685	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK00492	Human NOGO Hammerh
C 613	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAV47335	Antisense oligonuc	686	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK01093	Human NOGO Inozyme
C 614	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAV47336	Antisense oligonuc	687	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK02240	Human NOGO DNazyme
C 615	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAQ53712	Human adenosine A1	688	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK02799	Human Cb20 Hammerh
C 616	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAQ53697	Human adenosine A1	689	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK02801	Human Cb20 Hammerh
C 617	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAF19262	Human adenosine A1	690	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK03235	Human Cb20 Inozyme

691	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK03741	Human CD20 Ambery	c 764	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAK00132	Human antibody PCR
692	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV90380	Human POSH1L1 scann	765	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ69582	Human biallelic ma
693	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV90381	Human POSH1L1 scann	766	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ73046	Human biallelic ma
694	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV91109	Human POSH1L1 scann	c 767	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ73665	Human biallelic ma
695	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV91110	Human POSH1L1 scann	768	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ74105	Human biallelic ma
696	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV91312	Human POSH1L1 scann	c 769	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ76172	Human biallelic ma
697	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV91313	Human POSH1L1 scann	770	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAF19227	Human adenosine A1
698	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV95152	Human pp-GaNTase 1	771	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAF19275	Human adenosine A1
699	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV95153	Human pp-GaNTase 1	772	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAC63134	Novel strand displ
700	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV95880	Human actinAS acti	773	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAC64813	Novel strand displ
701	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABQ63592	Human K10M1a porti	774	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAC85157	Novel strand displ
702	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN97612	Human NEDD-1 scann	775	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAC85203	Allele-specific st
703	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN97613	Human NEDD-1 scann	776	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAC85224	Allele-specific st
704	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK56074	Human CLCA1 gene e	c 777	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAA63123	Antisense oligonuc
705	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK56753	Human CLCA1 gene e	c 778	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAA66117	Antisense oligonuc
706	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABL94582	Human VR1 antisens	c 779	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAA0684	Cdc 2 kinase hamme
707	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABL94583	Human VR1 antisens	c 780	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAA50157	PCR primer for hum
708	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN01341	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	781	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAAS5570	TPAF3 antisense ol
709	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN01342	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	782	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAAS5570	Low adenosine anti
710	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN02505	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	783	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAA33105	Low adenosine anti
711	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN02506	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	c 784	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAA09724	G-alpha-12 antisen
712	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN06233	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	785	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAA03464	Human adenosine A1
713	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN06234	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	786	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAA03512	Human adenosine A1
714	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN06276	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	c 787	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	PCR primer VIRV.
715	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN06277	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	788	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	PCR primer VIRV.
716	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN06758	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	c 789	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ68840	Human Smad1 antise
717	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN06760	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	790	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58823	Phospholipase A2 9
718	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN07583	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	c 791	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH75103	Nucleotide sequenc
719	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN07584	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	c 792	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH75103	Nucleotide sequenc
720	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN08319	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	c 793	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAAS21661	Human Survivin ant
721	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN08321	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	c 794	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAAS21662	Human Survivin ant
722	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN08324	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	c 795	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH74282	Nucleotide sequenc
723	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN08325	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	c 796	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH74282	Nucleotide sequenc
724	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN09114	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	c 797	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH75272	Human inducible NO
725	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN09116	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	c 798	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH76642	Human inducible NO
726	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK17530	Human ERG hammerhe	c 799	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH91759	Human inflammatory
727	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK18212	Human ERG hammerhe	c 800	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH61783	Cdc 2 kinase hamme
728	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABT34524	Tumour suppression	801	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
729	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABT36515	Tumour suppression	c 802	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
730	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABT38306	Tumour suppression	c 803	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
731	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABT38767	Tumour suppression	c 804	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
732	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABT39075	Tumour suppression	c 805	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
733	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABZ22218	Mouse chromosome t	c 806	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
734	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABZ22225	Transposon inserti	c 807	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
735	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABZ22245	Human H-Ras DNazym	c 808	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
736	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABZ22415	Human H-Ras DNazym	809	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
737	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABZ241707	Human HER2 DNazyme	810	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
738	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABZ24688	Human HER2 DNazyme	811	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
739	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABZ24916	Human HER2 DNazyme	c 812	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
740	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABZ25037	Variable gamma hea	813	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
741	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ10845	HCV antigen primer	c 814	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
742	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ32611	Chromosome 11 (loc	815	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
743	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ82415	Chromosome 11 (loc	c 816	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
744	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	c 817	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
745	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	c 818	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
746	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	c 819	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
747	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	c 820	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
748	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	c 821	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
749	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	c 822	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
750	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	823	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
751	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	824	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
752	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	c 825	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
753	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	c 826	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
754	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	c 827	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
755	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	c 828	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
756	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	829	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
757	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	c 830	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
758	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	c 831	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
759	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	832	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
760	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	c 833	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
761	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	c 834	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
762	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	835	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc
763	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	c 836	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAH25372	Antisense oligonuc

837 12.6 0.7 15 1 ABA93392 Human ACA1 gene p  
 838 12.6 0.7 18 1 AA228828 Rat membrane metal  
 c 839 12.6 0.7 20 1 AAQ63600 Starting "grid" ol  
 840 12.2 0.7 17 1 ABK02800 Human CD20 Hammerh  
 841 12.2 0.7 17 1 ABT38260 Tumour suppression  
 842 12.2 0.7 17 1 ABR02759 Human CD20 Hammerh

## ALIGNMENTS

RESULT 1  
 ABZ74886  
 ID ABZ74886 standard; DNA; 50 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ74886;  
 XX  
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 probe #6.  
 XX  
 KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;  
 KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;  
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;  
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;  
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; antisense therapy;  
 KW quantitative real-time PCR; probe; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Conjugated to fluorescent reporter dye FAM"  
 FT modified\_base 50  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Conjugated to fluorescent quencher dye TAMRA"  
 PN WO2003012144-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 13-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.  
 XX  
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-239532/23.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl  
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis -  
 XX  
 PS Example 13; Page 87; 117pp; English.

XX  
 CC This sequence represents a human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1 probe used in quantitative real-time PCR with primers  
 CC ABZ74884-ABZ74885 in an exemplification of the present invention. The  
 CC invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the human  
 CC or mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene, which  
 CC inhibit its expression. A series of oligonucleotides (ABZ74897-ABZ74942)  
 CC were designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl  
 CC coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their  
 CC effect on mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR. GAPDH  
 CC (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate) mRNA levels were measured as a control.  
 CC Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the  
 CC synthesis of cholesterol esters from free cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA,

CC and are also involved in regulating the concentration of cellular free  
 CC sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the  
 CC predominant ACAT isoform in the liver, and the gene encoding it is  
 CC located on chromosome 1q25, although a subsequent study has indicated  
 CC that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced  
 CC from genes on two different chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel  
 CC RNA recombination mechanism involving trans-splicing of the two  
 CC discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The oligonucleotides of the invention are  
 CC useful for the prevention and treatment of conditions associated with  
 CC acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, such as disorders  
 CC involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis  
 CC or cardiovascular disease. They are also useful in research and  
 CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1.

XX Sequence 50 BP; 14 A; 13 C; 16 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 50; DB 1; Length 50;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e-06;  
 Matches 50; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1601 AAGGTTATCTGCAGATTGTCGCAACACCCAGCGGCCGCAAGCTGAAG 1650  
 DB 1 AAGGTTATCTGCAGATTGTCGCAACACCCAGCGGCCGCAAGCTGAAG 50

## RESULT 2

AAF75811  
 ID AAF75811 standard; DNA; 40 BP.

XX  
 AC AAF75811;

XX  
 DT 16-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX  
 DE Triacylglycerol hydrolase, TGH, oligonucleotide P-TGHI.

XX  
 KW TGH; triacylglycerol hydrolase; carboxylesterase; EST-1; VLDL; rat;  
 KW very low density lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; hypercholesterolaemia;  
 KW hyperbetalipoproteinemia; non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus;  
 KW coronary arterial disease; peripheral vascular disease; pancreatitis;  
 KW obesity; mixed dyslipidaemia; cerebro-vascular disease; mouse; pig; ss.

XX Mus sp.

OS Rattus sp.

OS Sus scrofa.

XX WO200116358-A2.

XX 08-MAR-2001.

XX 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-EP08262.

XX 28-AUG-1999; 99GB-0020334.

XX (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX (UTAL-) UNIV ALBERTA.

XX Borg-Capra CS, Lehner RJ, Vance DE;

XX WPI; 2001-235119/24.

XX Identifying compounds for treating elevated circulating levels of  
 PT triglyceride, very low density lipoprotein/low density  
 PT lipoprotein-cholesterol and ApoB-100, comprises identifying  
 PT triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors -  
 XX Disclosure; Page 10; 28pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying compounds  
 CC useful in the treatment of conditions resulting from elevated circulating  
 CC levels of: triglycerides, apoB-100, and/or very low density lipoproteins  
 CC (VLDL)/ low density lipoproteins (LDL)-cholesterol. The method comprises  
 CC determining whether the compound inhibits triacylglycerol hydrolase (TGH)

CC activity. TGH has previously been known as carboxylesterase EST-1. It is  
 CC thought that TGH may participate in the mobilisation of triacylglycerides  
 CC for assembly into VLDL. Inhibitors of TGH are useful for treating  
 CC atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolaemia, hyperbetalipoproteinaemia,  
 CC non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), coronary arterial  
 CC disease, peripheral vascular disease, pancreatitis, obesity, mixed  
 CC dyslipidaemia and cerebro-vascular disease. The present sequence is an  
 CC oligonucleotide which was used to clone human TGH (see AAB73263). The  
 CC present sequence was designed using conserved sites between mouse, rat  
 CC and pig TGH coding sequences.

XX Sequence 40 BP; 10 A; 10 C; 13 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 2.3%; Score 40; DB 1; Length 40;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.00064;

Matches 40; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 548 GCATCTGGGGATCTTCAGCACAGGGGATGACACAGCCG 587

Db 1 GCATCTGGGGATCTTCAGCACAGGGGATGACACAGCCG 40

#### RESULT 3

AAL33656/c

ID AAL33656 standard; DNA; 50 BP.

XX AC AAL33656;

DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

DE Human SNP oligonucleotide #6864.

XX Immunosuppressive; immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;  
 XX neuroprotective; antimicrobial; gene therapy; vaccine; amylase; cancer;  
 XX amyloid protein; angiotensin; apoptosis related protein; cadherin;  
 XX cyclin; polymerase; oncogene; histone; kinase; colony stimulating factor;  
 XX complement related protein; cytochrome; kinesin; cytokine; interferon;  
 XX interleukin; G-protein coupled receptor; thioesterase; inflammation;  
 XX multifactorial disease; autoimmune disease; infection;  
 XX nervous system disease; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200147944-A2.

PN 05-JUL-2001.

PD 28-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US35498.

PF 28-DEC-1999; 99US-0173419.

PR 27-DEC-2000; 2000US-0173419.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Shimkets RA, Leach M;

DR WPI; 2001-465210/50.

XX Polymorphic nucleic acids encoding e.g. amylases, cyclins, polymerases,  
 XX oncogenes and histones, useful for diagnosing and treating, e.g.  
 XX cancer, autoimmune diseases and infections -

PS Claim 1; Page 3345; 4143pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides encoding polymorphic  
 CC variants of proteins related to amylases, amyloid proteins, angiotensin,  
 CC apoptosis related proteins, cadherin, cyclin polymerase, oncogenes,  
 CC histones, kinases, colony stimulating factors, complement related  
 CC proteins, cytochromes, kinesins, cytokines, interferons, interleukins,  
 CC G-protein coupled receptors and thioesterases. The present sequence is  
 CC one such oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides and the peptides encoded  
 CC by them may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of  
 CC diseases associated with inappropriate expression of the proteins listed

CC above. Disorders that may be prevented, diagnosed and/or treated include  
 CC multifactorial diseases with a genetic component, such as autoimmune  
 CC diseases (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes,  
 CC systemic lupus erythematosus and Grave's disease), inflammation, cancer  
 CC (e.g. cancers of the bladder, brain, breast, colon and kidney, leukemia,  
 CC leukodemia), diseases of the nervous system and an infection of pathogenic  
 CC organisms.

SQ Sequence 50 BP; 16 A; 14 C; 10 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match 2.3%;

Score 39.5; DB 1; Length 50;

Best Local Similarity 98.0%; Pred. No. 0.001;

Matches 50; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 1; Gaps 1;

QY 1089 GGAGTTGGCTGGTGTGATTCGATGCGATGAGTATCCACTCTCCGA 1139

Db 50 GGAGTTGGCTGGTGTGATTCGATGCGATGAGTATCCACTCTCCGA 1

#### RESULT 4

AAF75812/c

ID AAF75812 standard; DNA; 40 BP.

XX AC AAF75812;

DT 16-MAY-2001 (first entry)

DE Triacylglycerol hydrolase, TGH, oligonucleotide P-TGHII.

XX TGH; triacylglycerol hydrolase; carboxylesterase; EST-1; VLDL; rat;  
 XX very low density lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; hypercholesterolaemia;  
 XX hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus;  
 XX coronary arterial disease; peripheral vascular disease; pancreatitis;  
 XX obesity; mixed dyslipidaemia; cerebro-vascular disease; mouse; pig; ss.

XX Mus sp.

OS Rattus sp.

OS Sus scrofa.

XX WO200116358-A2.

XX 08-MAR-2001.

PF 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-EP08262.

PR 28-AUG-1999; 95GB-0020334.

PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

PA (UYAL-) UNIV ALBERTA.

PI Borg-Capra CS, Lehner RJ, Vance DE;

XX WPI; 2001-235119/24.

XX Identifying compounds for treating elevated circulating levels of  
 XX triacylglyceride, very low density lipoprotein/low density  
 XX lipoprotein-cholesterol and ApoB-100, comprises identifying  
 XX triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors -

PS Disclosure; page 10; 28pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying compounds  
 CC useful in the treatment of conditions resulting from elevated circulating  
 CC levels of: triglycerides, apoB-100, and/or very low density lipoproteins  
 CC (VLDL)/ low density lipoproteins (LDL)-cholesterol. The method comprises  
 CC determining whether the compound inhibits triacylglycerol hydrolase (TGH)  
 CC activity. TGH has previously been known as carboxylesterase EST-1. It is  
 CC thought that TGH may participate in the mobilisation of triacylglycerides  
 CC for assembly into VLDL. Inhibitors of TGH are useful for treating  
 CC atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolaemia, hyperbetalipoproteinaemia,  
 CC non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), coronary arterial  
 CC disease, peripheral vascular disease, pancreatitis, obesity, mixed  
 CC dyslipidaemia and cerebro-vascular disease. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide which was used to clone human TGH (see AAB73263). The  
 CC present sequence was designed using conserved sites between mouse, rat  
 CC and pig TGH coding sequences.

XX SQ Sequence 40 BP; 10 A; 9 C; 9 G; 12 T; 0 other;

Query Match 2.0%; Score 35.2; DB 1; Length 40;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.5%; Pred. No. 0.0076;  
 Matches 37; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1504 CTTACACAGATGATGAATTCGGCCCACTTTGCTC 1543

DB 40 CTCACAAATGGTGATGAATCTGGCCCACTTTGCTC 1

RESULT 5

ABT04547  
 ID ABT04547 standard; DNA; 30 BP.

XX AC ABT04547;

XX DT 25-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human CES1 gene probe SEQ ID NO: 13.

XX XX Human; drug metabolism; enzyme; probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN JP2002142780-A.

XX PD 21-MAY-2002.

XX PF 28-AUG-2001; 2001JP-0257338.

XX PR 04-SEP-2000; 2000JP-0267163.

XX PA (SAXA) OTSUKA SEIYAKU KOGYO KK.

XX DR WPI; 2002-552472/59.

XX PT Measurement of an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of  
 PT drug metabolism, a probe and a kit for it

XX PS Claim 4; Page 18; 36pp; Japanese.

XX CC The present invention relates to probes which can be used for the  
 CC measurement of an enzyme. The probes can be used for the measurement of  
 CC an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of drug metabolism.  
 CC The present sequence is a probe shown in the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 30 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.7%; Score 30; DB 1; Length 30;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.087;  
 Matches 30; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1006 ATGCTGCTGCTGAACACCTGAAGAGCTT 1035

DB 1 ATGCTGCTGCTGAACACCTGAAGAGCTT 30

RESULT 6

ABZ69755  
 ID ABZ69755 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX AC ABZ69755;

XX DT 04-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human CEH Tagman probe.

XX XX Human; ABC-A1; expression promoter; pioglitazone; LXRalpha; ABC-G1;

KW ACAT-1; CEH; cardiant; antianginal; antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic;  
 KW cerebroprotective; hepatotropic; antidiabetic; dermatological;  
 KW cytotatic; nephrotropic; vasotropic; antiinflammatory; antilipemic;  
 KW anticoagulant; haemolytic; protozoacide; cholesterol; probe; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200287580-A1.

XX PD 07-NOV-2002.

XX XX 24-APR-2002; 2002WO-JP04072.

XX XX 25-APR-2001; 2001JP-0128222.

XX PA (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.

XX PI Sugiyama Y, Fuse H, Hirakata M, Tozawa R;

XX XX WPI; 2003-148283/14.

XX PT ABC-A1 mRNA expression promoter comprises pioglitazone e.g. for  
 PT controlling cholesterol distribution

XX PS Example 4; Page 84; 117pp; Japanese.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel ABC-A1 mRNA expression promoter  
 CC comprising pioglitazone. Also included are ABC-A1 mRNA, LXRalpha mRNA,  
 CC ABC-G1 mRNA, ACAT-1 mRNA and CEH mRNA expression promoters. The novel  
 CC promoters of the invention have cardiant, antianginal,  
 CC antiarteriosclerotic, cerebroprotective, hepatotropic, antidiabetic,  
 CC dermatological, cytotatic, anorectic, nephrotropic, vasotropic,  
 CC antiinflammatory, antilipemic, anticoagulant, haemolytic, and  
 CC protozoacide activity. The promoters are useful for controlling  
 CC cholesterol distribution in vivo and for treating and preventing e.g.  
 CC diseases associated with low blood high density lipoprotein, Tangier  
 CC disease, coronary vascular disorders (such as myocardial infarction and  
 CC angina pectoris), arteriosclerosis, cerebral vascular disorders (such as  
 CC cerebral infarction), fatty liver, liver sclerosis, diabetic  
 CC complications, dermatological disorders, leukaemia, joint disease,  
 CC peripheral vascular disorders, obesity, cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis,  
 CC glomerular nephritis, restenosis (e.g. after bypass surgery),  
 CC pancreatitis, hyperlipidaemia, deep vein thrombosis and cerebral  
 CC malaria. The present sequence represents a probe used in the  
 CC invention to identify the human CEH cDNA.

XX SQ Sequence 26 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.61;  
 Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 834 TGCTATCACTGCTGGTGCAAAACCA 859

DB 1 TGCTATCACTGCTGGTGCAAAACCA 26

RESULT 7

AAF75814/c  
 ID AAF75814 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AC AAF75814;

XX DT 16-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Triacylglycerol hydrolase, TGH, oligonucleotide hCE3'Rev.

XX KW TGH; triacylglycerol hydrolase; carboxylesterase; EST-1; VLDL;  
 KW very low density lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; hypercholesterolaemia;  
 KW hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus;  
 KW coronary arterial disease; peripheral vascular disease; pancreatitis;  
 KW obesity; mixed dyslipidaemia; cerebro-vascular disease; human; ss.

```
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200116358-A2.
XX 08-MAR-2001.
XX 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-EP08262.
XX 28-AUG-1999; 99GB-0020334.
XX (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX (UYAL-) UNIV ALBERTA.
XX Borg-Capra CS, Lehner RJ, Vance DE;
XX WPI; 2001-235119/24.
XX Identifying compounds for treating elevated circulating levels of
XX triglyceride, very low density lipoprotein/low density
XX lipoprotein-cholesterol and ApoB-100, comprises identifying
XX triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors -
XX Disclosure; Page 11; 28pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying compounds
XX useful in the treatment of conditions resulting from elevated circulating
XX levels of: triglycerides, apoB-100, and/or very low density lipoproteins
XX (VLDL)/ low density lipoproteins (LDL)-cholesterol. The method comprises
XX determining whether the compound inhibits triacylglycerol hydrolase (TGH)
XX activity. TGH has previously been known as carboxylesterase EST-1. It is
XX thought that TGH may participate in the mobilisation of triacylglycerides
XX for assembly into VLDL. Inhibitors of TGH are useful for treating
XX atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolaemia, hyperbetalipoproteinaemia,
XX non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), coronary arterial
XX disease, peripheral vascular disease, pancreatitis, obesity, mixed
XX dyslipidaemia and cerebro-vascular disease. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which was used to clone human TGH (see AAB73263). The
XX present sequence corresponds to the 3' end of human carboxylesterase I
XX (hCEI).
XX Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.98;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1710 CCAGACAGAACACATAGAGCTGTGA 1734
DB 25 CCAGACAGAACACATAGAGCTGTGA 1

RESULT 8
ABT04612
ID ABT04612 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC ABT04612;
XX
XX DT 25-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human CES1 gene probe SEQ ID NO: 78.
XX
XX KW Human; drug metabolism; enzyme; probe; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN JF2002142780-A.
XX
XX PD 21-MAY-2002.
XX
XX PF 28-AUG-2001; 2001JP-0257338.
XX
XX PR 04-SEP-2000; 2000JP-0267163.
XX

PA (SAKA) OTSUKA SEIYAKU KOGYO KK.
XX WPI; 2002-552472/59.
XX Measurement of an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of
XX drug metabolism, a probe and a kit for it -
XX
XX PS Claim 8; Page 26; 36pp; Japanese.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to probes which can be used for the
XX measurement of an enzyme. The probes can be used for the measurement of
XX an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of drug metabolism.
XX The present sequence is a probe shown in the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 965 CCAGAGAGAGTCAACCCCTTCT 986
DB 1 CCAGAGAGAGTCAACCCCTTCT 22

RESULT 9
ABT04613/c
ID ABT04613 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ABT04613;
XX
XX DT 25-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human CES1 gene probe SEQ ID NO: 79.
XX
XX KW Human; drug metabolism; enzyme; probe; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN JP2002142780-A.
XX
XX PD 21-MAY-2002.
XX
XX PF 28-AUG-2001; 2001JP-0257338.
XX
XX PR 04-SEP-2000; 2000JP-0267163.
XX

PA (SAKA) OTSUKA SEIYAKU KOGYO KK.
XX WPI; 2002-552472/59.
XX Measurement of an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of
XX drug metabolism, a probe and a kit for it -
XX
XX PS Claim 8; Page 26; 36pp; Japanese.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to probes which can be used for the
XX measurement of an enzyme. The probes can be used for the measurement of
XX an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of drug metabolism.
XX The present sequence is a probe shown in the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.7;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1071 GGTGGATTAAACAAGCAGGA 1091
DB 21 GGTGGATTAAACAAGCAGGA 1

RESULT 10
```

ABZ74884  
ID ABZ74884 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ74884;  
XX  
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 PCR primer #4.  
XX  
KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;  
KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;  
KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;  
KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;  
KW cardiant; expression inhibition; antisense therapy;  
KW quantitative real-time PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO2003012144-A1.  
XX  
PD 13-FEB-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.  
XX  
PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-239532/23.  
XX  
PS New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl  
XX coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  
PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  
PT e.g. atherosclerosis -  
XX  
XX Example 13; Page 87; 117pp; English.  
XX  
CC Sequences ABZ74884-ABZ74885 represent human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
CC acyltransferase-1 PCR primers used in quantitative real-time PCR with  
CC probe ABZ74886 in an exemplification of the present invention. The  
CC invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the human  
CC or mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene, which  
CC inhibit its expression. A series of oligonucleotides (ABZ74897-ABZ74942)  
CC were designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl  
CC coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their  
CC effect on mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR. GAPDH  
CC (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate) mRNA levels were measured as a control.  
CC Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the  
CC synthesis of cholesterol esters from free cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA,  
CC and are also involved in regulating the concentration of cellular free  
CC sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the  
CC predominant ACAT isoform in the liver, and the gene encoding it is  
CC located on chromosome 1q25, although a subsequent study has indicated  
CC that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced  
CC from genes on two different chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel  
CC RNA recombination mechanism involving trans-splicing of the two  
CC discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The oligonucleotides of the invention are  
CC useful for the prevention and treatment of conditions associated with  
CC acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, such as disorders  
CC involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis  
CC or cardiovascular disease. They are also useful in research and  
CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
CC acyltransferase-1.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1513 ATGGTGATGAATTCGGGC 1532

Db  
RESULT 11  
ABZ74885/C  
ID ABZ74885 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ74885;  
XX  
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 PCR primer #5.  
XX  
KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;  
KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;  
KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;  
KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;  
KW cardiant; expression inhibition; antisense therapy;  
KW quantitative real-time PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO2003012144-A1.  
XX  
PD 13-FEB-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.  
XX  
PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-239532/23.  
XX  
PS New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl  
XX coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  
PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  
PT e.g. atherosclerosis -  
XX  
XX Example 13; Page 87; 117pp; English.  
XX  
CC Sequences ABZ74884-ABZ74885 represent human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
CC acyltransferase-1 PCR primers used in quantitative real-time PCR with  
CC probe ABZ74886 in an exemplification of the present invention. The  
CC invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the human  
CC or mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene, which  
CC inhibit its expression. A series of oligonucleotides (ABZ74897-ABZ74942)  
CC were designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl  
CC coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their  
CC effect on mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR. GAPDH  
CC (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate) mRNA levels were measured as a control.  
CC Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the  
CC synthesis of cholesterol esters from free cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA,  
CC and are also involved in regulating the concentration of cellular free  
CC sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the  
CC predominant ACAT isoform in the liver, and the gene encoding it is  
CC located on chromosome 1q25, although a subsequent study has indicated  
CC that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced  
CC from genes on two different chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel  
CC RNA recombination mechanism involving trans-splicing of the two  
CC discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The oligonucleotides of the invention are  
CC useful for the prevention and treatment of conditions associated with  
CC acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, such as disorders  
CC involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis  
CC or cardiovascular disease. They are also useful in research and  
CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
CC acyltransferase-1.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;



```

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1685 CCAAGAGCGAGTGGAGAG 1704
    |||||
Db 20 CCAAGAGCGAGTGGAGAG 1

RESULT 12
ABZ74897/c
ID ABZ74897 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ74897;
XX
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #17.
XX
XX Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
XX WO2003012144-A1.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
FT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; useful for treating a
FT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
FT e.g. atherosclerosis -
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 90; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
XX A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
XX on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
XX quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
XX (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free

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Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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XX AC ABZ74898;
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XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
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XX
XX Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
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FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
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XX WO2003012144-A1.
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XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
FT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; useful for treating a
FT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
FT e.g. atherosclerosis -
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 90; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
XX A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
XX on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
XX quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
XX (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free

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DR WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
PT e.g. atherosclerosis
PS
PS Claim 3; Page 90; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
XX
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 61 TCTGCTTCGCGCGCTGGGG 80
DB 20 TCTGCTTCGCGCGCTGGGG 1
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ID ABZ74899 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABZ74899;
XX
XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #19.
XX Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
XX chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
XX free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
XX lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
XX cardiac; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
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XX
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US222896.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
XX coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
XX disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
XX e.g. atherosclerosis
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
XX A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
XX on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
XX quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
XX (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
XX cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
XX concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
XX cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
XX liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
XX subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
XX acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
XX chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
XX involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
XX oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
XX treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
XX acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
XX cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
XX They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
XX expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
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SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 121 GGCAAAAGTGTCTGGGAGATT 140
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ID ABZ74900 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
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XX AC ABZ74900;
XX
XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #20.
XX Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
XX chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
XX free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;

```



CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different  
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism  
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
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 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 431 CGGTGATGGTGGATCCAC 450  
 Db 20 CGGTGATGGTGGATCCAC 1  
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 AC ABZ74902;  
 XX  
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #22.  
 XX  
 KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;  
 KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;  
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;  
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;  
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
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 PN W02003012144-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 13-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.  
 XX  
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.  
 DR  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl  
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  
 PT

PT e.g. atherosclerosis -  
 XX  
 XX Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1  
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were  
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme  
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect  
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by  
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase  
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free  
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the  
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A  
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the  
 CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a  
 CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different  
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism  
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
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 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 551 TCTGGGATTCTTCAGCACA 570  
 Db 20 TCTGGGATTCTTCAGCACA 1  
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 ID ABZ74903 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ74903;  
 XX  
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #23.  
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 KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;  
 KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;  
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;  
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;  
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
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 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
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 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
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PN WO2003012144-A1.  
 XX 13-FEB-2003.  
 XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.  
 XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  
 XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.  
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl  
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis -  
 XX Example 15; Page 91; 117pp; English.  
 XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1  
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were  
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme  
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect  
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by  
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase  
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free  
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the  
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A  
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the  
 CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a  
 CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different  
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism  
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
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 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 621 CCTGGCTGGGTCAGGACA 640  
 DB 20 CCTGGCTGGGTCAGGACA 1  
 RESULT 19  
 ABZ74904/c  
 ID ABZ74904 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ74904;  
 XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #24.  
 DE Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;  
 XX chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;  
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;  
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;  
 KW cardiac; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

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 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
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 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
 XX WO2003012144-A1.  
 XX 13-FEB-2003.  
 XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.  
 XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  
 XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl  
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis -  
 XX Example 15; Page 91; 117pp; English.  
 XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1  
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were  
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme  
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect  
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by  
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase  
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free  
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the  
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A  
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the  
 CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a  
 CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different  
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism  
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
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 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;  
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 QY 681 CTTTGAGAGTCAGCGGAG 700  
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 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
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 DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #25.  
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 KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;  
 KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;  
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;  
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;  
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
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 XX  
 PN WO2003012144-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 13-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.  
 XX  
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  
 XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.  
 XX  
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl  
 FT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1  
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were  
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme  
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect  
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by  
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase  
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free  
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the  
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A  
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the  
 CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a  
 CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different  
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism  
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol

CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
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 Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
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 Db 20 GAACCTCTTCCACGGGCCA 1  
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 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
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 KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;  
 KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;  
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;  
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;  
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
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 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
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 PN WO2003012144-A1.  
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 PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.  
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 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  
 XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.  
 XX  
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl  
 FT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted

CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1  
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were  
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme  
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect  
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by  
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase  
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free  
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the  
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A  
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the  
 CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a  
 CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different  
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism  
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 831 AATTGCTATCATGCTGGGT 850  
 |||||  
 Db 20 AATTGCTATCATGCTGGGT 1

## RESULT 22

ABZ74907/c  
 ID ABZ74907 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ74907;

DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #27.  
 DE Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;  
 XX chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;  
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;  
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;  
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

XX WO2003012144-A1.

PN 13-FEB-2003.

PD 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.

XX

PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PA Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis RW;

PI WPI; 2003-239532/23.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl  
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis

XX Example 15; Page 91; 117pp; English.

XX Sequences ABZ74997-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1  
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were  
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme  
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect  
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by  
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase  
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free  
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the  
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A  
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the  
 CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a  
 CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different  
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism  
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 881 ACTGCTCTCGACAGACG 900

|||||  
 Db 20 ACTGCTCTCGACAGACG 1

## RESULT 23

ABZ74908/c  
 ID ABZ74908 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ74908;

DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #28.  
 DE Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;  
 XX chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;  
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;  
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;  
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER

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FT modified_base 1..5 /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT 1..5 /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT
FT WO2003012144-A1.
FT
FT 13-FEB-2003.
FT
FT 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
FT
FT 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
FT
FT (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
FT
FT Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
FT
FT WPI; 2003-239532/23.
FT
FT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
FT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
FT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
FT e.g. atherosclerosis
FT
FT Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.
FT
FT Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
FT to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
FT gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
FT designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
FT A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
FT on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
FT quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
FT (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
FT cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
FT concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
FT cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
FT liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
FT subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
FT acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
FT chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
FT involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
FT oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
FT treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
FT acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
FT cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
FT They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
FT expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
FT
FT Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
FT
FT Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
FT Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
FT Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
FT
FT QY 981 CCTTGGGCACTGTGATTG 1000
FT
FT Db 20 CCTTGGGCACTGTGATTG 1
FT
FT RESULT 24
FT ABZ74909/c
FT ID ABZ74909 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
FT
FT AC ABZ74909;
FT
FT XX

```

```

DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #29.
XX
XX Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
XX chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
XX free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
XX lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
XX carotid; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT
FT WO2003012144-A1.
FT
FT 13-FEB-2003.
FT
FT 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
FT
FT 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
FT
FT (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
FT
FT Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
FT
FT WPI; 2003-239532/23.
FT
FT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
FT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
FT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
FT e.g. atherosclerosis
FT
FT Example 15; Page 91; 117pp; English.
FT
FT Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
FT to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
FT gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
FT designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
FT A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
FT on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
FT quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
FT (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
FT cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
FT concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
FT cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
FT liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
FT subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
FT acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
FT chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
FT involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
FT oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
FT treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
FT acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
FT cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
FT They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
FT expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
FT
FT

```



```

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1071 GGTCCGAATTACACGAGG 1090
DB 20 GGTCCGAATTACACGAGG 1

RESULT 25
ABZ74910/c
ID ABZ74910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABZ74910;
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #30.
XX
KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
PN WO2003012144-A1.
XX
PD 13-FEB-2003.
XX
PP 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
XX
PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX

```

quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease. They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.

Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1171 CTCCTGTGGAGTCTCTATCC 1190

DB 20 CTCCTGTGGAGTCTCTATCC 1

RESULT 26

ABZ74911/c

ID ABZ74911 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ74911;

XX

DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #31.

XX

KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;

KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;

KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;

KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;

KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;

KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1..20

FT /tag= a

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"

FT modified\_base 1..5

FT /tag= b

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE

cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

FT modified\_base 16..20

FT /tag= c

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE

cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

XX

PN WO2003012144-A1.

XX

PD 13-FEB-2003.

XX

PP 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.

XX

PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

XX

PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  
 XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.  
 XX  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl  
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis -  
 XX  
 XX Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1  
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were  
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme  
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect  
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by  
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase  
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free  
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the  
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A  
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the  
 CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a  
 CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different  
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism  
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 1-2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1231 GAGAAATACCTAGGAGGAAC 1250  
 DB 20 GAGAAATACCTAGGAGGAAC 1  
 RESULT 27  
 ABZ74912/c  
 ID ABZ74912 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ74912;  
 XX  
 XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #32.  
 DE Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;  
 XX chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;  
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;  
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;  
 KW cardiac; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"  
 FT 1..5  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE

FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
 XX  
 PN WO2003012144-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 13-FEB-2003.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.  
 PF  
 XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.  
 PR  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  
 PI WPI; 2003-239532/23.  
 XX  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl  
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis -  
 XX  
 XX Example 15; Page 91; 117pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1  
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were  
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme  
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect  
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by  
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase  
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free  
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the  
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A  
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the  
 CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a  
 CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different  
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism  
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1311 TGCCCATCTGCTGATGTGG 1330  
 DB 20 TGCCCATCTGCTGATGTGG 1  
 RESULT 28  
 ABZ74913/c  
 ID ABZ74913 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ74913;  
 XX  
 XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #33.  
 DE Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;  
 KW



CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a  
 CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different  
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism  
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1512 GATGGTGATGAATCTGGG 1531  
 DB 20 GATGGTGATGAATCTGGG 1  
 RESULT 30  
 ABZ74915/C  
 ID ABZ74915 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABZ74915;  
 XX  
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #35.  
 XX  
 KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;  
 KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;  
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;  
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;  
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
 XX  
 PN WO2003012144-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 13-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.  
 XX  
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-239532/23.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl

PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  
 XX e.g. atherosclerosis  
 XX Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1  
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were  
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme  
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect  
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by  
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase  
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free  
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the  
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A  
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the  
 CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a  
 CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different  
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism  
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;  
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1610 TGCAGATTGGTGCACACACC 1629  
 DB 20 TGCAGATTGGTGCACACACC 1  
 RESULT 31  
 ABZ74916/C  
 ID ABZ74916 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABZ74916;  
 XX  
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #36.  
 XX  
 KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;  
 KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;  
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;  
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;  
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
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 FT modified\_base 1..20  
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 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"  
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 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE

FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

PN WO2003012144-A1.

XX 13-FEB-2003.

PD 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.

XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;

XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl

PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a

PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,

PT e.g. atherosclerosis -

XX Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.

XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted

CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1

CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were

CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme

CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect

CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by

CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase

CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free

CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the

CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A

CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the

CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a

CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol

CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different

CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism

CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The

CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and

CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol

CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or

CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.

CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the

CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1711 CAGACAGAACACATAGAGCT 1730

DB 20 CAGACAGAACACATAGAGCT 1

RESULT 32

ABZ74917/c

ID ABZ74917 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ74917;

XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #37.

XX Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;

KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;

KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;

KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;

KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;

KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified\_base 1..20

FT /tag= a

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"

FT modified\_base 1..5

FT /tag= b

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE

FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

FT modified\_base 16..20

FT /tag= c

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE

FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

XX WO2003012144-A1.

PN 13-FEB-2003.

XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.

XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;

XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl

PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a

PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,

PT e.g. atherosclerosis -

XX Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.

XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted

CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1

CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were

CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme

CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect

CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by

CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase

CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free

CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the

CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A

CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the

CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a

CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol

CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different

CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism

CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The

CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and

CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol

CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or

CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.

CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the

CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1721 ACATAGAGCTGTGAATGAAG 1740

DB 20 ACATAGAGCTGTGAATGAAG 1

RESULT 33  
ABZ74929/c  
ID ABZ74929 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ74929;  
XX  
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #49.  
XX  
KW Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;  
KW chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;  
KW cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;  
KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiac; expression inhibition;  
KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
XX  
OS Mus musculus.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /\*note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /\*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /\*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
XX  
PN WO2003012144-A1.  
XX  
PD 13-FEB-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.  
XX  
PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-239532/23.  
XX  
PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl  
PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  
PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  
PT e.g. atherosclerosis -  
XX  
PS Claim 3; Page 92; 117pp; English.  
XX  
CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  
CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1  
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were  
CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme  
CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect  
CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by  
CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase  
CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free  
CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the  
CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A  
CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The  
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  
CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  
CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  
CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  
CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.

XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 550 ATCTGGGGATTCTTCAGCAC 569  
DB 20 ATCTGGGGATTCTTCAGCAC 1  
RESULT 34  
ABN04110  
ID ABN04110 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
XX  
AC ABN04110;  
XX  
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4102.  
XX  
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200192524-A2.  
XX  
PD 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
XX  
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-268960P.  
XX  
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 4102; 214pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the

CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 13 A; 5 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 25;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 20;  
 Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1637 CCCAGAGCTGTAAGGACAAAGAG 1660  
 Db 2 CCCAGATAAGAGGACAAAGAG 25

RESULT 35  
 ABN04111  
 ID ABN04111 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
 XX AC ABN04111;  
 XX AC ABN04111;  
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4103.  
 DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200192524-A2.  
 PN 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16991.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
 XX (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 4103; 214pp; English.  
 PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 25;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 20;  
 Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1637 CCCAGAGCTGTAAGGACAAAGAG 1660  
 Db 1 CCCAGATAAGAGGACAAAGAG 24

RESULT 36  
 ABZ69754/c  
 ID ABZ69754 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ69754;  
 XX AC ABZ69754;  
 DT 04-APR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human CEH antisense PCR primer.  
 DE Human; ABC-A1; expression promoter; pioglitazone; LXRAalpha; ABC-G1;  
 KW ACAT-1; CEH; cardiant; antianginal; antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic;  
 KW cerebroprotective; hepatotropic; antidiabetic; dermatological;  
 KW cytosstatic; nephrotropic; vasotropic; antiinflammatory; antilipemic;  
 KW anticoagulant; haemolytic; protozoacide; cholesterol; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200287580-A1.  
 XX 07-NOV-2002.  
 PD 24-APR-2002; 2002WO-JP04072.  
 XX 25-APR-2001; 2001JP-0128222.  
 PR (TAKE ) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.  
 PA Sugiyama Y, Fuse H, Hirakata M, Tozawa R;  
 PI WPI; 2003-148283/14.  
 DR ABC-A1 mRNA expression promoter comprises pioglitazone e.g. for  
 PT controlling cholesterol distribution -

```

PS Example 4; Page 84; 117pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel ABC-A1 mRNA expression promoter
CC comprising pioglitazone. Also included are ABC-A1 mRNA, LXRAalpha mRNA,
CC ABC-G1 mRNA, ACAT-1 mRNA and CEH mRNA expression promoters. The novel
CC promoters of the invention have cardiant, antianginal,
CC antiarteriosclerotic, cerebroprotective, hepatotropic, antidiabetic,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, anorectic, nephrotropic, vasotropic,
CC antiinflammatory, antilipemic, anticoagulant, haemolytic, and
CC prozoocaine activity. The promoters are useful for controlling
CC cholesterol distribution in vivo and for treating and preventing e.g.
CC diseases associated with low blood high density lipoprotein, Tangier
CC disease, coronary vascular disorders (such as myocardial infarction and
CC angina pectoris), arteriosclerosis, cerebral vascular disorders (such as
CC cerebral infarction), fatty liver, liver sclerosis, diabetic
CC complications, dermatological disorders, leukaemia, joint disease,
CC peripheral vascular disorders, obesity, cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis,
CC glomerular nephritis, restenosis (e.g. after bypass surgery),
CC pancreatitis, hyperlipidaemia, deep vein thrombosis and cerebral
CC malaria. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
XX invention to amplify the human CEH cDNA.
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 17;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 874 ATGGTTCACCTGCTGCGAC 892
DB 19 ATGGTTCACCTGCTGCGAC 1
RESULT 37
ID AAF75813
XX AAF75813
XX AAF75813;
XX
XX 16-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Triacylglycerol hydrolase, TGH, oligonucleotide hCB5'For.
KW TGH; triacylglycerol hydrolase; carboxylesterase; EST-1; VLDL;
KW very low density lipoprotein; arteriosclerosis; hypercholesterolaemia;
KW hyperbetalipoproteinemia; non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus;
KW coronary arterial disease; peripheral vascular disease; pancreatitis;
KW obesity; mixed dyslipidaemia; cerebro-vascular disease; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200116358-A2.
XX
PD 08-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-EF08262.
XX
XX 28-AUG-1999; 99GB-0020334.
XX
XX (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX
XX (UYAL-) UNIV ALBERTA.
XX
XX Borg-Capra CS, Lehner RJ, Vance DE;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-235119/24.
XX
XX Identifying compounds for treating elevated circulating levels of
XX triglyceride, very low density lipoprotein/low density
XX lipoprotein-cholesterol and ApoB-100, comprises identifying
XX triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 11; 28pp; English.
XX

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CC The present invention relates to a method for identifying compounds
CC useful in the treatment of conditions resulting from elevated circulating
CC levels of: triglycerides, apoB-100, and/or very low density lipoproteins
CC (VLDL)/ low density lipoproteins (LDL)-cholesterol. The method comprises
CC determining whether the compound inhibits triacylglycerol hydrolase (TGH)
CC activity. TGH has previously been known as carboxylesterase EST-1. It is
CC thought that TGH may participate in the mobilisation of triacylglycerides
CC for assembly into VLDL. Inhibitors of TGH are useful for treating
CC atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolaemia, hyperbetalipoproteinaemia,
CC non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), coronary arterial
CC disease, peripheral vascular disease, pancreatitis, obesity, mixed
CC dyslipidaemia and cerebro-vascular disease. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which was used to clone human TGH (see AAB3263). The
CC present sequence corresponds to the 5' end of human carboxylesterase 1
XX (NCE1).
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 19;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 14 TGTGCGCCCTTCACGATGTG 32
DB 4 TGTGCGCCCTTCACGATGTG 22
RESULT 38
ID ABZ74928/c
XX ABZ74928 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ74928;
XX
XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #48.
KW Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;
KW chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;
KW cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;
KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiac; expression inhibition;
KW phosphothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
XX cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
XX cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
XX WO2003012144-A1.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX

```



DR WPI; 2003-239532/23.  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl  
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 3; Page 92; 117pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Sequences AB274897-AB274942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1  
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were  
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme  
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect  
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by  
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase  
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free  
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the  
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A  
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred.No. 24; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 470 GTCCGGCATCAACCTATGAT 489  
 Db 20 GTCCGGCATCAACCTATGAT 1  
 RESULT 39  
 AAX60373  
 ID AAX60373 standard; DNA; 26 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX60373;  
 XX  
 DT 20-AUG-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer and probe for lactic acid bacteria.  
 XX  
 KW PCR primer; probe; lactic acid bacteria; identification;  
 KW species specificity; fermented milk product;  
 KW intestinal bacterial flora analysis; digestive tract disease; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN JP11151037-A.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JUN-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 14-SEP-1998; 98JP-0260041.  
 XX  
 PR 19-SEP-1997; 97JP-0355027.  
 XX  
 PA (HONS) YAKULT HONGSHA KK.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-388482/33.  
 XX  
 PT New primers and probes - useful for identifying and analyzing lactic  
 PT acid bacteria  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 7; 18pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC AAX60358-78 represents PCR primers and probes for lactic acid bacteria.  
 CC They are useful for the identification of lactic acid bacteria and

CC the detection of species specificity, especially comprising  
 CC extraction of DNA in a sample and PCR using the above primers.  
 CC The primers can be used for identification of lactic acid bacteria  
 CC in fermented milk products without culture. The procedure can be also  
 CC applied to analysis of intestinal bacterial flora for prevention and  
 CC treatment of diseases of digestive tracts.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 26 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 26;  
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred.No. 31; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1117 TTGATGAGCTTCCACTCTC 1136  
 Db 2 TTGATGAGCTTCCACTCTC 21  
 RESULT 40  
 ABN04109  
 ID ABN04109 standard; DNA; 25 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABN04109;  
 XX  
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GDMMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4101.  
 XX  
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMMLP-1; hGDMMLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2001192524-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00681.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00682.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00683.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00684.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00685.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00686.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00687.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00688.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00689.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMMLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMMLP-1 -  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 4101; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise

CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific  
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for  
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in  
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to  
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
CC invention.  
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.

XX Sequence 25 BP; 13 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 33;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1637 CCAGAGCTGAAGGACAAAGAA 1659

DB 3 CCAGATAAGAGGACAAAGAA 25

RESULT 41

ABN04112  
ID ABN04112 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AC ABN04112;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4104.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX (AEON-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX

WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1  
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human  
PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 4104; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific  
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for  
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in  
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to  
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.

XX Sequence 25 BP; 13 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 33;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 CCAGAGCTGAAGGACAAAGAA 1660

DB 1 CCAGATAAGAGGACAAAGAA 23

RESULT 42

ABZ69753  
ID ABZ69753 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABZ69753;

XX 04-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX Human CEH sense PCR primer.

XX Human; ABC-A1; expression promoter; pioglitazone; LXRA1pha; ABC-G1;  
KW ACAT-1; CEH; cardiac; antiangiogenic; antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic;  
KW cerebroprotective; hepatotropic; antidiabetic; dermatological;  
KW cytostatic; nephrotropic; vasotropic; antiinflammatory; antilipemic;  
KW anticoagulant; haemolytic; protozoacide; cholesterol; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200287580-A1.

XX 07-NOV-2002.

XX 24-APR-2002; 2002WO-JP04072.

XX 25-APR-2001; 2001JP-0128222.

XX (TAKE ) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.

XX Sugiyama Y, Fuse H, Hirakata M, Tozawa R;

```

XX WPI; 2003-149283/14.
XX ABC-A1 mRNA expression promoter comprises pioglitazone e.g. for
XX controlling cholesterol distribution
XX Example 4; Page 84; 117pp; Japanese.
XX The invention relates to a novel ABC-A1 mRNA expression promoter
XX comprising pioglitazone. Also included are ABC-A1 mRNA, LXRalpha mRNA,
XX ABC-G1 mRNA, ACAR-1 mRNA and CEH mRNA expression promoters. The novel
XX promoters of the invention have cardiant, antianginal,
XX antiarteriosclerotic, cerebroprotective, hepatotropic, antidiabetic,
XX dermatological, cytostatic, anorectic, nephrotropic, vasotropic,
XX antiinflammatory, antilipemic, anticoagulant, haemolytic, and
XX protozoacide activity. The promoters are useful for controlling
XX cholesterol distribution in vivo and for treating and preventing e.g.
XX diseases associated with low blood high density lipoprotein, fanger
XX disease, coronary vascular disorders (such as myocardial infarction and
XX angina pectoris), arteriosclerosis, cerebral vascular disorders (such as
XX cerebral infarction), fatty liver, liver sclerosis, diabetic
XX complications, dermatological disorders, leukaemia, joint disease,
XX peripheral vascular disorders, obesity, cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis,
XX glomerular nephritis, restenosis (e.g. after bypass surgery),
XX pancreatitis, hyperlipidaemia, deep vein thrombosis and cerebral
XX malaria. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
XX invention to amplify the human CEH cDNA.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 1.0%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 27;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 815 AGCCCTTGGCTGACAAA 832
Db 1 AGCCCTTGGCTGACAAA 18
|||||
RESULT 43
AAA37241
ID AAA37241 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC AAA37241;
XX 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX Human PRO1382 reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:222.
XX
XX Human: PRO polypeptide; membrane bound protein; receptor; diagnosis;
XX transmembrane; secretion; immunoadhesion; pharmaceutical; screening;
XX PCR primer; hybridisation; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200012708-A2.
XX 09-MAR-2000.
XX 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US20111.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741.
XX
10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754.
10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763.
10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792.
10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808.
10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812.
10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815.
10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816.
15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385.
15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388.
15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390.
15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100394.
16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627.
16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661.
16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662.
16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664.
17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683.
17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684.
17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710.
17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711.
17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919.
17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930.
18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848.
18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849.
18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014.
18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068.
18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071.
22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279.
23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471.
23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472.
23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474.
23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475.
23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476.
23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477.
23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479.
24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738.
24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741.
24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743.
24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915.
24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916.
29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207.
29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240.
29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307.
29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330.
29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331.
29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484.
30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487.
30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570.
30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571.
01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684.
01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687.
02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965.
06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258.
06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449.
07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314.
07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315.
07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328.
07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395.
07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396.
07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401.
08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633.
08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678.
08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679.
14-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711.
14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257.
20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987.
20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000.
20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002.
21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104.
22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169.
22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266.
26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693.
26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694.
27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807.

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PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0108464.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0108556.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker K, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Smith V, Watanabe CK, Wood WI;
PI WPI; 2000-237871/20.
XX
XX New mammalian DNA sequences encoding transmembrane, receptor or
PT secreted PRO polypeptides, useful for screening of potential peptide or
PT small molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interactions
XX
PS Example 66; Page 429; 773pp; English.
XX
CC AAA37022 to AAA37144 encode the new isolated human transmembrane,
CC receptor or secreted PRO polypeptides given in AA99340 to AA99462. The
CC transmembrane and receptor PRO proteins can be used for screening of
CC potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant
CC receptor/ligand interactions. The polypeptides and nucleotide sequences
CC encoding them have various industrial applications, including uses as
CC pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. AAA37145 to AAA37330 represent
CC PCR primers and hybridization probes used in the isolation of the PRO
CC polypeptides from the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 39;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 900 GGAAGAGGAGCTCTTGGAGAC 920
DB |||||||
2 GGAAGAGGAGCCCTTGGAGTC 22

RESULT 44
AAF54360

Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 39;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 900 GGAAGAGGAGCTCTTGGAGAC 920
DB |||||||
2 GGAAGAGGAGCCCTTGGAGTC 22

RESULT 44
AAF54360
```

```
ID AAF54360 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAF54360;
XX
DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer #65 used in the identification of proteins.
XX
KW Secreted; transmembrane; gene therapy; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200078961-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US04342.
XX
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US20111.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US28313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US30095.
PR 03-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US00219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US00376.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tamas D;
PI Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-071395/08.
XX
XX Secreted and transmembrane proteins and nucleic acids designated PRO,
XX useful as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and gene
XX therapy -
XX
XX Example 66; Page 443; 787pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to secreted and transmembrane proteins.
CC These proteins and the DNA encoding them may be used as hybridization
CC probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and in the generation of
CC anti-sense RNA and DNA. They may also be used to generate either
CC transgenic animals or knockout animals which are in turn useful for
CC development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents.
CC The nucleic acids may also be used in gene therapy.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 39;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 900 GGAAGAGGAGCTCTTGGAGAC 920
DB |||||||
2 GGAAGAGGAGCCCTTGGAGTC 22

RESULT 45
ABZ25248
ID ABZ25248 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABZ25248;
AC ABZ25248;
XX
XX 24-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human peroxidase 9.90 PCR primer #2.
XX
```

KW Human, peroxidase 9.90; enzyme; cancer; HIV infection; cytostatic;  
KW anti-HIV; PCR; primer; ss.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX CN1360029-A.  
XX  
XX 24-JUL-2002.  
XX  
XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000CN-0135148.  
XX  
XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000CN-0135148.  
XX  
XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.  
XX  
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-733654/80.  
XX  
XX Polypeptide-human peroxidase protein 9.90 and polynucleotide for coding  
XX it -  
XX  
XX Example 2; Page 16 (Disclosure); 31pp; Chinese.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to human peroxidase 9.90 (see ABP53112).  
XX The peroxidase is useful for treating diseases such as cancer and HIV  
XX infection. The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an  
XX example from the invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
SQ  
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 24;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 43;  
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1495 GAGATCAGACTTACGAGATGGTG 1518  
DB 1 GAGACGAGCTGACATATGGTG 24  
RESULT 46  
ID ABZ74925 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABZ74925;  
XX  
XX DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #45.  
XX  
XX KW Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;  
KW chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;  
KW cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;  
KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiant; expression inhibition;  
KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
XX  
XX OS Mus musculus.  
XX  
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

XX  
XX WO2003012144-A1.  
XX  
XX PD 13-FEB-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.  
XX  
XX PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl  
XX coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  
XX disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  
XX e.g. atherosclerosis -  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 92; 117pp; English.  
XX  
XX Sequences ABZ74937-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  
XX to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1  
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were  
XX designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme  
XX A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect  
XX on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by  
XX quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase  
XX (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free  
XX cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the  
XX concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A  
XX cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The  
XX oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  
XX treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
XX acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  
XX cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  
XX They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  
XX expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 41;  
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 121 GCGAAAGTGCTGGGAAGT 139  
DB 19 GCGAAAGTGCTGGGAAGT 1  
RESULT 47  
ABZ74935/c  
ID ABZ74935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABZ74935;  
XX  
XX DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #55.  
XX  
XX KW Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;  
KW chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;  
KW cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;  
KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiant; expression inhibition;  
KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
XX  
XX OS Mus musculus.  
XX  
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER

```

FT modified_base /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
PN W02003012144-A1.
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
XX coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
XX disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
XX e.g. atherosclerosis
XX Claim 3; Page 92; 117pp; English.
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
XX A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
XX on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
XX quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
XX (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
XX cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
XX concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A
XX cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The
XX oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
XX treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
XX acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
XX cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
XX They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
XX expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 41;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1526 TCTGGGCCAAGCTTCTCTG 1544
DB 20 TCTGGGCCAAGCTTCTCTAG 2
RESULT 48
ABN84137/c
ID ABN84137 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ABN84137;
XX 23-SEP-2002 (first entry)
DE Human G-protein coupled receptor 9.46 PCR primer #1.
XX G-protein coupled receptor 9.46; receptor; human; androgenic;

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KW endocrine; osteopathic; antithyroid; ophthalmological;
KW gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX CN1333283-A.
XX 30-JAN-2002.
XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-0119411.
XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-0119411.
XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIODOOR GENE DEV CO LTD.
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX WPI; 2002-352965/39.
XX Novel human G protein coupled receptor 9.46 useful for treating, e.g.,
XX adrenalin receptor dysfunction related disease, hyperparathyroidism,
XX hypoparathyroidism and acromegaly
XX Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 31pp; Chinese.
XX The present invention relates to novel human G-protein coupled
XX receptor 9.46 (see ABZ79478). The receptor and its coding
XX sequence are useful for treating adrenalin receptor dysfunction
XX related disease, hyperparathyroidism, hypoparathyroidism
XX (calcitonin/parathormone/parathyroid hormone related peptide
XX receptor), acromegaly, hyperthyroidism, familial male pubertal
XX precocity, enchondromatosis, congenital night blindness,
XX retinitis pigmentosa and McCune-Albright syndrome. The present
XX sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the
XX CC invention.
XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 other;
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 53;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1259 CTGTCAAAAGAAAGACCTGTT 1280
DB 23 CTGTCAAAAGAAAGACCTGTT 2
RESULT 49
AAZ48073/c
ID AAZ48073 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ48073;
XX 08-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX Human IGF-II antisense oligonucleotide GRI4016.
XX Human; IGF-II; insulin-like growth factor II; cell growth modulation;
XX tumour; inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate;
XX metastasis; antitumour; antiproliferative; angiogenesis; apoptosis;
XX tumour cell migration; proliferative disease; atherosclerosis;
XX psoriasis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base=
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX W09955854-A2.

```

XX PD 04-NOV-1999.  
 XX PF 23-APR-1999; 99WO-CA00323.  
 XX PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082791.  
 XX PA (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.  
 XX PI Wright JA, Young AH, Lee YS;  
 XX DR WPI; 2000-062027/05.  
 XX PT Antisense oligonucleotides against mRNA of insulin-like growth factor II, for treating tumors and other proliferative diseases -  
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 19; 72pp; English.  
 XX CC AAZ48041 to AAZ48070 represent specifically claimed antisense oligonucleotides (I) complementary to the mRNA of human insulin-like growth factor II (IGF-II). The present invention also describes a method for inhibiting growth or metastasis of mammalian tumours by administering (I). (I) have antitumour and antiproliferative activity, and inhibits: (i) the autocrine and paracrine functions of IGF-II which promote tumour-induced angiogenesis and tumour cell migration; and (ii) autocrine growth of tumour cells, possibly including induction of apoptosis. (I) may also function as ribozymes. (I) are used for inhibiting growth and metastasis of mammalian tumours, also: (i) for treatment of other proliferative diseases, e.g. atherosclerosis and psoriasis; (ii) when labeled, as probes for detecting IGF-II mRNA; and (iii) as molecular weight markers. (I) that bind to the 5'-untranslated region of the foetal transcript (the form present in tumour cells) should not affect the adult transcript. They are effective against drug-resistant tumours. The present sequence represents a human IGF-II antisense oligonucleotide.  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 55;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1547 ATGGAACCCCAATGGGAA 1566  
 DB 20 ATGGGATCCCAATGGGAA 1  
 RESULT 50  
 ABV72238/c  
 ID ABV72238 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABV72238;  
 XX DT 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human IGF-II mRNA.  
 XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; insulin-like growth factor II; IGF-II;  
 XX KW tumour growth; proliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;  
 XX KW atherosclerosis; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN US6417169-B1.  
 XX PD 09-JUL-2002.  
 XX PF 22-APR-1999; 99US-0295593.  
 XX PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-082791P.  
 XX PA (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

PI Wright JA, Young AH, Lee YS;  
 XX DR WPI; 2002-634739/68.  
 XX PT Novel antisense compounds targeted to insulin-like growth factor mRNA, useful for inhibiting tumour growth and metastasis in mammals -  
 XX PS Disclosure; Column 11; 40pp; English.  
 XX CC ABV72238-53 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to human insulin-like growth factor II (IGF-II) mRNA. The antisense oligonucleotides are preferably complementary to 5' untranslated region consisting of exons 4, 5 or 6 of human fetal IGF-II mRNA. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the growth of human tumour, where a chemotherapeutic agent is also administered. They are also useful for treating proliferative disorders including various forms of cancers, psoriasis, and atherosclerosis, as hybridisation probes to detect the presence of IGF-II mRNA in mammalian cells, and as molecular weight markers.  
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 55;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1547 ATGGAACCCCAATGGGAA 1566  
 DB 20 ATGGGATCCCAATGGGAA 1  
 RESULT 51  
 ABZ74937/c  
 ID ABZ74937 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ74937;  
 XX DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #57.  
 XX KW Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;  
 XX KW chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;  
 XX KW cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;  
 XX KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiac; expression inhibition;  
 XX KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
 XX OS Mus musculus.  
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
 XX PN WO2003012144-A1.  
 XX PD 13-FEB-2003.  
 XX PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.  
 XX PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Crocke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  
 PI WPI; 2003-239532/23.  
 XX  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl  
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis -  
 XX  
 XX Claim 3; Page 92; 117pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1  
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were  
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme  
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect  
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by  
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase  
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free  
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the  
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A  
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. NO. 55;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1718 AACACATAGAGCTGTGAATG 1737  
 DB 20 AACACACTGAGCTGTGAATG 1

RESULT 52  
 AAA27904/c  
 ID AAA27904 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA27904;  
 XX  
 XX 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX GEF containing NEK-like kinase substrate (sgnk) PCR primer 23207.  
 DE  
 XX Human; sgnk; GEF containing NEK-like kinase; GSK substrate;  
 KW vascularization; vasculogenesis; blood vessel; angiogenesis;  
 KW inflammation; arthritis; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; cardiant; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antidiabetic; ophthalmological; gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200036097-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 22-JUN-2000.  
 PD  
 XX 17-DEC-1999; 99WO-US29989.  
 PF  
 XX 18-DEC-1998; 98US-0113003.  
 PR  
 XX (IMVX) IMMUNEX CORP.  
 PA  
 XX Bird TA, Peschon JJ, Sims JE, Virca CD, Willis CR;  
 PI WPI; 2000-442384/38.  
 XX

XX Substrate for GEF-containing NEK-like Kinase (sgnk) nucleic acids,  
 PT encoded proteins and antibodies, useful for modulation of  
 PT vascularization and treatment of disorders such as arthritis, diabetic  
 PT retinopathy, inflammation, and psoriasis -  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; Page 49; 100pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present sequence is that of primer 23207, which was used with  
 CC primer 23206 (see AAA27903) in the PCR amplification of a sgnk  
 CC partial clone previously obtained from a Raji cDNA library. The  
 CC PCR product was used as a probe to screen a human dermal  
 CC fibroblast (HDF) library. Overlapping clones from the Raji and  
 CC HDF libraries were used to produce a full-length cDNA sequence (see  
 CC AAA27896) for human sgnk (see AA95293). sgnk is the physiological  
 CC substrate of GEF-containing NEK-like kinase (GNK), a protein kinase  
 CC involved in vascular development. sgnk and GNK can be used to  
 CC treat vascularization abnormalities.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 22;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 60;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1833 GCGGCCCGAAGCTGAAGGA 1852  
 DB 21 GTGGCCCGAAGCTGAAGGA 2

RESULT 53  
 AAC85493  
 ID AAC85493 standard; cDNA; 23 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAC85493;  
 XX  
 XX 16-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human and rat neurotrophin FF promoter primer #1.  
 DE  
 XX Promoter; murine; neurotrophin FF; NPFF; brain; spinal cord; alacrima;  
 KW inflammation; transcription factor; NF-kappaB; hormonal dysfunction;  
 KW nuclear factor of activated T-cells; NPAT; heat shock factor 1; ACTH;  
 KW HSP1; Allgrove syndrome; triple-A syndrome; sensory impairment; PCR;  
 KW adrenocorticotrophic hormone; resistant adrenal insufficiency; primer;  
 KW achalasia; hypoglycaemia; autonomic neuropathy; autonomic function;  
 KW gene therapy; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX EP1074619-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 07-FEB-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0660130.  
 PF  
 XX 03-AUG-1999; 99US-0365755.  
 PR  
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0534638.  
 XX  
 XX (PANU) PANULA P A J.  
 PA (BRAN) BRANDT A.  
 PA (WEST) WESTERLUND J.  
 XX  
 XX Panula PAJ, Brandt A, Westerlund J;  
 PI WPI; 2001-171047/18.  
 DR  
 XX New promoter for neurotrophin FF (NPFF), useful for treating and  
 PT screening genetic diseases associated with NPFF gene promoter such as  
 PT deficient regulation of autonomic function and pain conditions -  
 XX  
 XX Example 4; Page 6; 55pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX



CC The sequences given in AAC85493-96 are primers which were used to  
 CC clone the 5'-flanking region for the human and rat murine neuro-  
 CC peptide FF (NPFF) gene. The NPFF gene is expressed in specific regions  
 CC of the brain and in the spinal cord and is induced upon inflammatory  
 CC stimulus. Binding sites were found for the inflammation related  
 CC transcription factor, NFkappaB, and for the nuclear factor of  
 CC activated T-cells (NFAT). A binding site was also found for heat  
 CC shock factor 1 (HSF1) which is activated in cells at elevated  
 CC temperatures and other environmental stress conditions. The  
 CC AC-dinucleotide repeat is thought to add additional regulatory  
 CC effects. The human NPFF gene is located in the human chromosome  
 CC locus 12q13 which is known to be involved in Allogrove syndrome  
 CC (triple-A syndrome) which is characterised by a triad of adreno-  
 CC corticotropic hormone (ACTH), resistant adrenal insufficiency,  
 CC achalasia and alacrima, hypoglycaemia and sensory impairment and  
 CC autonomic neuropathy. The NPFF promoter region may be useful for  
 CC treating genetic diseases such as those associated with deficient  
 CC regulation of autonomic function, pain conditions or hormonal  
 CC dysfunction which are associated with the promoter area of the  
 CC NPFF gene whose expression is modulated through the regulatory sites.  
 CC It is also useful in the screening of the genetic diseases associated  
 CC with the promoter area of the NPFF gene by modulation of activation or  
 CC inhibition of NPFF gene expression through the regulation sites in the  
 CC promoter area, and is used in gene therapy and DNA analysis.

XX  
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 13 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 23;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 62;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 267 TGGCACCCTCGTACCCCTTA 286  
 DB 3 TGGCACCACCTACCCCTCTA 22

RESULT 54  
 AAX86619  
 ID AAX86619 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.  
 AC AAX86619;  
 XX  
 DT 15-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Probe for acetylcholinesterase protein/scfv fusion protein cDNA.  
 XX  
 KW Acetylcholinesterase; AchE; fusion protein; ligand receptor;  
 KW monomer; ligand detection; marker enzyme; probe; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN FR2773802-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 23-JUL-1999.  
 XX  
 FF 22-JAN-1998; 98FR-0000656.  
 XX  
 PR 22-JAN-1998; 98FR-0000656.  
 XX  
 PA (INRG ) INRA INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.  
 PA (INSP ) INST PASTEUR.  
 XX  
 PI Bon C, Choumet V, Cousin X;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-471239/40.  
 XX  
 PT A fusion protein comprising an acetyl cholinesterase and ligand  
 PT receptor, useful for detection of ligands  
 XX  
 PS Claim 3; Page 86; 114pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a probe used to isolate cDNA encoding an  
 CC acetylcholinesterase protein (AchE)/scfv fusion protein of the invention.

CC The specification describes a fusion protein comprising an AchE monomer  
 CC and a specific ligand receptor. The AchE fusion protein is useful for the  
 CC production of an AchE monomer in a soluble format. The AchE fusion  
 CC polypeptide is useful for detection of ligands in samples. AchE is used  
 CC as a marker enzyme, in a similar manner to peroxidase, alkaline  
 CC phosphatase and beta-galactosidase. By having AchE fused to a receptor  
 CC protein, various ligands can be detected by their binding to the receptor  
 CC portion of the fusion polypeptide.

XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 3 G; 4 T; 12 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 65;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 10; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 367 TCTGAAGACTGCTTTTACCTCAAT 390  
 DB 1 DSHGARGAYTCGYTNTAYHTNAA 24

RESULT 55  
 ABN85114/c  
 ID ABN85114 standard; DNA; 24 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABN85114;  
 XX  
 DT 06-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human shearing factor 10.23 PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; shearing factor 10.23; embryonic development deformity; tumour;  
 KW protein metabolism disorder; cytostatic; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN CN1333267-A.  
 XX  
 PD 30-JAN-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-0117074.  
 XX  
 PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-0117074.  
 XX  
 PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIODOOR GENE DEV CO LTD.  
 XX  
 PI Mao Y, Xie Y;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-305587/35.  
 XX  
 PT New human shearing factor 10.23 polypeptide and encoding  
 PT polynucleotide, useful for treating tumor and protein metabolic  
 PT disturbance related disease -  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; Page 19 (Disclosure); 34pp; Chinese.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to human shearing factor 10.23 (see  
 CC AB83391). The shearing factor and its coding sequence are useful for  
 CC treating several diseases, such as embryonic development deformity,  
 CC various tumours and protein metabolism disorders. The present sequence is  
 CC a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the invention.

XX  
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 65;  
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 294 CCAAGATCCCAAGCGGGGC 313  
 DB 24 CCAAGATCCCAAGCGGGGC 5

RESULT 56

AAA27899/c  
 ID AAA27899 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAA27899;  
 DT 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
 XX GEF containing NEK-like kinase substrate (sgnk) PCR primer 21499.  
 DE Human; sgnk; GEF containing NEK-like kinase; GSK substrate;  
 XX vascularization; vasculogenesis; blood vessel; angiogenesis;  
 KW inflammation; arthritis; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; cardiac; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antidiabetic; ophthalmological; gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX W0200036097-A2.  
 FN  
 XX 22-JUN-2000.  
 PD  
 XX 17-DEC-1999; 99WO-US29989.  
 PF  
 XX 18-DEC-1999; 98US-0113003.  
 PR  
 XX (IMNV ) IMMUNEX CORP.  
 PA  
 XX Bird TA, Peschon JJ, Sims JE, Virca CD, Willis CR;  
 PI WPI; 2000-442384/38.  
 XX  
 DR Substrate for GEF-containing NEK-like Kinase (sgnk) nucleic acids,  
 PT encoded proteins and antibodies, useful for modulation of  
 PT vascularization and treatment of disorders such as arthritis, diabetic  
 PT retinopathy, inflammation, and psoriasis -  
 XX Example 2; Page 48; 100pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present sequence is that of primer 21499, which is based on a  
 CC human genomic expressed sequence identified in a database screening  
 CC using rabbit sgnk. sgnk is the physiological substrate of  
 CC GEF-containing NEK-like kinase (GNK), a protein kinase involved in  
 CC vascular development. Primers 21499 and 21497 (see AAA27899) were  
 CC used to screen cDNA libraries for sequences homologous to the  
 CC genomic expressed sequence, and positive clones were identified in  
 CC human Raji (B cell), Clone 22 (T cell), KB (epithelial cell),  
 CC natural killer, HDF (human dermal fibroblast) and W126 (lung,  
 CC fibroblasts) cDNA libraries. A full-length sequence (see AAA27896)  
 CC for human sgnk (see AA95293) was obtained from overlapping Raji and  
 CC HDF clones following further rounds of screening and PCR  
 CC amplification. sgnk and GNK can be used to treat vascularization  
 CC abnormalities.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 65;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1635 GGCCAGAGGCTGAAGGA 1652  
 Dd 19 GGCCAGAGGCTGAAGGA 2  
 RESULT 57  
 ID AAA27899 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAA27899;  
 DT 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
 XX GEF containing NEK-like kinase substrate (sgnk) PCR primer 21499.  
 DE Human; sgnk; GEF containing NEK-like kinase; GSK substrate;  
 XX vascularization; vasculogenesis; blood vessel; angiogenesis;  
 KW inflammation; arthritis; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; cardiac; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antidiabetic; ophthalmological; gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX W0200036097-A2.  
 FN  
 XX 22-JUN-2000.  
 PD  
 XX 17-DEC-1999; 99WO-US29989.  
 PF  
 XX 18-DEC-1999; 98US-0113003.  
 PR  
 XX (IMNV ) IMMUNEX CORP.  
 PA  
 XX Bird TA, Peschon JJ, Sims JE, Virca CD, Willis CR;  
 PI WPI; 2000-442384/38.  
 XX  
 DR Substrate for GEF-containing NEK-like Kinase (sgnk) nucleic acids,  
 PT encoded proteins and antibodies, useful for modulation of  
 PT vascularization and treatment of disorders such as arthritis, diabetic  
 PT retinopathy, inflammation, and psoriasis -  
 XX Example 2; Page 48; 100pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present sequence is that of primer 21499, which is based on a  
 CC human genomic expressed sequence identified in a database screening  
 CC using rabbit sgnk. sgnk is the physiological substrate of  
 CC GEF-containing NEK-like kinase (GNK), a protein kinase involved in  
 CC vascular development. Primers 21499 and 21497 (see AAA27899) were  
 CC used to screen cDNA libraries for sequences homologous to the  
 CC genomic expressed sequence, and positive clones were identified in  
 CC human Raji (B cell), Clone 22 (T cell), KB (epithelial cell),  
 CC natural killer, HDF (human dermal fibroblast) and W126 (lung,  
 CC fibroblasts) cDNA libraries. A full-length sequence (see AAA27896)  
 CC for human sgnk (see AA95293) was obtained from overlapping Raji and  
 CC HDF clones following further rounds of screening and PCR  
 CC amplification. sgnk and GNK can be used to treat vascularization  
 CC abnormalities.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 65;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1635 GGCCAGAGGCTGAAGGA 1652  
 Dd 19 GGCCAGAGGCTGAAGGA 2  
 RESULT 57  
 ID AAA27899 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAA27899;  
 DT 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
 XX GEF containing NEK-like kinase substrate (sgnk) PCR primer 21499.  
 DE Human; sgnk; GEF containing NEK-like kinase; GSK substrate;  
 XX vascularization; vasculogenesis; blood vessel; angiogenesis;  
 KW inflammation; arthritis; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; cardiac; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antidiabetic; ophthalmological; gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX W0200036097-A2.  
 FN  
 XX 22-JUN-2000.  
 PD  
 XX 17-DEC-1999; 99WO-US29989.  
 PF  
 XX 18-DEC-1999; 98US-0113003.  
 PR  
 XX (IMNV ) IMMUNEX CORP.  
 PA  
 XX Bird TA, Peschon JJ, Sims JE, Virca CD, Willis CR;  
 PI WPI; 2000-442384/38.  
 XX  
 DR Substrate for GEF-containing NEK-like Kinase (sgnk) nucleic acids,  
 PT encoded proteins and antibodies, useful for modulation of  
 PT vascularization and treatment of disorders such as arthritis, diabetic  
 PT retinopathy, inflammation, and psoriasis -  
 XX Example 2; Page 48; 100pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present sequence is that of primer 21499, which is based on a  
 CC human genomic expressed sequence identified in a database screening  
 CC using rabbit sgnk. sgnk is the physiological substrate of  
 CC GEF-containing NEK-like kinase (GNK), a protein kinase involved in  
 CC vascular development. Primers 21499 and 21497 (see AAA27899) were  
 CC used to screen cDNA libraries for sequences homologous to the  
 CC genomic expressed sequence, and positive clones were identified in  
 CC human Raji (B cell), Clone 22 (T cell), KB (epithelial cell),  
 CC natural killer, HDF (human dermal fibroblast) and W126 (lung,  
 CC fibroblasts) cDNA libraries. A full-length sequence (see AAA27896)  
 CC for human sgnk (see AA95293) was obtained from overlapping Raji and  
 CC HDF clones following further rounds of screening and PCR  
 CC amplification. sgnk and GNK can be used to treat vascularization  
 CC abnormalities.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 65;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1635 GGCCAGAGGCTGAAGGA 1652  
 Dd 19 GGCCAGAGGCTGAAGGA 2

DE Starting "grid" oligonucleotide used in detection method.  
 XX PCR; polymerase chain reaction; detection; amplification; ASPE;  
 KW allele specific primer extension; discrimination; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX W09325563-A1.  
 FN  
 XX 23-DEC-1993.  
 PD  
 XX 17-JUN-1992; 92WO-US05133.  
 PF  
 XX 17-JUN-1992; 92AU-0022511.  
 PR  
 XX 17-JUN-1992; 92WO-US05133.  
 XX (CITY ) CITY OF HOPE.  
 PA  
 XX Wallace RB;  
 PI WPI; 1994-007441/01.  
 DR  
 XX New primer for detecting specific target nucleic acid in sample -  
 PT has 3' end complementary to target which is adjacent to  
 PT nucleotide and 5' end complementary to preselected sequence  
 XX Example 4; Page 15; 40pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX Two primers TYR 1 and 2 (AAQ53923-24) were used to amplify the TYR  
 CC locus for use as a template. An allele specific primer (AAQ53925) was  
 CC then used to amplify the template molecule, the first base  
 CC incorporated into the extension products being radioactively  
 CC labelled. Individuals homozygous for the TYR allele gave one  
 CC extension product and those heterozygous for the allele gave two  
 CC extension products. The extension products were captured on a grid  
 CC by hybridisation with one synthetic oligonucleotide to which the 5'  
 CC end of the allele specific primer was made complementary. This is  
 CC an example of a starting "grid" oligonucleotide which is randomised  
 CC to produce other grid oligonucleotides (AAQ53926-45). All grid  
 CC oligonucleotides were synthesised with a 50% G-C ratio so all  
 CC hybridisation reactions can be performed at a single temperature.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 68;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1459 GGGGCCCCATTTTAAAA 1476  
 Dd 2 GGGGCCCCCTTTTAAAA 19  
 RESULT 58  
 ID AAA27899 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAA27899;  
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 DE Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;  
 KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX W09927105-A2.  
 FN

```

PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IE01890.
XX
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014573.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
PA
PI Griffais R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae
PT
XX Page 1729; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading
XX frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of
XX Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory
XX disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a
XX contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent
XX otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded
XX by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX94584-
XX AAX35879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors
XX containing C. pneumoniae nucleotide sequences can also be used as
XX immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the
XX expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 68;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 502 GCTGCCCATGAAACGTG 519
DB 2 GCTGCCCATGAAACGTG 19
RESULT 59
AAX98720
ID AAX98720 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAX98720;
XX
XX 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE L. mexicana kinase PCR primer invPCR4.
XX
XX MAP-kinase-kinase; LMKK; diagnosis; treatment; leishmaniasis; disease;
XX parasite; protozoal infection; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Leishmania mexicana.
XX
XX DE19939070-A1.
XX
XX 28-SEP-2000.
XX
XX 18-AUG-1999; 99DE-1039070.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99DE-1013905.
XX
XX (PLAC ) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
XX
XX Wiess M;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-619872/60.
XX
XX Use of nucleic acid encoding Leishmania kinases for identifying and
XX preparing diagnostic, preventative and therapeutic agents -
XX
XX Example 1.7; Page 70; 98pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel use of nucleic acid (I) that encodes
XX Leishmania kinases (II) for identification and preparation of agents for
XX diagnosis, treatment and/or prevention of leishmaniasis. The invention
XX also describes (a) use of (II) for identifying and producing agents for
XX diagnosis, treatment and/or prevention of leishmaniasis; (b) antibodies
XX (Ab) directed against (II); and (c) Leishmania mutants in which at least
XX one gene (I) is inactivated. (II) are essential for differentiation and
XX replication of the parasites, so are targets for development of specific
XX inhibitors. Mutants defective in (II) induce an immune response but do
XX not cause disease. (I) and (II) are useful for identifying and preparing
XX agents for diagnosis, treatment and/or prevention of protozoal
XX infections, particularly leishmaniasis (I), (II) and (II)-specific
XX antibodies may themselves be used for diagnosis and treatment. Leishmania
XX mutants that are unable to express at least one (II) are useful as live
XX vaccines.
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.9%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 84;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1684 GCCAAGAGGCGAGTGGAGAG 1704
DB 2 GTCAGATGCGAGTGGAGCAG 22
RESULT 60
AAT76136
ID AAT76136 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAT76136;
XX
XX 12-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human eosinophil peroxidase antisense oligonucleotide HSEPAS4.
XX
XX Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9640162-A1.
XX
XX 19-DEC-1996.
XX
XX 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US09306.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0474497.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX Metzger WJ, Nyce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-051871/05.
XX
XX Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying
XX adenosine-free antisense oligonucleotide to airway epithelium of
XX subject
XX
XX Claim 5; Page 27; 71pp; English.
XX
XX A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,
XX which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine
XX free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the
XX subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
XX HSEPAS4 specific for the human eosinophil peroxidase. The method
XX can be used to treat airway diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma,
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchitis and other
XX airway diseases characterised by an inflammatory response. By
XX eliminating adenosine from the antisense ON, its liberation upon
XX antisense degradation is prevented, thereby preventing adenosine-

```

CC induced bronchoconstriction in patients with hyper-reactive airways.  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 7 G; 10 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 711 CTCGTCTCTGTTTG 726  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CTCGTCTCTGTTTG 16

RESULT 61  
 AAX53935  
 ID AAX53935 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX AAX53935;  
 AC AAX53935;  
 XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Eosinophil peroxidase antisense oligonucleotide fragment.  
 XX  
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;  
 KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;  
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;  
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;  
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;  
 KW prostate cancer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9913886-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 25-MAR-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.  
 XX  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.  
 XX  
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary  
 PT vasoconstriction  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 46; 120pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)  
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and  
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, Gene  
 CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the  
 CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding  
 CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one  
 CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC may be derived from sequences AAX5272-74. These multiple target  
 CC oligonucleotides (specifically AAX5180-271) can be used for the  
 CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and  
 CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and  
 CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded  
 CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic  
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,  
 CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,

CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,  
 CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize  
 CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 7 G; 10 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 711 CTCGTCTCTGTTTG 726  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CTCGTCTCTGTTTG 16

RESULT 62  
 AAF19497  
 ID AAF19497 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX AAF19497;  
 AC AAF19497;  
 XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human eosinophil peroxidase polynucleotide fragment #1064.  
 XX  
 KW Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;  
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;  
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;  
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; impeded respiration;  
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;  
 KW cancer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200062736-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 26-OCT-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.  
 XX  
 PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.  
 XX  
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 XX  
 PI (NYCE/) NYCE J W.  
 XX  
 DR Nyce JW;  
 XX  
 PT WPI; 2000-679539/66.  
 XX  
 PT Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not  
 PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating  
 PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 14; Page 145; 1592pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.  
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,  
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the  
 CC expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with  
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and  
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,  
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and  
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,  
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and  
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central  
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system

CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide  
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and  
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders  
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction  
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy (ies)  
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,  
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),  
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,  
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF18435 represent human polynucleotide  
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of  
 CC the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 7 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 711 CTCTGTTCTGTTTGG 726  
 Db 1 CTCTGTTCTGTTTGG 16

# RESULT 63

AAH33375  
 ID AAA33375 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAH33375;

XX DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1064.

XX KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;  
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;  
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;  
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200009525-A2.

XX PD 24-FEB-2000.

XX PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.

XX PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.

XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX PI Nyce JW;

XX DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.

XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary  
 PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,  
 PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or  
 PT cancers -

XX PS Claim 18; Page 398; 1343pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which  
 CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or  
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,

CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are  
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,  
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary  
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating  
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,  
 CC asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic  
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive  
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,  
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including  
 CC the breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of  
 CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the  
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing  
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAH32331 to AAH33312 represent the  
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present  
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last  
 CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences  
 CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680  
 CC (AAH32323 to AAH3392) are specifically claimed ONs from the present  
 CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present  
 CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences  
 CC given in the sequence listing.

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 7 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 711 CTCTGTTCTGTTTGG 726

Db 1 CTCTGTTCTGTTTGG 16

# RESULT 64

AAH57030/c  
 ID AAH57030 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAH57030;

XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human oestrogen receptor alpha search PCR primer 55.

XX KW Ligand dependent transcriptional factor; oestrogen receptor; ER;  
 KW glucocorticoid receptor protein; GR; mineralocorticoid receptor protein;  
 KW MR; prolactin receptor protein; prolactin receptor protein; PPAR;  
 KW progesterone receptor protein; PR; pregnane X receptor protein; PXR;  
 KW thyroid hormone receptor protein; TR; vitamin D receptor protein; VDR;  
 KW transactivation; Eralpha; breast cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200142307-A1.

XX PD 14-JUN-2001.

XX PF 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-JP08553.

XX PR 07-DEC-1999; 99JP-0348022.

XX PR 27-DEC-1999; 99JP-0370667.

XX PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000JP-0207011.

XX PR 21-JUL-2000; 2000JP-0220508.

XX PR 02-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0334053.

XX PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0335460.

XX PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0335461.

XX PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0235463.

XX PA (SUMO) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD.

XX PI Saito K, Ohe N, Satoh H;

XX DR WPI; 2001-367866/38.

PT Ligand dependent transcriptional factors, nucleic acids encoding them  
PT and cells comprising them and a specified reporter gene, useful for  
PT screening agents for the treatment of breast cancer -  
XX  
XX Example 9; Page 225; 276pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to ligand dependent transcriptional factors  
XX including oestrogen receptor (ER) alpha and beta protein, glucocorticoid  
XX receptor protein (GR), mineralocorticoid receptor protein (MR),  
XX peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor protein (PPAR), progesterone  
XX receptor protein (PR), pregnane X receptor protein (PXR), thyroid hormone  
XX receptor protein (TR) and vitamin D receptor protein (VDR), the nucleic  
XX acids encoding them and cells comprising them and a specified reporter  
XX gene for the ligand dependent transcriptional factor. These proteins are  
XX useful in the modulation of ligand dependent transcriptional factor  
XX activity. The cells, mutant ERalpha and the polynucleotide encoding it  
XX may be used in assays for qualitatively analysing an activity for  
XX transactivation of a reporter gene by a test ERalpha, for screening  
XX mutant ligand dependent transcriptional factors, for evaluating an  
XX activity for transactivation of a reporter gene by a test ERalpha and/or  
XX for screening a compound useful for treating a disorder of a mutant  
XX ERalpha, especially breast cancer.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 91;  
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 704 AAAGTGCTCTGTTCTGT 722  
XX DB |||||  
XX 19 AAAGTGCTGTGATCTGT 1  
XX  
XX RESULT 65  
XX AAC80719  
XX ID AAC80719 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC AAC80719;  
XX XX  
XX DT 14-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE Immunogenic CpG oligodeoxynucleotide, SEQ ID NO:139.  
XX XX  
XX KW CpG oligodeoxynucleotide; unmethylated; antigen-presenting cell;  
XX immunogenic; cytokine release; natural killer cell; NK cell activation;  
XX cell-mediated immune response; T-cell response; humoral response;  
XX B-cell response; antibody production; immune response induction;  
XX vaccine; allergy; asthma; infection; bacterial; viral; fungal; protozoal;  
XX parasitic; tuberculosis; AIDS; autoimmune disease; lupus erythematosus;  
XX rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; solid tumour; cancer;  
XX immune deficiency; biological warfare agent; cytostatic; antiarthritic;  
XX antimicrobial; anti-allergic; protozoacide; tuberculostatic;  
XX antiaschmatic; dermatological; phosphorothioate; ss.  
XX  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX XX  
XX FN WO2000061151-A2.  
XX XX  
XX PD 19-OCT-2000.  
XX XX  
XX PF 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09839.  
XX XX  
XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0128898.  
XX XX  
XX PA (KLIN/) KLINMAN D.  
XX PA (ISHI/) ISHII K.  
XX PA (VERT/) VERTHELYI D.  
XX PI Klinman D, Ishii K, Verthelyi D;  
XX XX  
XX DR WPI; 2001-006880/01.  
XX XX

PT Novel oligonucleotides useful for the prevention and treatment of  
PT allergies, cancer, and autoimmune disorders and for ameliorating  
PT symptoms resulting from exposure to a bio-warfare agent -  
XX  
XX PS Claim 4; Page 45; 46pp; English.  
XX  
XX CC The invention relates to novel immunogenic CpG oligodeoxynucleotides  
XX (AAC80581-580723). The oligonucleotide are at least 10 bases long  
XX and comprise one of the generic sequences 5'-NNNT-CpG-WNNN-3' or  
XX 5'-RV-CpG-RY-3'. The central CpG motif is unmethylated, and the  
XX oligonucleotides optionally have phosphorothioate linkages which make  
XX them more resistant to degradation. The invention also relates to an  
XX oligonucleotide delivery complex comprising an oligonucleotide of the  
XX invention and a targeting agent, and a pharmaceutical composition  
XX comprising the oligonucleotide delivery complex. The oligonucleotides  
XX are able to induce either a cell-mediated (T-cell) response or a humoral  
XX (B-cell, antibody) response, with oligonucleotides of the sequence  
XX 5'-RV-CpG-RY-3' being able to induce a cell-mediated response, and those  
XX of the sequence 5'-NNNT-CpG-WNNN-3' being able to induce a humoral  
XX response. It is thought that after administration, the oligonucleotide  
XX acts on antigen-presenting cells (e.g., macrophages and dendritic  
XX cells), which then release cytokines, leading to activation of natural  
XX killer (NK) cells. A cell-mediated or humoral response can then occur by  
XX activation of T- or B-cells. The induction of an immune response is  
XX useful for treating, preventing or ameliorating an allergic reaction  
XX (preferably asthma), or an infection, where an immunogenic CpG  
XX oligonucleotide is administered either alone or in combination with an  
XX anti-allergic agent or anti-infectious agent. The allergic conditions  
XX which may be treated include eczema, allergic rhinitis, hayfever,  
XX urticaria, food allergies and other atopic conditions, and the  
XX infections which may be treated include viral, bacterial, fungal and  
XX protozoal infections such as tuberculosis, AIDS, leishmania and  
XX schistosomiasis. Immune response induction may also be used in the  
XX treatment of an autoimmune disorder (e.g., lupus erythematosus,  
XX rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis), a disease associated with  
XX immune system deficiency, and symptoms resulting from exposure to an  
XX agent of biological warfare. An immunogenic CpG oligonucleotide, either  
XX alone or in combination with an anti-cancer agent, is useful for treating  
XX solid tumour cancer. The induction of an immune response is used in  
XX antisense therapy and to improve the efficacy of a vaccine. The  
XX oligonucleotide is preferably administered to lymphocytes ex vivo,  
XX producing activated lymphocytes which are then administered to the host.  
XX The present sequence represents an immunogenic CpG oligodeoxynucleotide  
XX of the invention.  
XX  
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 13 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 91;  
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 441 GTGGATCCACGAGGGGGG 459  
XX DB 2 GTGGATCGATGAGGGGGG 20  
XX  
XX RESULT 66  
XX AAD38119  
XX ID AAD38119 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC AAD38119;  
XX XX  
XX DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE Human BCAS1 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 127464.  
XX XX  
XX KW Human; BCAS1; breast cancer amplified sequence 1; ABC1; inflammation;  
XX amplified in breast cancer 1; NABCI; novel amplified in breast cancer 1;  
XX hyperproliferative disorder; breast; prostate; cancer; prophylaxis;  
XX infection; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antisense;  
XX tumour; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX XX

OS Synthetic.  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20 /tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT modified\_base 1..5 /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT /tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT modified\_base 15..20 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
FT /tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT modified\_base 3 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
FT /tag= d  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 4 /tag= e  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 10 /tag= f  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 11 /tag= g  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 13 /tag= h  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 16 /tag= i  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 17 /tag= j  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 19 /tag= k  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 20 /tag= l  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
XX WO200231136-A1.  
PN XX  
PD 18-APR-2002.  
XX XX  
XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US31484.  
XX XX  
PR 11-OCT-2000; 2000US-0689255.  
XX XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX XX  
XX Cowser LM, Freier SM;  
PI XX  
XX WPI; 2002-444179/47.  
DR XX  
XX New antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
PT BCAS1, useful for treating diseases or conditions associated with  
PT BCAS1, such as hyperproliferative disease, particularly breast or  
PT prostate cancer -  
XX XX  
PS Claim 3; Page 87; 104pp; English.  
XX XX

CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods  
CC for modulating the expression of BCAS1 (breast cancer amplified sequence  
CC 1, also known as ABC1 for amplified in breast cancer 1 and NABC1 for  
CC novel amplified in breast cancer 1). The antisense compounds of the  
CC invention are useful for treating an animal having a disease or  
CC condition associated with BCAS1, such as hyperproliferative disorders  
CC including breast or prostate cancer. These compounds are also used as  
CC research reagents and diagnostics; to distinguish between functions of  
CC various members of a biological pathway; in the treatment of a disease

CC or disorder, which can be treated by modulating the expression of BCAS1;  
CC as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or  
CC tumour formation; and as probes or primers. These antisense compounds  
CC are used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense  
CC oligonucleotide targeted to human BCAS1 DNA. This sequence is used in  
CC the exemplification of the invention.  
XX XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred.No.91;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 736 GCCAAGAACCTCTCCACC 754  
DB 2 GCCAGGAACCTCATCCACC 20  
RESULT 67  
AAF27207  
ID AAF27207 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX XX  
AC AAF27207;  
XX XX  
DT 06-APR-2001 (first entry)  
XX XX  
DE Human wild-type antithrombin fragment-encoding DNA.  
XX XX  
KW Antithrombin; human; thrombolytic; thrombotic disease; poisoning;  
KW pregnancy; heparin-independent protease activity; ds.  
XX XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX XX  
PN WO200078811-A1.  
XX XX  
PD 28-DEC-2000.  
XX XX  
PF 22-JUN-2000; 2000WO-JP04101.  
XX XX  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99JP-0176967.  
XX XX  
PA (AVET ) AVENTIS PHARMA LTD.  
PA (KOID/) KOIDE T.  
XX XX  
PI Koide T;  
XX XX  
DR WPI; 2001-080822/09.  
XX XX  
DR P-PSDB; AAB60336.  
XX XX  
PT Human anti-thrombin variants with high protease activity even in  
PT absence of heparin, useful for treating thrombotic diseases and  
PT poisoning during pregnancy -  
XX XX  
PS Disclosure; Fig 1; 21pp; Japanese.  
XX XX  
CC The invention relates to mutants of human antithrombin having  
CC at least one amino acid substitution at position 78, 278, 378 or 380,  
CC when compared with the wild-type sequence of natural human antithrombin.  
CC The invention also relates to DNA encoding the human antithrombin  
CC mutants. The human antithrombin mutants have high protease activity even  
CC in the absence of heparin, and may be used in treating thrombotic  
CC diseases and poisoning during pregnancy. The present sequence represents  
CC DNA encoding residues 377-383 of wild-type human antithrombin.  
XX XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred.No.95;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1687 AAGAGGCAGTGGAGAGC 1705  
DB 2 AAGAGGCAGTGGAGAGC 20

## RESULT 69

AA58351/c  
ID AAX58351 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
XX  
XX AC AAX58351;  
XX  
XX DT 02-AUG-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Potato genomic subclone primer 3-4w.  
XX  
XX KW PTAP; phosphatase; potato; transgenic plant; phosphate; phytate;  
XX KW primer; ss.  
XX  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX OS Solanum tuberosum.  
XX  
XX PN WO9920746-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 29-APR-1999.  
XX  
XX PF 21-OCT-1998; 98WO-CA00979.  
XX  
XX PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0955138.  
XX  
XX PA (PERF-) PERFORMANCE PLANTS INC.  
XX  
XX PI Gellatly KS, Lefebvre DD;  
XX  
XX DR WPI; 1999-288299/24.  
XX  
XX PT Plant polynucleotides and proteins useful for production of crops  
XX PT with altered phosphate metabolism  
XX  
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 13A; 120pp; English.  
XX  
XX CC This is the sequence of primer 3-4w, used in the identification of  
XX CC potato phosphatase sequences. The invention includes genes (see  
XX CC AAX58339-43) that encode potato and rice phosphatases whose  
XX CC transcription is inducible by phosphate. The phosphatases include  
XX CC potato tuber acid phosphatase PTAP (see AAY05881), related potato  
XX CC phosphatases PAP3, PAP7 and PAP11 (see AAY05882-84), and related rice  
XX CC phosphatase RAP (see AAY05885). Vectors, host cells, and transgenic  
XX CC plants and their seeds are claimed, as well as methods for  
XX CC modulating phosphatase levels, and for decreasing phytate levels,  
XX CC in transgenic plants.  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;  
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 99;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1310 GTGTCCCATCTGTGATTGT 1328  
||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
DB 22 GTATCCCATCTGTATTGT 4

## RESULT 69

ABK84903/c  
ID ABK84903 standard; DNA; 22 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABK84903;  
XX  
XX DT 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Nematode infection cycle study RT-PCR primer #28.  
XX  
XX KW Nematode resistance; expression cassette; FGAM synthase;  
XX KW phosphoribosylformylglycinamide synthase; cyst forming nematode;  
XX KW nematode infection cycle; nematode; suppressor of FGAM activity;  
XX KW reverse transcriptase PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200242478-A2.

XX 30-MAY-2002.

XX 20-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US44054.

XX 21-NOV-2000; 2000US-252214P.

XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.

XX Mackenzie SA, Baghchhipawala Z, Bassuner R;

XX WPI; 2002-463635/49.

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Example 1; Page 44; 94pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes a method of conferring nematode resistance to a  
XX CC plant, comprising transforming the plant with an expression cassette  
XX CC comprising, operatively linked in a 5'-3' order a nematode infection  
XX CC inducible promoter, a polynucleotide, expression of which suppresses  
XX CC phosphoribosylformylglycinamide (FGAM) synthase activity, and a  
XX CC termination signal. The method is useful for conferring resistance to a  
XX CC nematode, in particular to a cyst forming nematode, such as Globodera  
XX CC pallida, Globodera rostochiensis, Heterodera glycines, Heterodera  
XX CC stachtii, Heterodera avenae, Heterodera carotae, Heterodera oryzae or  
XX CC Globodera tabacum to a plant such as tomato, potato, soybeans, sugar beet,  
XX CC rape, wheat, oats, barley, rice, carrot, Brassica and tobacco.  
XX CC Preferably soybean plant. Plants produced using this method have  
XX CC increased resistance to nematode infection when compared to the wild  
XX CC type, especially to a cyst forming nematode. This sequence represents a  
XX CC reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used to identify genes expressed  
XX CC during the nematode infection cycle.

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 99;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1626 CACCCAGGCGGCCAGAG 1644

||| ||||| ||||| |||||

DB 19 CACCAAGGCTGCCAGAG 1

## RESULT 70

AAT81124  
ID AAT81124 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX AC AAT81124;  
XX  
XX DT 29-SEP-1997 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Human c-myc hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 789).  
XX  
XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead; ribozyme; cleavage; human;  
XX KW smooth muscle cell; hyperproliferation; restenosis; cancer;  
XX KW c-myc; coronary angioplasty; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9531541-A2.

XX 23-NOV-1995.

XX 18-MAY-1995; 95WO-US06368.

XX

XX



PR 13-JAN-1995; 95US-0373124.  
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PI Draper K, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Stinchcomb DT;  
 XX WPI; 1996-010927/01.  
 DR New enzymatic nucleic acid molecules - which cleave RNA produced by  
 XX e.g. c-myc, for treating restenosis or cancer  
 XX Claim 1; Page 66; 128pp; English.  
 XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence for an  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves  
 CC the human c-myc sequence at the base position indicated in the  
 CC descriptor line. The c-myc sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme  
 CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm, and regions of the mRNA  
 CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential  
 CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised and  
 CC their activities optimised by either varying the length of the binding  
 CC arms or by modification to prevent degradation by nucleases.  
 CC The ribozymes cleave the c-myc sequence and can be used to prevent  
 CC smooth muscle cell hyperproliferation in restenosis, especially after  
 CC coronary angioplasty, and in cancers.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 U; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 97;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1598 AGGAAGGGTATCTGCAG 1614  
 DB ||||| :|||  
 1 AGGAAGGUUUCUGCAG 17  
 RESULT 71  
 AAV94864/C  
 ID AAV94864 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC AAV94864;  
 XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)  
 XX Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 46.  
 XX Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;  
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;  
 KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory diseases;  
 KW graft rejection; ss.  
 XX Mus sp.  
 XX WO9824913-A2.  
 PN 11-JUN-1998.  
 DD 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.  
 PF 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;  
 XX WPI; 1998-333332/29.  
 DR Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.  
 XX cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies  
 XX Claim 4; Page 40; 61pp; English.

XX The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate  
 CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded  
 CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and  
 CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences  
 CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment  
 CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune diseases, cancer, psoriasis,  
 CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used  
 CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 8 U; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 97;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1643 AGCTGAAGGACAAAGAA 1659  
 DB ||||| :|||  
 17 AGCTGAAGGACTAAGAA 1  
 RESULT 72  
 ABNO6769  
 ID ABNO6769 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABNO6769;  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6761.  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 PN 06-DEC-2001.  
 PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-268860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6761; 214pp; English.  
 PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC

CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 97;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 904 GAGGAGCTCTGGAGAC 920  
 Db 1 GAGGAGCTCTGGAGAC 17

RESULT 73  
 ABN10645/c  
 ID ABN10645 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN10645;  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10637.  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 XX 2001US-266860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 10637; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 97;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 48 CCTGGCCACTCTCTCTG 54  
 Db 17 CCTGGCCACTCTCTCTG 1  
 RESULT 74  
 AAX92475/c  
 ID AAX92475 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC AAX92475;  
 XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;  
 KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX WO9927105-A2.  
 XX 03-JUN-1999.  
 XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.  
 XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.  
 XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.  
 XX

PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX Griffais R;  
 XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.  
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae  
 PT Page 1514; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading  
 CC frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of  
 CC Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory  
 CC disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a  
 CC contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent  
 CC otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded  
 CC by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX94584-  
 CC AAX95879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors  
 CC containing C. pneumoniae nucleotide sequences can also be used as  
 CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the  
 CC expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 791 TTCTGGTGAGAAAGGT 807  
 DB 20 TACTGGTGAGAAAGGT 4

RESULT 75  
 AAA40854/c  
 ID AAA40854 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA40854;  
 XX  
 DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
 DE Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 21729.  
 XX  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibit;  
 KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;  
 KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection;  
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200020645-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 13-APR-2000.  
 XX  
 XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US23205.  
 PF  
 XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-0166186.  
 PR  
 XX 18-MAY-1999; 99US-0313932.  
 XX  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler NM, Shanahan WJ;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2000-303808/26.  
 DR  
 XX Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumour  
 PT necrosis factor-alpha (TNFalpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid  
 PT arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of  
 PT nucleic acid encoding TNFalpha -  
 XX  
 XX Example 6; Page 58; 283pp; English.  
 PS

CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which  
 CC targets a region of the human tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)  
 CC nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role  
 CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in  
 CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression  
 CC of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,  
 CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which  
 CC are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The  
 CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may  
 CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human  
 CC TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory  
 CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a  
 CC disease associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel  
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis, rejection.  
 CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the  
 CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 954 ACAGGAGAGACCCAGAG 970  
 DB 18 AGAGGAGAGACCCAGAG 2

RESULT 76  
 AAS97650/c  
 ID AAS97650 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAS97650;  
 XX  
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Human SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #11.  
 XX  
 XX Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;  
 KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;  
 KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;  
 KW protein replacement therapy.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200183749-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-NOV-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US13387.  
 PF  
 XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-200794P.  
 PR  
 XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-221419P.  
 PR  
 XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-247443P.  
 XX  
 XX (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.  
 PA (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.  
 XX  
 XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;  
 PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.  
 DR  
 XX Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human  
 PT SAC1 polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for  
 PT carbohydrates or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity,  
 PT diabetes, alcoholism -  
 XX  
 XX Claim 14; Page 83; 239pp; English.  
 PS

XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant  
 CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated  
 CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.  
 CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by  
 CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or  
 CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in  
 CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic  
 CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce  
 CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or  
 CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human  
 CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1  
 CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a  
 CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a  
 CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological  
 CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex  
 CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and  
 CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes.  
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 133 GGGAGTTCGTCAGCTT 149  
 |||||  
 Db 17 GGGAGTTCGTCAGCTT 1

RESULT 77  
 AAZ18484/c

ID AAZ18484 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ18484;  
 XX  
 DT 19-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Polymorphic fragment in ASTH1J intronic region.  
 XX  
 KW ASTH1; asthma; human; chromosome 11p; ASTH1I; ASTH1J; genetic locus;  
 KW therapeutic; immunogen; polymorphism; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO937809-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 29-JUL-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US01260.  
 XX  
 PR 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US01260.  
 XX

PA (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Brooks-Wilson AR, Buckler A, Cardon L, Carey AH;  
 PI Galvin M, Miller A, North M, North M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-479058/40.  
 XX  
 PT Mammalian asthma related genes, useful for diagnosis of a  
 PT predisposition to development of asthma  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 64; 195pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention identifies a genetic locus ASTH1, associated with asthma,  
 CC mapped to human chromosome 11p. ASTH1I and ASTH1J are genes present  
 CC within the locus, located close to each other on human chromosome 11p,  
 CC and have similar patterns of expression, and common sequence motifs. The  
 CC ASTH1 genes and fragments, encoded protein, genomic regulatory regions  
 CC and anti-ASTH1 antibodies are useful in the identification of  
 CC individuals predisposed to development of asthma, and for the modulation  
 CC of gene activity in vivo for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The

CC ASTH1 protein is useful as an immunogen to raise specific antibodies, in  
 CC drug screening for compositions that mimic or modulate ASTH1 activity or  
 CC expression, including altered forms of ASTH1 protein, and as a  
 CC therapeutic. Sequences AAZ18366-Z18509 represent polymorphisms in the  
 CC ASTH1I and ASTH1J genes.  
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 7 T; 1 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1513 ATGGTGATCAAAATTCGGG 1531  
 |||||  
 Db 19 ATGGATATCAAAATTCGGG 1

RESULT 78  
 AAA80391/c

ID AAA80391 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA80391;  
 XX  
 DT 22-NOV-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human ASTH1J intron a polymorphic site, SEQ ID NO:134.  
 XX  
 KW ASTH1 locus; ASTH1I; ASTH1J; human; chromosome 11p; asthma;  
 KW bronchial hyperreactivity; ets family; transcription factor;  
 KW splice variant; genetic predisposition; polymorphism; antibody;  
 KW drug screening; prophylaxis; therapy; diagnosis;  
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US6087485-A.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JUL-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 21-JAN-1998; 98US-0009913.  
 XX  
 PR 21-JAN-1997; 97US-0035663.  
 PR 01-JUL-1997; 97US-0051432.  
 XX  
 PA (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Galvin M, Miller A, North M, Cardon L, Buckler A;  
 PI Brooks-Wilson AR, Carey AH;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-505109/45.  
 XX  
 PT New nucleic acids other than naturally occurring chromosomes encoding  
 PT ASTH1 protein, for e.g. screening compositions that modulate expression  
 PT or function of ASTH1 proteins or as diagnostics for genetic  
 PT predisposition to asthma  
 XX  
 PS Examples; Column 43-44; 131pp; English.  
 XX

CC The invention relates to the ASTH1 locus on the short arm of human  
 CC chromosome (11p). This locus comprises the ASTH1I and ASTH1J genes,  
 CC which are associated with a genetic predisposition to asthma and  
 CC bronchial hyperreactivity. The ASTH1I and ASTH1J genes are oriented in  
 CC opposite directions with the ASTH1 locus, and have similar patterns of  
 CC expression and common sequence motifs. They are both expressed in  
 CC trachea, lung and several other tissues. ASTH1I and ASTH1J are novel  
 CC members of the ets family of transcription factors, which have been  
 CC implicated in the activation of a variety of genes including the TCRA  
 CC gene and cytokine genes known to be important in the aetiology of  
 CC asthma. Both ASTH1I and ASTH1J mRNAs are alternatively spliced.  
 CC Alternative splicing of transcripts has no effect on the open reading  
 CC frame of ASTH1J, as the exons involved are all 5' to the start codon in  
 CC exon b. In contrast, alternative splicing of ASTH1I transcripts results  
 CC in 3 different ASTH1I isoforms. The invention also encompasses mouse

CC asth1j protein. The ASTH1 nucleic acids are useful as diagnostics to  
 CC identify a hereditary predisposition to asthma, as probes for identifying  
 CC ASTH1 related genes, for identifying expression of the gene in a  
 CC biological specimen, and for generating genetically modified non-human  
 CC animals or site specific gene modifications in cell lines. The encoded  
 CC ASTH1 proteins are useful as immunogens to raise specific antibodies; in  
 CC drug screening for compositions that mimic or modulate activity of  
 CC expression of ASTH1 and/or ASTH1J (including altered forms of these  
 CC proteins); and as a therapeutic. The ASTH1 genes or fragments thereof,  
 CC encoded proteins, ASTH1 genomic regulatory regions, and anti-ASTH1 and  
 CC anti-ASTH1J antibodies are useful in the identification of individuals  
 CC predisposed to development of asthma, and for modulation of gene activity  
 CC in vivo for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The intact ASTH1 or  
 CC ASTH1J proteins or active fragments thereof may be used to modulate or  
 CC reduce bronchial hyperreactivity. Sequences AAA80260-A80261 and  
 CC AAA80264-A80416 represent polymorphic sites within the ASTH1J or ASTH1  
 CC genes.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 7 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.1%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1513 ATGCTGATGAATTCGCG 1531

Db 19 ATGCAATCAAAATTCGCG 1

RESULT 79

ABS98407

ID ABS98407 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABS98407;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human multidrug resistance associated protein 3 polymorphic sequence #29.

XX Human; Gs: cytochrome P450 A1; CYP450A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;  
 XX cytochrome P450 A2; CYP450A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTP;  
 XX adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR1I2;  
 XX aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;  
 XX cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;  
 XX epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;  
 XX glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;  
 XX HMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;  
 XX NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfortransferase thermolabile;  
 XX STM; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;  
 XX UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;  
 XX multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;  
 XX multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;  
 XX acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;  
 XX altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;  
 XX central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;  
 XX single nucleotide polymorphism.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200257410-A2.

PN 25-JUL-2002.

XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US44838.

PF 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-0724389.

XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.

PA Guida M, Hall J;

XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.

DR

PT Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human  
 PT genes e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage  
 PT markers for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes  
 PT responsible for disorder-related traits -

PS Example 24; Page 152; 714pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid  
 CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known  
 CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),  
 CC cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),  
 CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator  
 CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding  
 CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydroxylase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase  
 CC activating protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12),  
 CC histamine-N-methyl transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),  
 CC -N-methyl transferase (NNMT), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4  
 CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl  
 CC transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance  
 CC 1 (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated  
 CC protein 3 (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR1I2), or acetylcholine  
 CC muscarinic receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or  
 CC CHMR5) sequence. The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the  
 CC invention are useful as genetic linkage markers for locating and  
 CC characterising the genes that are responsible for specific traits within  
 CC the genome and eventually identifying the genes responsible for a  
 CC variety of disorder-related traits as a result of their e.g.,  
 CC overexpression, constitutive expression, mutation or underexpression,  
 CC which may be used in diagnosing and/or treating the disorders. The  
 CC nucleic acid molecules comprising the polymorphic sequences contained  
 CC in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP4502E1, ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2,  
 CC NR1I2, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful  
 CC for screening individuals for altered drug metabolism. The polymorphic  
 CC sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may  
 CC also be used to screen individuals for susceptibility to cancer.  
 CC Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are used to screen for altered  
 CC cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered susceptibility to  
 CC colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central nervous system  
 CC function, in FLAP and NNMT for altered pulmonary, immunological or  
 CC haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine protease activity in  
 CC the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or haematological  
 CC function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and peripheral  
 CC nervous system function. The present sequence represents a polymorphic  
 CC DNA sequence of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 29 TGTGGCTCCGTCGCTTT 45

Db 3 TGTGGCTCCGTCGCTGT 19

RESULT 80

ABZ74886/c

ID ABZ74886 standard; DNA; 50 BP.

XX ABZ74886;

XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 probe #6.

XX Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;  
 KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;  
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;  
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;  
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; antisense therapy;  
 KW quantitative real-time PCR; probe; ss.



KW sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;  
 KW sclerostosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.

PN WO200177327-A1.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US16951.

XX 05-APR-2000; 2000US-0543771.

PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-0544398.

PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

XX Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;

DR WPI; 2001-657171/75.

XX New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for  
 PT modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis -

XX Disclosure; Page 33; 443pp; English.

XX The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone  
 CC mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and  
 CC HBM genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene  
 CC therapy, antisense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They  
 CC can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including  
 CC osteoporosis, Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous  
 CC dysplasia. ABA82038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent  
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 227 CTCACGCGACCTGCAGAA 246

Db 20 CTCACGCGACCTGCAGAA 1

RESULT 83

AAH42216  
 ID AAH42216 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAH42216;

XX 17-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify human leukocyte antigen (HLA) class I loci.  
 DE Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; HLA class I gene; antigen specific T cell;  
 XX malaria; autoimmune disease; ankylosing spondylitis; Reiter's syndrome;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200148243-A1.

XX 05-JUL-2001.

XX 21-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US34820.

XX 27-DEC-1999; 99US-0171657.

XX (UYUA) UNIV YALE.

XX

PI Johnson DR;

XX WPI; 2001-441721/47.

XX Amplifying DNA encoding human leukocyte antigen class I loci for  
 PT detecting and cloning polymorphisms in human leukocyte antigen class I  
 PT loci, by using specific primers that amplify the loci -

XX Claim 17; Page 19; 43pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a primer used to amplify DNA encoding  
 CC human leukocyte antigen (HLA) class I loci. The method uses using a  
 CC first primer (e.g. AAH42215) complementary to the sequence selected from  
 CC the 5' untranslated region of HLA class I gene and a second primer  
 CC (e.g. AAH42216-18) complementary to locus specific 3' sequences. The  
 CC method is useful for amplifying cDNA generated from mRNA, for cloning  
 CC HLA class I molecules, measuring the differential expression of HLA-A,  
 CC HLA-B or HLA-C, detecting polymorphisms in HLA class I loci and for  
 CC expressing the cloned HLA class I molecule and further using the  
 CC molecules as probes to identify and quantify antigen specific T cells  
 CC in blood. Detecting HLA alleles correlates with different prognoses in  
 CC pathogenic disease states. Some HLA class I alleles are protective  
 CC against disease, others appear to predispose to disease for e.g. HLA-B53  
 CC protects against the fatal consequences of malaria while HLA-B27  
 CC increases the risk of number of autoimmune diseases, including ankylosing  
 CC spondylitis and Reiter's syndrome. HLA-B35 increases is associated with  
 CC rapid disease progression following human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)  
 CC infection while HLA-B27 is associated with slow progression.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 48 CCTGGCCACTCTCTCTGCTT 67

Db 1 CCTGGCCACTCTCTCTGCTT 20

RESULT 84

AAH80243/C  
 ID AAH80243 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAH80243;

XX 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 207.

XX Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;  
 KW disease diagnosis; ss.

XX Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.

XX US6251588-B1.

XX 26-JUN-2001.

XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-0021701.

XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-0021701.

XX (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;

XX WPI; 2001-424456/45.

XX Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target  
 PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe  
 PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of  
 PT parameters -

XX Example 2; Column 57; 342pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of

CC an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide

CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the

CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation

CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are

CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridizable

CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating

CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 11 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1705 CCACCCAGACAGACACAT 1724

DB 20 CCACACGACACAAAAACAT 1

RESULT 85

ABS67903

ID ABS67903 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABS67903;

XX DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human/mouse casein kinase 2-alpha prime antisense oligonucleotide #54.

XX KW Human; mouse; casein kinase 2-alpha prime; diabetes mellitus;

XX KW hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; prostate cancer;

XX KW liver cancer; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;

XX KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antimicrobial;

XX KW phosphorothioate; antisense therapy; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX OS Mus musculus.

XX FN WO2000262951-A2.

XX PD 15-AUG-2002.

XX PF 01-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US02772.

XX PR 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-0780173.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI McKay R, Fraier SM, Wyatt JR;

XX WPI; 2002-627539/67.

XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding casein

PT kinase 2-alpha prime, useful for diagnosing and/or treating a disease

PT or condition associated with expression of casein kinase 2-alpha prime

PT -

XX Claim 3; Page 95; 129pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides and

CC methods for modulating the expression of human or mouse casein

CC kinase 2-alpha prime. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful

CC for inhibiting the expression of casein kinase 2-alpha prime, and

CC for treating diseases or conditions associated with aberrant

CC expression of casein kinase 2-alpha prime. Such diseases include

CC diabetes mellitus, and hyperproliferative disorders (particularly

CC cancers e.g. breast cancer, prostate cancer, or liver cancer).

CC The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics.

CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,

CC inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits,

CC and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a

CC biological pathway. ABS67840-ABS67917 represent human or mouse

CC casein kinase 2-alpha prime antisense oligonucleotides which

CC comprise a phosphorothioate backbone.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 616 GCTGCCCTCGCTGGTCCA 635

DB 1 GCTGCCCTCGCTGGTCTA 20

RESULT 86

AAD40665

ID AAD40665 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAD40665;

XX DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human hepsin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 107121.

XX KW Human; antisense; hepsin; inflammation; tumour; gene therapy;

XX KW cytostatic; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1..20

FT /\*tag= a

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified\_base 1..5

FT /\*tag= b

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified\_base 16..20

FT /\*tag= c

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified\_base 1

FT /\*tag= d

FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 5

FT /\*tag= e

FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 6

FT /\*tag= f

FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 9

FT /\*tag= g

FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 11

FT /\*tag= h

FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 18

FT /\*tag= i

FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT XX WO200250248-A2.

XX 27-JUN-2002.

XX PD 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US48431.

XX PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0742703.



```

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
XX Marcotte PA, Cowsert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519883/55.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides that modulate (particularly inhibit)
PT human hepsin, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with the expression of hepsin, e.g. inflammation or tumor growth -
XX
XX Example 15; Page 82; 101pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length
XX targetted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human hepsin. The antisense
XX compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
XX human hepsin. The antisense compound or the pharmaceutical composition is
XX useful for treating animals and humans having a disease or condition
XX associated with the expression of hepsin, e.g. inflammation or tumour
XX growth. The antisense compounds are useful also for diagnostics,
XX prophylaxis (e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
XX formation) or as research reagents and kits. The method is useful for
XX modulating, specifically inhibiting the expression of hepsin which may be
XX used in research, e.g. to distinguish between functions of various members
XX of a biological pathway. The invention is used in gene therapy. The
XX present sequence is human hepsin antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 617 CTGCCCTGGCGTGGGTCCAG 636
XX
XX Db 1 CTGACCTGCACCTGGGTACAG 20
XX
XX RESULT 87
XX AAD40847
XX ID AAD40847 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD40847;
XX
XX DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human hepsin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 107121.
XX
XX Human; hepsin; antisense compound; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX modified_base 1
XX /tag= d
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 5
XX /tag= e

```

```

FT modified_base m5c
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT modified_base
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT modified_base
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT modified_base
FT /tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX WO200250247-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US48341.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0742482.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Cowsert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519882/55.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targetted to nucleic acids encoding human
XX hepsin, useful for inhibiting the expression of hepsin in human cells
XX or tissues, and for treating humans having a disease associated with
XX human hepsin -
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 95; 100pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating the expression of hepsin. The compositions comprise
XX antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targetted
XX to nucleic acids encoding hepsin. The antisense compound is useful for
XX inhibiting the expression of hepsin in human cells or tissues. It is
XX also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
XX associated with hepsin, by inhibiting expression of hepsin. It is useful
XX for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and
XX kits. It is also used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an
XX antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human hepsin DNA. This sequence
XX is used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 617 CTGCCCTGGCGTGGGTCCAG 636
XX
XX Db 1 CTGACCTGCACCTGGGTACAG 20
XX
XX RESULT 88
XX ABN99740/C
XX ID ABN99740 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABN99740;
XX
XX DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 74.
XX
XX Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
XX hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX

```

OS - Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200222635-A1.  
 XX PD 21-MAR-2002.  
 XX PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US28235.  
 XX PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-0659791.  
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Monia BP, Freier SM;  
 XX DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.  
 XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding  
 PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with  
 PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder -  
 XX Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.  
 XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of  
 CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the  
 CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also  
 CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with  
 CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;  
 CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present  
 CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the  
 CC invention.  
 CC NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone and also  
 CC contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings.  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.2e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1126 TATCCACTCTCCGAGGCA 1145  
 DB 20 TCTCTACTCTCCGAGGCA 1  
 RESULT 89  
 ID ABK22844/c  
 XX ABK22844 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC ABK22844;  
 XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human Zmax1 cDNA reverse PCR primer #3.  
 XX KW Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBM; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;  
 KW lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;  
 KW osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;  
 KW neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;  
 KW bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;  
 KW osteopathic; cerebroprotective.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX FN WO200192891-A2.  
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16946.  
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0578900.  
 XX PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.  
 PA Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;  
 XX WPI; 2002-097784/13.  
 XX Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for  
 PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises  
 PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its  
 PT corresponding wild type gene -  
 XX Disclosure; Page 38; 409pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in  
 CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or  
 CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type  
 CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,  
 CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal  
 CC lipid-associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular  
 CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the  
 CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular  
 CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque  
 CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in  
 CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone  
 CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and  
 CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical  
 CC treatment, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the  
 CC development of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK3411 represent cDNA  
 CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers  
 CC and adapters of the invention.  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.2e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 227 CTCACCGCAGCCTCGAGAA 246  
 DB 20 CTCACAGCAACCTCGAGAA 1  
 RESULT 90  
 ID AAD24927  
 XX AAD24927 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC AAD24927;  
 XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Sense PCR primer, to analyse human Mac-2 BP gene expression modulation.  
 XX KW Human; growth inhibitory gene; retinoid; retinoic acid response element;  
 KW RARE site; therapy; promyelocytic leukaemia; cancer chemoprevention;  
 KW cytostatic; Mac-2 binding protein; Mac-2 BP gene; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX FN WO200192578-A2.  
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US17161.  
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207535P.  
 XX PA (UNII ) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.  
 XX PI Roninson IB, Dokmanovic M, Chang B;  
 XX DR WPI; 2002-075474/10.  
 XX PT Expression construct encoding cellular genes, under control of a

PT promoter regulated by retinoids and cells comprising the construct for  
 PT identifying compounds that induce expression of the genes useful in  
 PT treating cancer -  
 PS Example 1; Page 19; 64pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The patent discloses growth inhibitory genes induced by retinoids. The  
 CC invention also relates to recombinant expression constructs that express  
 CC a reporter gene under the transcriptional control of a promoter for a  
 CC gene which is expressed by retinoid induction. The promoter does not  
 CC contain a retinoic acid response element (RARE) site. The invention  
 CC further relates to reagents and methods for identifying compounds other  
 CC than retinoids that modulate the expression of cellular genes. These  
 CC compounds are useful for treating cancers such as promyelocytic leukaemia  
 CC and cancer chemoprevention. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer  
 CC which is used for analysing human Mac-2 BP (Mac-2 binding protein)  
 CC gene expression modulation by treatment with retinoic acid.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1049 ATTCCACACTGTCCCTAC 1068  
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
 Db 1 AATCCACACTGTGCCCTTC 20  
 RESULT 91  
 AAI70753/c  
 ID AAI70753 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAI70753;  
 XX  
 DT 18-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Barley microsatellite polymorphism PCR primer 00N42.  
 XX  
 KW Barley; microsatellite; polymorphism; fingerprinting;  
 KW RAMP; random amplified microsatellite polymorphism; AFLP;  
 KW arbitrary fragment length polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Hordeum vulgare.  
 XX  
 PN WO200188189-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 22-NOV-2001.  
 XX  
 PP 15-MAY-2001; 2001WO-NL00367.  
 XX  
 PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000EP-0201725.  
 PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001EP-0200104.  
 XX  
 PA (KEYG-) KEYGENE NV.  
 XX  
 PI Van Eijk MJT, Peleman JD, De Ruiter-Bleeker MJ;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-041726/05.  
 XX  
 PT Use of random amplified microsatellite polymorphism-primer and  
 PT arbitrary fragment length polymorphism-primer in analysing nucleic acid  
 PT sequence for presence of polymorphisms associated with microsatellites  
 PT -  
 XX  
 PS Example 6; Page 39; 74pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence is that of PCR primer 00N45, which is based  
 CC on the sequence of a barley microsatellite polymorphism region  
 CC obtained using the method of the invention. This method uses a  
 CC random amplified microsatellite polymorphism (RAMP) primer and  
 CC an arbitrary fragment length polymorphism (AFLP) primer to  
 CC analyse a nucleic acid sequence for the presence of polymorphisms

CC associated with microsatellites. The nucleic acid is genomic  
 CC DNA or cDNA, especially from a crop plant or an animal, including a  
 CC human. Different DNA samples, e.g. from different individuals, are  
 CC analysed and polymorphisms are identified. These may be isolated  
 CC and further analysed, and used e.g. as PCR primers or probes for  
 CC analysis of the polymorphic locus, e.g. for genotyping, genetic  
 CC mapping and DNA identification techniques. The present primer  
 CC was used to demonstrate conversion of the microsatellite-associated  
 CC markers into primers useful for conventional PCR.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 127 GTGCTGGGAAAGTTCGTCAG 146  
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
 Db 20 GTGCTAGGGAACCTTCGTCG 1  
 RESULT 92  
 ABL43833  
 ID ABL43833 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL43833;  
 XX  
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human chromosome lp36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:877.  
 XX  
 KW Human; chromosome lp36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; Genetic analysis;  
 KW genome; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN JP20011321190-A.  
 XX  
 PD 20-NOV-2001.  
 XX  
 PP 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.  
 XX  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.  
 XX  
 PA (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
 XX  
 PT Arraying genome clones -  
 PS Claim 4; Page 22; 52pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome lp36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are

CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.2e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1265 AAAAGAAAGACCTGTCTCG 1284  
D5 1 AAAAGACACCTGTCTCG 20

RESULT 93  
ACC45427/C  
ID ACC45427 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ACC45427;  
XX DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human HBM STS marker reverse primer #3.  
XX KW Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;  
KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;  
KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;  
KW osteomalacia; rickets; Pagar's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200292764-A2.  
XX PD 21-NOV-2002.  
XX PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US14876.  
XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-290071P.  
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-291311P.  
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-353058P.  
PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-361293P.  
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
PA (AMHP) WYETH.

XX PI Babi J P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;  
XX WPI; 2003-129278/12.  
XX New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone  
PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone  
PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by  
PT reduced bone density -  
XX Disclosure; Page 54; 603pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high  
CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,  
CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or  
CC expressing an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control  
CC sequence introduced by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The  
CC transgenic animals are for the study of bone density modulation or bone  
CC mass modulation. The invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity.  
CC The polynucleotides of the invention may have a use in gene therapy.  
CC The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are for the study of  
CC bone density modulation, where the bone mass is modulated relative to  
CC non-transgenic animals of the same species in more than one parameter  
CC selected from bone density, bone strength, trabecular number, bone  
CC size, or bone tissue connectivity. The transgenic animals, nucleic  
CC acids and methods are useful for identifying molecules involved in bone  
CC development, and for developing pharmaceutical compositions, which may  
CC be employed for treating or preventing bone diseases, e.g.  
CC osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or neoplasms of  
CC the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also useful in

CC methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development, or  
CC characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is  
CC used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 other;  
SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.2e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 227 CTCACCGCAGCCTGCAGAA 246  
D5 20 CTCACGACCACTGCAGAA 1

RESULT 94  
ACA58224  
ID ACA58224 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ACA58224;  
XX DT 09-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE Human familial bipolar affective disorder chromosome marker #172.  
XX KW Human; genotype determination; familial bipolar affective disorder;  
KW chromosomal region linked; locus associated with resistance; D4S402;  
KW D4S424; D4S431; D4S404; D11S394; D11S29; chromosome marker;  
KW primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX FN US2002192655-A1.  
XX PD 19-DEC-2002.  
XX PF 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-0881012.  
XX PR 29-MAR-1996; 96US-014334P.  
PR 20-OCT-1997; 97US-062924P.  
PR 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0175158.  
XX (GINN/) GINN S J.  
PA (EGEL/) EGELAND J A.  
PA (PAUL/) PAUL S M.

XX Ginn EI, Egeland JA, Paul SM;  
XX WPI; 2003-352708/33.  
XX Determining a genotype associated with increased or decreased  
PT resistance to familial bipolar affective disorder in a family comprises  
PT determining the genotype of e.g., chromosomal regions D4S402 and D4S424  
PT -  
XX Disclosure; Page 11; 79pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method of determining a genotype  
CC associated with increased or decreased resistance to familial bipolar  
CC affective disorder. The method comprises determining the genotype  
CC with at least one marker of at least one chromosomal region linked  
CC to a locus associated with resistance to bipolar affective disorder,  
CC where the chromosomal regions are included of and localised between  
CC D4S402 and D4S424, D4S431 and D4S404, or D11S394 and D11S29. The  
CC invention also discloses a kit for determining a genotype associated  
CC with increased or decreased resistance to familial bipolar affective  
CC disorder, where the kit comprises markers for two or more of the  
CC chromosomal regions cited. The method and kit are useful for  
CC determining a genotype associated with increased or decreased  
CC resistance to familial bipolar affective disorder in a family  
CC affected by bipolar affective disorder, for determining the  
CC contribution of these chromosomal regions to bipolar affective  
CC disorder in an affective family member, and for assessing an

CC increased or decreased risk of developing bipolar illness for a  
 CC tested individual from an affected family. ACA58053-ACA58292  
 CC represent primers used in the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 AC ABZ74926;  
 XX  
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #46.  
 XX  
 KW Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;  
 KW chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;  
 KW cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;  
 KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiant; expression inhibition;  
 KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus musculus.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
 XX  
 PN WO2003012144-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 13-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.  
 XX  
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  
 XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.  
 XX  
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl  
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 3; Page 92; 117pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1  
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were

CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme  
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect  
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by  
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase  
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free  
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the  
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A  
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 170 TGGCCATTTCCTCGGAATC 189  
 DB 20 TGGCCGTCCTCGGAGTC 1  
 RESULT 96  
 ABZ74930/c  
 ID ABZ74930 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABZ74930;  
 XX  
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #50.  
 XX  
 KW Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;  
 KW chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;  
 KW cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;  
 KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiant; expression inhibition;  
 KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus musculus.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE  
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  
 XX  
 PN WO2003012144-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 13-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.  
 XX  
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  
 XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.  
 XX





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ID AAN30025 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAN30025;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT 15-OCT-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Hybrid plasmid DNA fragment for prodn. of beta-lipotropin.
XX
KW Gamma-MSH; ACTH; beta-End; beta-endorphin; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP58092695-A.
PN JP58092696-A.
XX
PD 02-JUN-1983.
XX
PF 26-NOV-1981; 81JP-0189625.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1981; 81JP-0048887.
XX
PA (MITU) MITSUBISHI CHEM IND LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 1983-707753/28.
DR WPI; 1983-707754/28.
XX
PT Hybrid plasmid for manifestation of a fused protein - e.g. human
PT corticotropin beta-lipotropin
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 2; 4pp; Japanese.
XX
CC J58092695 (83-707753/28) and J58092696 (83-707754/28) contain the
CC same figure (Fig 2), illustrating the prodn. of a hybrid plasmid
CC for the expression of gamma-MSH, ACTH and beta-endorphin. Such
CC a hybrid plasmid contains the sequence represented here upstream
CC from the structural gene. J58092695 describes the expression
CC of beta-lipotropin and J58092696 describes the expression of
CC beta-endorphin.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 169 GTGGCCATTTCCTCGGGAAT 188
DB 21 GTGGCCATTTCCTCGGGAAT 2

RESULT 101
AAQ53047/c
ID AAQ53047 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ53047;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT 31-MAY-1994 (first entry)
XX
DE HIV RT fragment after the RIT 332 annealing site.
XX
KW HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; RT; reverse transcriptase;
KW amplification; primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
KW AZT; ELISA; enzymic luminometric detection assay;
KW mini-sequencing; primer extension; ELISA; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9323564-A1.
XX

PD 25-NOV-1993.
XX
PF 12-MAY-1993; 93WO-EP01205.
XX
PR 12-MAY-1992; 92GB-0010168.
XX
PA (CEMU-) CEMUBIOTEKNIK AB.
XX
PI Nyren P, Uhlen M;
XX
DR WPI; 1993-386594/48.
XX
PT Identifying base at target position in DNA - using polymerase
PT reaction with incorporation of deoxy-nucleotide or
PT di-deoxy-nucleotide and detecting pyrophosphate
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 18; 5ipp; English.
XX
CC Primers (AAQ53043-46) complementary to regions encoding a part of the
CC active site of the HIV reverse transcriptase gene bases 625 to 1165
CC (Myers G. et al, Human Retroviruses and AIDS 1991 (Los Alamos
CC National Laboratory, New Mexico 1991)) were synthesised.
CC A HIV RT gene fragment from a patient showing AZT resistance was
CC PCR-cloned and amplified.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 12 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1705 CCACCCGACAGACACACAT 1724
DB 20 CCACCCGACAGACACACAT 1

RESULT 102
AAQ61719
ID AAQ61719 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ61719;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT 21-OCT-1994 (first entry)
XX
DE HEV strain BUR-121 primer R180.
XX
KW Hepatitis E virus; HEV; strain SAR-55; open reading frame; ORF; PCR;
KW antibody; detection; diagnosis; primates; stool suspension; amplify;
KW polymerase chain reaction; primer; Burma; strain BUR-121; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9406913-A2.
XX
PD 31-MAR-1994.
XX
PF 17-SEP-1993; 93WO-US08849.
XX
PR 18-SEP-1992; 92US-0947263.
XX
PA (USSH) US SEC DEPT HEALTH.
XX
PI Emerson SU, Purcell RH, Tsarev SA;
XX
DR WPI; 1994-118462/14.
XX
PT Purified hepatitis E strain SAR-55 virus - used to develop prods.
PT for use in detection, diagnosis, vaccines and therapy of
PT hepatitis E virus infection
XX
PS Example 1; Page 38; 114pp; English.

```



XX The sequences given in AAQ45198-200 and AAQ61687-777 are primers which  
 CC were used in the isolation and amplification of the genomic sequence  
 CC of the hepatitis E virus (HEV) strain SAR-55. These primers were  
 CC based on sequences derived from the SAR-55 strain and a strain from  
 CC Burma (BUR-121). The amplified sequence contains three open reading  
 CC frames (ORFs). The proteins encoded by this sequence can be used to  
 CC stimulate the production of protective antibodies upon injection into  
 CC a mammal that would serve to protect the mammal upon challenge with  
 CC wild type HEV. The proteins can be used for detection and diagnosis  
 CC of HEV infection. This cDNA was isolated from primates inoculated  
 CC with stool suspensions obtained from hepatitis E patients.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1399 TCAGACATGAACCCCAAGAC 1418  
 DB 2 TCAGACATGAACCCCAAGAC 21  
 RESULT 103  
 AAQ50785  
 ID AAT50785 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT50785;  
 XX  
 DT 03-MAR-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Probe #3 for 23S rRNA.  
 XX  
 KW Probe; 23S rRNA; bacteria; precipitable metal salt; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN JP07265099-A.  
 XX  
 XX 17-OCT-1995.  
 XX  
 PF 30-MAR-1994; 94JP-0061466.  
 XX  
 PR 30-MAR-1994; 94JP-0061466.  
 XX  
 PA (NISE-) NIPPON SEIFUN KK.  
 PA (ZENK-) ZENKOKU NOGYO KYODO KUMIAI RENGOKAI.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1995-388698/50.  
 XX  
 PT Detecting RNA in lysed bacteria without ptn. of metal salts - by  
 PT adding chelate-forming cpd. to bacteria culture medium before lysing  
 PT bacteria, then detecting RNA by hybridisation after lysing  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 4; 7pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC AAT50783-T50786 represent probes for 23S rRNA. These probes were used  
 CC in the method of the invention. The method of the invention is for  
 CC detecting RNA, and comprises adding a chelate forming compound (such as  
 CC citric acid or ascorbic acid) to a liquid culture of bacteria containing  
 CC precipitable metal salts. The bacteria are then lysed with an alkali,  
 CC and the presence of a specific nucleic acid (such as 23S rRNA) is  
 CC detected in the sample by a hybridisation method. The hybridisation  
 CC method preferably makes use of two types of nucleic acid probes. The  
 CC first type of probe (such as AAT50783 and AAT50784) is complementary to  
 CC a region of the RNA to be detected. The second type of probe (such as  
 CC this sequence, and AAT50786) is complementary to at least 10 bases,  
 CC located in the vicinity of the binding site for the first probe type.  
 CC The first probe is immobilised onto a carrier, as a capturing probe, and  
 CC the second type is labelled. The sample containing the RNA is allowed to  
 CC come into contact with both sets of probes, to effect hybridisation. By

CC detecting the labelled probe bound to the RNA of interest, the presence  
 CC of that RNA in the sample can be detected. By using this method, after  
 CC lysis of the bacteria, the precipitation of metal salts can be prevented,  
 CC and the nucleic acid can be detected rapidly and easily in a highly  
 CC sensitive manner.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1349 CTGGAGCACCACCTACATG 1368  
 DB 2 CTGGAGCACCACCTACATG 21  
 RESULT 104  
 AAQ88881  
 ID AAQ88881 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ88881;  
 XX  
 DT 21-NOV-1995 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Salmonella 23S rRNA probe.  
 XX  
 KW Bacterial 23S ribosomal RNA; 23S rRNA; detection; target probe;  
 KW capture probe; Salmonella; typhimurium; enteritidis;  
 KW sandwich hybridisation; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN JP07039398-A.  
 XX  
 PD 10-FEB-1995.  
 XX  
 PF 30-MAR-1994; 94JP-0061467.  
 XX  
 PR 28-MAY-1993; 93JP-0127537.  
 XX  
 PA (NISE-) NIPPON SEIFUN KK.  
 PA (ZENK-) ZENKOKU NOGYO KYODO KUMIAI RENGOKAI.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1995-117872/16.  
 XX  
 PT RNA detection using two kinds of adjacent nucleic acid probe(s) -  
 PT provides simple and rapid method  
 XX  
 PS Example 9; Page 11; 22pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The probes AAQ88879-Q88882 were used for specific detection of 23S  
 CC rRNA from Salmonella by a novel sandwich hybridisation method. Of  
 CC the various bacterial species tested (including E.coli, S.aureus,  
 CC P.aeruginosa, K.pneumoniae), the probes only showed significant  
 CC hybridisation to rRNA from Salmonella typhimurium Lt-2,  
 CC S.typhimurium L-417 and S.enteritidis L-58.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1349 CTGGAGCACCACCTACATG 1368  
 DB 2 CTGGAGCACCACCTACATG 21  
 RESULT 105  
 AAT27430  
 ID AAT27430 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX

AC AAT27430;  
 XX  
 DT 27-NOV-1996 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HEV strain Burma-121 derived reverse primer 180 (ORF-1).  
 XX  
 XX Hepatitis E virus; HEV; SAR-55 strain; antigenic transmission;  
 KW structural region; antigen; detection; antibody; vaccine;  
 KW immunisation; infection; Burma-121 strain; primer;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO9610580-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 11-APR-1996.  
 XX  
 XX 03-OCT-1995; 95WO-US13102.  
 XX  
 XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0316765.  
 XX  
 XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
 XX  
 XX Emerson SU, Purcell RH, Tsarev SA;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1996-209320/21.  
 XX  
 XX Isolated and purified hepatitis E virus strain SAR-55 DNA - encodes  
 PT antigenic protein useful in diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of  
 PT hepatitis E virus infection  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 41; 121pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present sequence is a hepatitis E virus (HEV) strain Burma-121  
 CC derived primer, used in the isolation of the HEV strain SAR-55  
 CC cDNA. The HEV strain SAR-55 was implicated in an enterically  
 CC transmitted non-A, non-B hepatitis in Pakistan. The protein encoded  
 CC by the structural region of the virus (i.e. ORF-2), which is  
 CC capable of forming HEV like particles, is useful for the detection  
 CC of HEV antibodies (pref. IgG or IgM) in blood, plasma, sera,  
 CC cerebrospinal fluid, tissue, urine or pleural fluid. The protein,  
 CC and anti-HEV antibodies generated using the protein, can also be  
 CC used in vaccines for immunising an animal against HEV infection.  
 CC The protein is identified as a band of greater than 50 kD  
 CC following SDS-PAGE of cell lysates of insect cells infected with  
 CC a HEV ORF-2 contg. baculovirus, i.e. the claimed recombinant  
 CC expression vectors pIC9-1779, -1780 and -1781.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 QY 1399 TCAGACATGAACCCCAAGAC 1418  
 DB 2 TCAGACATAAAACCTAAGTC 21  
 XX  
 RESULT 106  
 AAT51593/c  
 ID AAT51593 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT51593;  
 XX  
 XX 06-NOV-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX KSHV DNA polymerase specific oligonucleotide RDSWA.  
 XX  
 XX Retroperitoneal fibromatosis herpes virus; detection; infection;  
 KW Kaposi's sarcoma herpes virus; viral DNA; viral RNA; vaccine;  
 KW antigen; antibody; ss.  
 XX

OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 DN WO9704105-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 06-FEB-1997.  
 XX  
 XX 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US11688.  
 XX  
 PF 11-JUL-1996; 96US-0001148.  
 PR 14-JUL-1995; 95US-0001148.  
 XX  
 XX (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.  
 XX  
 XX Bosch ML, Rose TM, Strand K, Todaro GJ;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1997-132644/12.  
 XX  
 XX Herpes virus DNA polymerase and corresponding nucleotide sequence -  
 PT used in the detection and treatment of herpes virus infection  
 XX  
 XX Claim 26; Page 93; 132pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present sequence represents oligonucleotide RDSWA which is  
 CC specific for polynucleotides encoding DNA polymerases from Kaposi's  
 CC sarcoma herpes virus (KSHV). The oligonucleotide may be used for  
 CC detecting viral DNA or RNA in a sample of primate origin, especially  
 CC in the diagnosis of herpes viral infection. Herpes virus DNA  
 CC polymerases of this invention, may be used in vaccines for the  
 CC protection against infection by a herpes virus of the RRV/KSHV  
 CC family. They may also be used in the design and screening of  
 CC anti-viral drugs. Antibodies raised against the polymerase or  
 CC fragments of it, may be used in the detection of herpes virus  
 CC infection and for drug targeting for the therapy of herpes virus  
 CC infection.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 QY 1378 CAGTACCGTCCCAAGCTTC 1397  
 DB 21 CAGTCCGTCCTCAAGAGTC 2  
 XX  
 RESULT 107  
 AAT79622/c  
 ID AAT79622 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAT79622;  
 AC  
 XX 14-OCT-1997 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Cholecystokinin-A receptor gene PCR primer.  
 DE  
 XX CCK-A; cholecystokinin A; type II diabetes; cholelithiasis; obesity;  
 KW gall stone; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX JP09140398-A.  
 PN  
 XX 03-JUN-1997.  
 PD  
 XX 21-NOV-1995; 95JP-0328049.  
 PF  
 XX 21-NOV-1995; 95JP-0328049.  
 PR  
 XX (SHIO ) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.  
 PA  
 XX WPI; 1997-344909/32.  
 DR  
 XX

PT Detection of the type II diabetes gene - by detecting the  
PT cholecystokinin-A receptor; useful for the diagnosis of  
PT cholelithiasis (gall stone formation) and obesity  
XX  
PS Example 10; Page 7; 10pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC AAT79621-179626 are PCR primers used to detect the cholecystokinin-A  
CC (CKK-A) receptor gene in rats. The level of CKK-A receptor is used  
CC as an index for detecting type II diabetes. It is also useful as an  
CC indicator in the diagnosis of cholelithiasis (gall stone formation)  
CC and obesity. The method can detect the rat type II diabetes gene  
CC easily.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1673 CCAACCTCTTTGCCAAGAAG 1692  
Db 21 CCAACCTGATAGCCCAAGAAG 2  
RESULT 108  
AAT77271/C  
ID AAT77271 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAT77271;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
DT 25-SEP-1997 (first entry)  
XX  
DE HIV reverse transcriptase gene wild-type codon 215 PCR primer 3W.  
XX  
KW Human immunodeficiency virus; zidovudine; AZT; anti-retroviral;  
KW therapy; resistance; HIV RT; polymerase chain reaction; diagnosis;  
KW pol gene; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FN US5631128-A.  
XX  
PD 20-MAY-1997.  
XX  
PF 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0290311.  
XX  
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0290311.  
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-0883327.  
XX  
PA (STRD ) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.  
XX  
PI Kozal MJ, Merigan TC;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1997-288570/26.  
XX  
PT Evaluation of effectiveness of anti-retroviral therapy of  
PT HIV-infected patient - by detecting mutation in HIV reverse  
PT transcriptase gene  
XX  
PS Example; Column 7; 30pp; English.  
XX  
CC A mutation at codon 215 of the human immunodeficiency virus reverse  
CC transcriptase gene correlates with refractoriness to treatment with  
CC the anti-viral drug zidovudine (AZT). The mutation was found in  
CC plasma HIV RNA some 1-8 months before it was detectable in  
CC peripheral blood mononuclear cells. The codon 215 mutation was highly  
CC predictive of subsequent immunological decline, which occurred 6-12  
CC months after initial detection of the mutation in plasma. A PCR assay  
CC can be used to detect mutations at codon 215. When a mutation has been  
CC detected in a patient undergoing anti-retroviral therapy with AZT, an  
CC alternative therapy should be considered. The present sequence is that  
CC of a primer for amplifying HIV RT wild-type codon 215.

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 12 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1705 CCACCCGACAGACACACAT 1724  
Db 20 CCACACGACACAAAAACAT 1  
RESULT 109  
AAT71581/C  
ID AAT71581 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAT71581;  
XX  
DT 06-AUG-1997 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Rat cholecystokinin-A receptor precursor cDNA antisense PCR primer.  
XX  
KW Diabetes mellitus; type 2 diabetes; CKK-A receptor; cholelithiasis;  
KW gallstone; diagnosis; deletion; mutation; LETO rat; OLETF rat;  
KW Otsuka Long-Evans Tokushima Fatty; polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FN JP09065900-A.  
XX  
PD 11-MAR-1997.  
XX  
PF 29-DEC-1995; 95JP-0353546.  
XX  
PR 20-JUN-1995; 95JP-0178234.  
XX  
PA (SHIO ) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.  
XX  
DR WPI; 1997-220430/20.  
XX  
PT Genetic diagnosis of type II diabetes and cholelithiasis - by  
PT analysing cholecystokinin-A receptor expression  
XX  
PS Example 2; Page 10; 13pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The cholecystokinin (CKK)-A receptor gene of total length 10914 bp  
CC was obtained from LETO rats and the sequences of all five exons,  
CC together with partial, flanking intron sequences were determined.  
CC Knowledge of the CKK-A receptor sequences is useful for genetic  
CC diagnosis of type II diabetes, e.g. by identifying a deleted site  
CC present in the CKK-A receptor gene of type II diabetes patients.  
CC Also, expression of CKK-A receptor mRNA is lowered or absent in the  
CC tissue of a cholelithiasis patient. PCR primers having the sequences  
CC given in AAT71580 and AAT71581 were used for amplifying a 495 bp CKK-A  
CC receptor cDNA fragment from a type II diabetes rat. In a control  
CC amplification, rat beta 2 microglobulin sequences were amplified  
CC using the primers given in AAT71582 and AAT71583.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1673 CCAACCTCTTTGCCAAGAAG 1692  
Db 21 CCAACCTGATAGCCCAAGAAG 2  
RESULT 110  
AAV71640  
ID AAV71640 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

```

XX AAV71640;
AC
XX
DT 02-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE HEV ORF proteins encoding DNA amplifying primer R 180 B.
XX
KW Hepatitis E virus; HEV; SAR-55; diagnostic agent; vaccine; antibody;
KW passive immunisation; open reading frame; ORF; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX Hepatitis E virus.
XX
FN WO9846761-A1.
XX
PD 22-OCT-1998.
XX
PF 09-APR-1998; 98WO-US07418.
XX
PR 11-APR-1997; 97US-0840316.
XX
PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Emertson SU, Purcell RH, Robinson RA, Tsarev SA;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-568733/48.
XX
PT New hepatitis E virus DNA from Pakistani strain SAR-55 - used for,
PT e.g. developing products for diagnosis of, and vaccination against
PT hepatitis E virus infection
XX
PS Example 1; Page 43; 204pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAV71605 to AAV71698 represent primers used for PCR
CC amplification of the hepatitis E virus (HEV) DNA SAR-55 encoding the open
CC reading frame (ORF) proteins ORF-1, ORF-2 and ORF-3. A host organism
CC transformed or transfected with a recombinant expression vector
CC containing the SAR-55 nucleic acid can be used to produce the HEV
CC proteins, especially ORF-2 protein. The recombinant HEV proteins can be
CC used as diagnostic agents and as vaccines for use against HEV infection.
CC The detection of antibodies specific for HEV can be used for the
CC diagnosis of infection and diseases caused by HEV, and for monitoring the
CC progression of such disease. Such methods are also useful for monitoring
CC the efficacy of therapeutic agents during the course of treatment of HEV
CC infection and disease in a mammal. The antibodies can be used for
CC detection or for passive immunisation of mammals.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1399 TCAGACATGAAACCCCAAGAC 1418
DB ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
2 TCAGACATGAAACCTAAGTC 21

RESULT 111
AAx86512/c
ID AAx86512 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAx86512;
XX
DT 01-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Forward primer used to construct multipurpose antibody derivatives.
XX
KW Multipurpose antibody derivative; heterodimer; heavy chain;
KW variable chain; constant light domain; variable light domain;
KW antigen-binding specificity; constant heavy 1 domain;
KW variable heavy domain; immunotoxin; cancer; infection; parasite;
KW autoimmune disease; thrombosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO9937791-A1.
XX
PD 29-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 25-JAN-1999; 99WO-EP00477.
XX
PR 23-JAN-1998; 98EP-0200193.
XX
PA (VLA-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.

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XX OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO9937791-A1.
XX
PD 29-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 25-JAN-1999; 99WO-EP00477.
XX
PR 23-JAN-1998; 98EP-0200193.
XX
PA (VLA-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX
PI Mertens N, Schoonjans R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-469139/39.
XX
PT New multipurpose antibodies, used for e.g. treatment and diagnosis
PT of cancer
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 17; 80pp; English.
XX
CC The specification describes multipurpose antibody derivatives,
CC comprising heterodimers of heavy and variable chain constructs. The
CC multipurpose antibody derivatives comprise the constant light (CL) and
CC variable light (VL) domains of a first antibody (Ab1) with a desired
CC antigen-binding specificity, the constant heavy 1 (CH1) and a variable
CC heavy (VH) domains of Ab1, interacting with CL and VL, and at least one
CC other molecule, with at least one additional function, coupled to one or
CC more of the Ab1 domains. The multipurpose antibody derivatives are used,
CC e.g. in the form of immunotoxins, for treatment of cancer, infections,
CC parasites, autoimmune disease and thrombosis. They may also be used for
CC diagnosis of these conditions. PCR primers AAX86512-13 were used in the
CC course of the invention to produce multipurpose antibody derivatives.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 747 CTTCCACCGGGCCATTCTG 766
DB ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
21 CTTCCACCGGGCCCTTCAG 2

RESULT 112
AAx86516/c
ID AAx86516 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAx86516;
XX
DT 01-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Forward primer used to construct multipurpose antibody derivatives.
XX
KW Multipurpose antibody derivative; heterodimer; heavy chain;
KW variable chain; constant light domain; variable light domain;
KW antigen-binding specificity; constant heavy 1 domain;
KW variable heavy domain; immunotoxin; cancer; infection; parasite;
KW autoimmune disease; thrombosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO9937791-A1.
XX
PD 29-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 25-JAN-1999; 99WO-EP00477.
XX
PR 23-JAN-1998; 98EP-0200193.
XX
PA (VLA-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.

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XX PI Mertens N, Schoonjans R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-469139/39.
XX PT New multipurpose antibodies, used for e.g. treatment and diagnosis
XX PT of cancer
XX PS Disclosure; Page 18; 80pp; English.
XX CC The specification describes multipurpose antibody derivatives,
XX CC comprising heterodimers of heavy and variable chain constructs. The
XX CC multipurpose antibody derivatives comprise the constant light (CL) and
XX CC variable light (VL) domains of a first antibody (Ab1) with a desired
XX CC antigen-binding specificity, the constant heavy 1 (CH1) and variable
XX CC heavy (VH) domains of Ab1, interacting with CL and VL, and at least one
XX CC other molecule, with at least one additional function, coupled to one or
XX CC more of the Ab1 domains. The multipurpose antibody derivatives are used,
XX CC e.g. in the form of immunotoxins, for treatment of cancer, infections,
XX CC parasites, autoimmune disease and thrombosis. They may also be used for
XX CC diagnosis of these conditions. PCR primers AAX8516-17 were used in the
XX CC course of the invention to produce multipurpose antibody derivatives.
XX CC
XX CC Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX CC
XX CC Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX CC Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
XX CC Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX CC
XX QY 747 CTTCACCGGGCCATTTCG 766
XX DB 21 CTTCACCGGGCCATTTCAG 2
XX
XX RESULT 113
XX AAV81277/c
XX ID AAV81277 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAV81277;
XX DT 11-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Primer 3W used in PCR assay for HIV mutated reverse transcriptase DNA.
XX KW HIV; Human immunodeficiency virus; infection; anti-retroviral; ARV;
XX KW plasma; mutant; reverse transcriptase; immunological; therapy; PMNC;
XX KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; pro-viral; zidovudine; didanosine;
XX KW AZT; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.
XX PN US5856086-A.
XX PD 05-JAN-1999.
XX PF 15-JAN-1997; 97US-0783786.
XX PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0290311.
XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-0883327.
XX PR 15-JAN-1997; 97US-0783786.
XX PA (STRD ) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
XX PI Kozal MJ, Merigan TC;
XX WPI; 1999-105091/09.
XX PT Monitoring treatment of HIV patients - by detecting mutation at
XX PT codons 215 and/or 74 of HIV reverse transcriptase as an indication
XX PT of immunological decline
XX PS Disclosure; Column 7; 30pp; English.

```

```

XX CC The invention relates to methods of monitoring, via PCR, the clinical
XX CC progression of HIV infection and evaluating the effectiveness of anti-
XX CC retroviral (ARV) therapy of an HIV-infected patient. One method comprises
XX CC collecting a plasma sample from an HIV-infected patient, and determining
XX CC whether the plasma sample comprises nucleic acid encoding HIV reverse
XX CC transcriptase (RT) having a mutation at codons 215 and/or 74, where the
XX CC presence of the mutations correlates positively with an accelerated
XX CC immunological decline of the patient compared to patients who do not have
XX CC the mutations. A similar method uses peripheral blood mononuclear cells
XX CC (PBMC) from an HIV-infected patient to determine if the PBMC contains
XX CC a mutated pro-viral DNA. The method can be used to predict immunological
XX CC decline and to identify, at an early stage, patients whose infection has
XX CC become resistant to a particular ARV drug regimen, e.g. treatment with
XX CC zidovudine (AZT) or didanosine. A mutation at codon 215 of HIV RT occurs
XX CC in AZT-treated patients which correlated with refractoriness to AZT
XX CC treatment. The development of the codon 215 mutation in HIV RT
XX CC correlates with immunological decline which occurs between 6 and 12
XX CC months after the mutation is detectable in plasma HIV RNA. Mutations at
XX CC codon 74 of HIV RT correlate with resistance to therapy with didanosine.
XX CC The present sequence represents a primer used in PCR assay for mutation
XX CC at codon 215 of HIV RT.
XX CC
XX CC Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 12 T; 0 other;
XX CC
XX CC Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX CC Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
XX CC Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX CC
XX QY 1705 CCACCCAGACAGAACACAT 1724
XX DB 20 CCACCCAGACAGAACACAT 1
XX
XX RESULT 114
XX AAZ76484/c
XX ID AAZ76484 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAZ76484;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10840.
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX KW diagnosis; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9954500-A2.
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX DR
XX PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX PT map of the human genome -
XX PS Claim 9; Page 2541; 2745pp; English.
XX CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present

```

CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the  
 CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density  
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and  
 CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis  
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also  
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of  
 CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the  
 CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side  
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other  
 CC treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297  
 CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing  
 CC from the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 511 GAAACGCTGCTGTGTGAC 530  
 DB 21 GAAACGCTGCTGTGTGAC 2

RESULT 115  
 AAH75135  
 ID AAH75135 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAH75135;  
 AC  
 XX  
 DT 13-NOV-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer.

XX Human; CD34 gene; blast crisis; chronic myelogenous leukemia;  
 KW nm23-H4 kinase gene; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO200164946-A1.

PN  
 XX 07-SEP-2001.

XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-JP01485.

XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0058043.

XX (TAKI ) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.

XX Mano H, Miyazato A, Ueno S, Yoshida K, Yamanaka T, Ikeda U;  
 PI Shimada K, Hatake K, Ozawa K, Asada K, Kato I;

XX WPI; 2001-550191/61.

XX Method for detecting chronic myelogenous leukemia by comparing  
 PT expression levels of CD34 and nm23-H4 genes -

XX Example 2; Page 15; 60pp; Japanese.

XX The specification describes a method of detecting blast crisis in chronic  
 CC myelogenous leukemia. The method comprises comparing the amounts of  
 CC expression of at least two genes in a sample, particularly CD34 gene  
 CC and nm23-H4 kinase gene. The method allows the worsening stages of  
 CC chronic myelogenous leukemia to be easily detected at a high  
 CC reliability. PCR primers AAH75134-35 were used in the course of the  
 CC invention.  
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 142 GTCAGCTTACAGGATTTCG 161  
 DB 1 GTCGCTAGACATTTCG 20

RESULT 116

AAF95483

ID AAF95483 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAF95483;

XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #244.

XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;  
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;  
 KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;  
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 XX Variation replace(11,A)  
 XX /\*tag= a

XX /standard\_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX WO200118250-A2.

XX 15-MAR-2001.

XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US24503.

XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357.

XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947.

XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724.

XX (WHEED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JU;

XX WPI; 2001-228749/23.

XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in  
 PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic  
 PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and  
 PT atherosclerosis -

XX Examples; Page 66; 242pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease  
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various  
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4  
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided  
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the  
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart  
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism  
 CC and pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also  
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype  
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of  
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 858 CACCACCTCTGCTGTCATGG 877

```
Db 1 CACCACAGAGCTGTGCTGG 20
||||| | |||||
RESULT 117
AAF95811/c
ID AAF95811 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAF95811;
XX
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #572.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX Variation replace(11,G)
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US24503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis -
XX
XX Examples; Page 88; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism
XX and pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1554 CCCAATGGGAGGGCTGC 1573
|||||
Db 20 CCCATTGGTGAGAGCTGC 1
```

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RESULT 118
AAF96689
ID AAF96689 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAF96689;
XX
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1450.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX Variation replace(11,T)
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US24503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis -
XX
XX Examples; Page 146; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism
XX and pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1023 ACCTGAGAGCTTCAAGCTG 1042
|||||
Db 1 ACCTGAGAGCGGTGATGCTG 20
|||||
RESULT 119
AAF76524
ID AAF76524 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
```

```
AC AAF76524;
XX
DT 11-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human EFEMP1 coding sequence PCR primer #27.
XX
KW Human; EGF-containing fibrillin-like extracellular matrix protein 1;
KW EFEMP1; macular degeneration; chromosome 2; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200112823-A2.
XX
PD 22-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US14965.
XX
PR 28-MAY-1999; 99US-0322357.
XX
PA (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX
PI Stone EM, Sheffield VC;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-218354/22.
XX
PT Screening assays to identify compounds that modulate EGF-containing
PT fibrillin like extracellular matrix protein 1 bioactivity, which are
PT useful for treating or preventing macular degeneration
XX
PS Example 1; Page 67; 92pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for identifying compounds which
CC modulate the activity of epidermal growth factor-containing fibrillin
CC like extracellular matrix protein 1 (EFEMP1). The human EFEMP1 coding and
CC protein sequences are also provided. Compounds of the invention can be
CC used in the treatment of macular degeneration and other diseases related
CC to EFEMP1. The present sequence is a PCR primer for a fragment of the
CC EFEMP1 gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 393 TTACACTCTGCTGACTTGA 412
DB 2 TTACATTCCTGTGGACTTGA 21
RESULT 120
ABV85009/c
ID ABV85009 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABV85009;
XX
DT 12-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human beta-actin sense RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:819.
XX
KW SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; human; chronic hepatitis C;
KW CH; liver tissue; hepatocellular carcinoma; cancer; tumour; HCC;
KW expression pattern; differential expression; reverse transcription-PCR;
KW RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2002209591-A.
XX
PD 30-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 19-JAN-2001; 2001JP-0012328.
XX
```

```
PR 19-JAN-2001; 2001JP-0012328.
XX
PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-631294/68.
XX
PT Human chronic hepatitis C tissue expression exasperating gene group
PT comprises 100 high-ranking genes -
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 132; 139pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tags
CC representing groups of genes which are differentially expressed in human
CC chronic hepatitis C (CH) liver tissue or hepatitis C-induced
CC hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) compared with normal human liver tissue.
CC The SAGE tags of this invention consist of a sequence of 10 nucleotides
CC located downstream of the 5'-CATG-3' sequence motif lying nearest to the
CC polyA region of cDNAs derived from a variety of genes. These tags serve
CC to uniquely identify each transcript and can thus be used to analyse the
CC pattern of gene expression in particular cell types. The invention also
CC relates to proteins encoded by the genes expressed in chronic hepatitis
CC C liver tissue or HCC, antibodies against these proteins, and inhibitors
CC of the expression of groups of genes that are overexpressed in chronic
CC hepatitis C liver tissue or HCC. Groups of genes differentially expressed
CC in chronic hepatitis C tissue or HCC may be used for the diagnosis and
CC treatment of these diseases. Such genes, inhibitors of their expression
CC or activity, and antibodies against the gene products may be used in the
CC development of drugs to treat chronic hepatitis C and/or HCC. Sequences
CC ABV84991-ABV85010 represent reverse transcription-PCR primers used in the
CC SAGE protocol to determine gene expression patterns in chronic hepatitis
CC C liver tissue and hepatocellular carcinoma compared with normal liver
CC tissue.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 142 GTCAGCTTAGAGGATTGC 161
DB 20 GTCCGCTAGAGCAATTGC 1
RESULT 121
ABA02305
ID ABA02305 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABA02305;
XX
DT 18-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human beta-actin quantitative real-time PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:12.
XX
KW Human; beta-actin; control; Dlk; Drosophila delta-like;
KW myelodysplasia syndrome; MDS; diagnosis;
KW quantitative real-time PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2001269174-A.
XX
PD 02-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0085153.
XX
PR 24-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0085153.
XX
PA (KIRI ) KIRIN BREWERY KK.
PA (MANO/) MANO H.
XX
PF WPI; 2002-054402/09.
XX
```





Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 456 GGGGCTGATGGTGGG 470  
 |||||  
 DB 15 GGGGCTGATGGTGGG 1

RESULT 124  
 AAX81991/C  
 ID AAX81991 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX81991;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer for PDGF-B.  
 KW Bone osteogenic accessory cell; density isolation; immune isolation;  
 KW transforming growth factor beta II; TGF; bone; osteoprogenitor;  
 KW preosteoblast; osteoblast; stimulatory factor; wound site; bone disease;  
 KW osteoporosis; vitamin D deficiency; neurofibromatosis; osteomyelitis;  
 KW osteitis deformans; PDGF; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9924557-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 20-MAY-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 10-NOV-1998; 98WO-US23884.  
 XX  
 PR 10-NOV-1997; 97US-0065173.  
 XX  
 PA (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.  
 XX  
 PI Long MW;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-418429/35.  
 XX  
 PT Human bone accessory molecules and osteogenic stimulatory factors  
 XX  
 PS Examples; Page 72; 78pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a method of isolation of bone osteogenic  
 CC accessory cells. The method comprises (a) providing a starting cell  
 CC population; (b) subjecting the population to density isolation to obtain  
 CC a low density cell fraction; (c) subjecting the low density bone cell  
 CC fraction to immune isolation based on transforming growth factor (TGF)  
 CC beta II receptor expression; and (d) subjecting the immune adherent  
 CC cells to positive selection based on low cell complexity. Bone cells,  
 CC such as osteoprogenitor cells, preosteoblasts or osteoblasts, can be  
 CC stimulated to differentiate and/or mature by co-culture with accessory  
 CC cells, such as Cpi (cell population having (1) buoyant density of about  
 CC 1.050 - 1.090 g/cm<sup>3</sup>; (2) absence of plastic adherence; and (3) presence of  
 CC TGF beta II receptor expression) or stimulatory factors produced by the  
 CC cells. The accessory cells or stimulatory factor can be injected into the  
 CC bone forming tissue or wound site of an animal or human. The stimulatory  
 CC factors can also be injected into a fracture site, at a bone-tooth  
 CC interface or on bone tissue after surgery. The accessory cells and/or  
 CC stimulatory factor can also be used for the treatment of bone disease,  
 CC such as osteoporosis, vitamin D deficiency, neurofibromatosis not  
 CC usually associated with bone disease, osteitis deformans or  
 CC osteomyelitis. Sequences AAX81961-994 represent PCR primers used during  
 CC the course of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 657 AGGGAACCCAGGCTC 671  
 |||||  
 DB 15 AGGGAACCCAGGCTC 5

RESULT 125  
 AAX56176/C  
 ID AAX56176 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX56176;  
 XX  
 DT 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human alpha-7 nicotinic receptor PCR primer SEQ ID NO:23.  
 XX  
 KW Human; alpha-7 nicotinic receptor; neuronal; hybridisation; probe;  
 KW alpha-7 neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor; schizophrenia;  
 KW small cell lung carcinoma; breast cancer; nicotine-dependent illness;  
 KW epilepsy; juvenile myoclonic epilepsy; Prader-Willi syndrome;  
 KW Angelman's syndrome; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9920757-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 29-APR-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 15-OCT-1998; 98WO-US21762.  
 XX  
 PR 23-OCT-1997; 97US-0956518.  
 XX  
 PA (FREE/) FREEDMAN R.  
 PA (LEON/) LEONARD S.  
 XX  
 PI Freedman R, Leonard S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-288306/24.  
 XX  
 PT Human alpha-7 neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor and related  
 PT polynucleotides  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; Page 64; 104pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleotide sequence (I)  
 CC encoding at least a portion of the human alpha-7 neuronal nicotinic  
 CC acetylcholine receptor (alpha7-hnAChR). Also described are: (1) a  
 CC peptide encoded by (I); (2) a vector comprising (I); (3) a host cell  
 CC transformed with a vector of (2); (4) a polynucleotide comprising at  
 CC least 15 nucleotides which hybridises under stringent conditions to at  
 CC least a portion of (I); (5) a method for detection of a polynucleotide  
 CC encoding alpha 7-hnAChR in a biological sample; and (6) a method for  
 CC amplification of nucleic acid from a sample suspected of containing  
 CC nucleic acid encoding alpha 7-hnAChR. The primers and probes from the  
 CC present invention can be used on brain tissue and blood samples of  
 CC humans suspected of suffering from schizophrenia, small cell lung  
 CC carcinoma, breast cancer and nicotine-dependent illness. This is  
 CC particularly useful for diagnosis of schizophrenia. Other illnesses  
 CC that can be studied/diagnosed are epilepsy (e.g. juvenile myoclonic  
 CC epilepsy) and Prader-Willi and Angelman's syndromes.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1339 CACAGAGATGCTGGA 1353  
 |||||  
 DB 20 CACAGAGATGCTGGA 6

RESULT 126  
 AAX75658/C  
 ID AAX75658 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

XX AAX75658;  
AC 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
DT Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hairpin ribozyme substrate #117.  
DE  
XX  
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;  
KW flk-1; KDR; hamsterhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
XX  
OS Mus sp.  
XX  
PN WO9715662-A2.  
XX  
XX 01-MAY-1997.  
XX  
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.  
XX  
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.  
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.  
XX  
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;  
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
XX  
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or  
PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,  
PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 190; 218pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can  
CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 5 G; 8 U; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1394 TCTCATCAGACATCAAC 1411  
DB 18 TCTCATCAGACATCAAC 1  
RESULT 127  
AAV12805/c  
ID AAV12805 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AC AAV12805;  
XX  
XX 03-JUN-1998 (first entry)  
DT Clonotypic IgH CDR3 sequences from the joining (J) gene pool segment.  
XX  
XX Rearrangement; gene; immunoglobulin H; IgH; T cell receptor; TCR;  
KW clonotypic rearrangement; haematopoietic cell; monitor; response;  
KW haematological cancer; multiple myeloma; Hodgkin's disease;  
KW acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; test; bone marrow; autologous transplant;

KW detection; clonotypic cell; premalignant; autoimmune; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO9746706-A1.  
XX  
XX 11-DEC-1997.  
PD  
XX 03-JUN-1997; 97WO-US09534.  
XX  
XX 03-JUN-1996; 96US-0019106.  
XX  
XX (UYAL-) UNIV ALBERTA.  
XX  
XX Belch AR, Pilarski LM, Szczepek AJ;  
PI WPI; 1998-042212/04.  
XX  
XX Detecting specific clonotypic nucleic acid rearrangement in  
PT haematopoietic cells - used to monitor treatment of haematological  
PT cancer or to screen bone marrow transplants  
XX  
XX Example 3; Page 49; 74pp; English.  
XX  
XX V127805-22 represent clonotypic immunoglobulin H (IgH) complementarity  
CC determining region 3 (CDR3) rearrangements. The rearrangement of  
CC immunoglobulin (Ig) H genes or the rearrangement of T cell receptor  
CC (TCR) genes in a clone is called its clonotypic rearrangement. The  
CC sequences are derived from BM plasma cells of patients suffering from  
CC multiple myeloma. A novel method is described that identifies clonotypic  
CC nucleic acid rearrangements in haematopoietic cells from a patient with  
CC (or at risk of) a haematological neoplastic disease. This method  
CC comprises isolating a neoplastic haematopoietic cell containing a target  
CC clonotypic rearrangement and amplifying a specific segment of the target.  
CC The amplified product is sequenced to determine if the clonotypic  
CC rearrangement is present. The method is especially used to monitor a  
CC patients' response to treatment of haematological cancer (e.g. multiple  
CC myeloma, Hodgkin's disease or acute lymphoblastic leukaemia). The method  
CC can also be used to test bone marrow samples, including stem cells,  
CC intended for autologous transplant. Other applications include detecting  
CC clonotypic cells in premalignant and autoimmune states, identifying cell  
CC types representative of the different stages in a malignant clone and  
CC development of therapies.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1572 GCCCCTGCGCCAGAGTA 1589  
DB 18 GCCCCTGCGTCAAGTA 1  
RESULT 128  
AAH75784  
ID AAH75784 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAH75784;  
XX  
XX 15-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
DT Human NOV 12 reverse PCR primer.  
XX  
XX NOV; olfactory; cytostatic; immunomodulator; vulnary; anti-HIV;  
KW antasthatic; antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; neuroprotective;  
KW osteopathic; gene therapy; odorant receptor; olfactory receptor;  
KW G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; neuro-olfactory; trauma; PCR primer;  
KW neoplastic disorder; cancer; adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; prostate cancer;  
KW uterus cancer; immune response; AIDS; asthma; Crohn's disease;  
KW multiple sclerosis; Albrit hereditary osteodystrophy; ss.  
XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
 FN WO200155179-A2.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PD 02-AUG-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 29-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US02849.  
 XX  
 XX 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178370.  
 PR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178371.  
 PR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178406.  
 PR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178408.  
 PR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178409.  
 PR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178413.  
 PR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178414.  
 PR 07-FEB-2000; 2000US-0180634.  
 PR 24-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220516.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221408.  
 PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0231943.  
 PR 21-DEC-2000; 2000US-0257593.  
 PR 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-0260290.  
 XX  
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
 XX  
 XX Prayaga SK, Padigaru M, Spytek KA, Li L, Tchervet VT, Vernet CAM;  
 PI Peyman JA, Macdougall J;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-514556/56.  
 XX  
 XX New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for treating or  
 PT preventing a syndrome associated with a human disease (e.g. disorders  
 PT of the neuro-olfactory system), as well as in gene therapy -  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; Page 229; 242pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention relates to novel human NOVX proteins and coding  
 CC sequences, where X is any number from 1 to 18 (see AAH75716-AAH75733, and  
 CC AA64400 and AAG66322-AAG66338). NOVX are members of the  
 CC odorant/olfactory receptor (OR) family, which are G-protein coupled  
 CC receptors (GPCRs). The NOVX proteins and coding sequences are useful as  
 CC therapeutics, particularly in the manufacture of a medicament for  
 CC treating a syndrome associated with a human disease/disorders of the  
 CC neuro-olfactory system, e.g. those induced by trauma, surgery and/or  
 CC neoplastic disorders. Furthermore, the coding sequences and proteins are  
 CC useful in treating cancer e.g. adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, prostate cancer,  
 CC uterine cancer, inappropriate immune response, AIDS, asthma, Crohn's  
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis or Albritch hereditary osteodystrophy. The  
 CC coding sequences are also useful in gene therapy for treating the above  
 CC conditions. The present PCR primer was used in an example from the  
 CC present invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1635 GCCCCAGACCTGAAGGA 1652  
 DB 1 GCCCCAGACCTGAAGGA 18  
 RESULT 129  
 AAF26515/C  
 ID AAF26515 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAF26515;  
 AC  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human SRC-3 antisense oligonucleotide #19.  
 DE  
 XX Steroid receptor coactivator-3; SRC-3; antisense; infection;  
 KW

KW inflammation; tumour; cancer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US6156571-A.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 05-DEC-2000.  
 XX  
 XX 15-NOV-1999; 99US-0440612.  
 XX  
 XX 15-NOV-1999; 99US-0440612.  
 PR  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-079549/09.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Novel antisense compound useful to prevent or delay infection,  
 PT inflammation or tumor formation, specifically hybridizes with and  
 PT inhibits the expression of human steroid receptor coactivator-3 -  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; Column 40; 36pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide,  
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human steroid receptor  
 CC coactivator-3 (SRC-3). The invention is useful for inhibiting the  
 CC expression of SRC-3 in human cells or tissues in vitro. It is  
 CC useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as  
 CC research reagents and kits. It is useful prophylactically, to  
 CC prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1222 GAAGCCACTGAGAAATAC 1239  
 DB 18 GAAGCCACTGGGAAGAC 1  
 RESULT 130  
 AAH47598/C  
 ID AAH47598 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAH47598;  
 AC  
 XX  
 XX 30-NOV-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human Her-3 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS # 19613.  
 DE  
 XX Her-3; epidermal growth factor; EGF; receptor/tyrosine kinase; human;  
 KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antibacterial; antisense; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US6277640-B1.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 21-AUG-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0630706.  
 PF  
 XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0630706.  
 PR  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-535134/59.  
 DR  
 XX

PT	Antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human Her-3,
PT	member of epidermal growth factor family of receptor/tyrosine kinases,
PT	useful for preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor
PT	formation
XX	
XX	Claim 1; Column 43-44; 49pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention provides antisense compounds capable of inhibiting the
CC	expression of human Her-3, a member of epidermal growth factor (EGF)
CC	family of receptor/tyrosine kinases. The antisense oligonucleotides are
CC	useful for inhibiting the expression of Her-3 in cells or tissues. They
CC	are commonly used as research reagents and in diagnostics for example, to
CC	elucidate the function of particular genes. The antisense compounds are
CC	also useful for distinguishing between functions of various members of a
CC	biological pathway and for research use. They are also utilized for
CC	diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and in kits. They are useful
CC	prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
CC	tumor formation. Sequences AA47532-47615 represent chimeric antisense
CC	phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap,
CC	used for the inhibition of Her-3 mRNA expression.
CC	

CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is  
CC efficient in restenosis treatment.

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 932 TGAAATCTTATCTCTGG 949  
||| |||||||||  
Db 19 TGGTATTCTTATCTCTGG 2

RESULT 132  
AAH58254/C  
ID AAH58254 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH58254;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk7 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:678.  
XX  
KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulneryary;  
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO2001130362-A2.  
XX  
PD 03-MAY-2001.  
XX  
PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.  
XX  
PR 26-OCT-1999; 98US-0161532.  
XX  
PA (INMTO-) IMMUSOL INC.  
PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
XX  
PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using  
PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,  
PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent  
PT kinases -  
XX  
PS Example 1; Page 121; 408pp; English.  
XX

CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (i). (i) can have antipsoriatic,  
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
CC ophthalmological, vulneryary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
CC in gene therapy. (i) and (ii) are useful for treating proliferative  
CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic

CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity, and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 932 TGAATTCCTATCTCTGG 949  
 Db 19 TGTATTCCTATCTCTGG 2

RESULT 133  
 ABK93860  
 ID ABK93860 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABK93860;  
 XX DT 26-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate reverse Real Time-PCR primer.  
 XX KW Human; ss; antisense; inhibitor of apoptosis; HIAP1; HIAP2; XIAP;  
 KW cytostatic; cancer; ovarian cancer; adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; IAP;  
 KW pancreatic cancer; embryonic development; viral pathogenesis;  
 KW autoimmune disorder; neurodegenerative disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KW lupus erythematosus; herpes virus infection; pox virus infection;  
 KW adenovirus infection; proliferative disease; primer; real time PCR.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200226968-A2.  
 XX PD 04-APR-2002.  
 XX PF 27-SEP-2001; 2001WO-CA01379.  
 XX PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0672717.  
 XX PA (UYON-) UNIV OTTAWA.  
 XX PA (AEGE-) AEGERA THERAPEUTICS INC.  
 XX PI Korneluk RG, Lacasse E, Baird S, Holcik M, Young S;  
 DR WPI; 2002-479562/51.  
 XX PT Novel antisense inhibitor of apoptosis nucleic acid useful for  
 PT enhancing apoptosis in a cell, for treating cancer and other  
 PT proliferative diseases -  
 XX Example 4; Page 42; 135pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP) antisense  
 CC nucleic acid (1) that inhibits IAP biological activity, regardless of  
 CC length of the antisense nucleic acid, the IAP proteins may be mouse  
 CC or human XIAP, HIAP1 or HIAP2. Also included are a pharmaceutical  
 CC composition comprising a mammalian IAP antisense molecule and a method of  
 CC enhancing apoptosis in a cell, comprising administering a negative  
 CC regulator of the IAP anti-apoptotic pathway to the cell. The IAP  
 CC antisense inhibitor is useful for enhancing apoptosis in a cell in a  
 CC mammal diagnosed with a proliferative disease. The method is useful for  
 CC treating a patient diagnosed with a proliferative disease like cancer.  
 CC The IAP antisense molecule is useful to treat, ameliorate, improve,  
 CC sustain or prevent proliferative diseases (e.g. ovarian cancer,  
 CC adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, pancreatic cancer,) and also in diseases or  
 CC conditions where apoptosis is involved or implicated (e.g. embryonic  
 CC development, viral pathogenesis, autoimmune disorders, neurodegenerative  
 CC diseases, multiple sclerosis, lupus erythematosus and infection by herpes

CC virus, pox virus and adenovirus). The present sequence is a real  
 CC time PCR primer used to measure mRNA levels in an experiment showing  
 CC that the antisense molecules of the invention reduce the levels of IAP  
 CC mRNA in a cell.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1510 AAGATGGTGATGAATTC 1527  
 Db 2 AAGATGGTGATGGATTC 19

RESULT 134  
 AAD30200/C  
 ID AAD30200 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAD30200;  
 XX DT 17-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human UGT1 gene polymorphism detecting common PCR primer #7.  
 XX KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; diagnosis; pre-disposition;  
 KW drug induced liver toxicity; screening; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase;  
 KW UGT1; hepatotoxic reaction; sequence identification; drug metabolism;  
 KW genotyping; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200206523-A2.  
 XX PD 24-JAN-2002.  
 XX PF 02-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP07524.  
 XX PR 14-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0115353.  
 XX PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.  
 XX PI Acuna G, Foernzler D, Leong DU;  
 DR WPI; 2002-179803/23.

XX PT Detecting predisposition to hepatotoxic reaction of human being caused  
 PT by administration of a compound, by determining single nucleotide  
 PT polymorphism in UDP-glucuronosyl transferase gene in sample of human  
 PT being -

XX Example; Page 22; 62pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method for diagnosing a pre-disposition to  
 CC drug induced liver toxicity which involves determining at least one  
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the UDP-glucuronosyl transferase  
 CC (UGT1) gene. The method is useful for detecting a predisposition to a  
 CC hepatotoxic reaction of a human being caused by administration of a  
 CC pharmacologically active compound based on determination of a SNP in  
 CC UGT1 gene in a sample of the human being. Nucleic acids containing  
 CC polymorphism are useful for performing sequence identification. They  
 CC are also useful in screening assays, to establish animal, cell and in  
 CC vitro models for drug metabolism and for genotyping individuals. The  
 CC present sequence is a common PCR primer used to detect human UGT1  
 CC gene polymorphism.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1017 GAAACACCTGAGAGCT 1034  
|||||  
Db 19 GAAACACCTGAGAGCT 2

## RESULT 135

AAQ14985  
ID AAQ14985 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAQ14985;  
XX

DT 24-FEB-1992 (first entry)  
XX

DE Oligonucleotide #13 for regulating HIV rev/CAR interaction.  
XX

XX human immunodeficiency virus; RNA splicing; RNA transport;  
KW RNA secondary structure; phosphorothioate linkage; retrovirus;  
KW rev response element; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
OS

XX WO9117246-A.  
PN

XX 14-NOV-1991.  
XX

XX 14-NOV-1991; 91WO-US02558.  
PF

XX 04-MAY-1990; 90US-0518929.  
PR

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX

XX Ecker DJ;  
PI

XX WPI; 1991-353768/48.  
DR

XX Modulating gene expression for HIV treatment - comprises binding  
PT oligonucleotide(s) to RNA portions which have sec. structure  
XX

XX Example 2; Page 24; 40pp; English.  
PS

XX This oligonucleotide and its analogue, having phosphorothioate bonds,  
CC were designed to interact with the computer-predicted secondary  
CC structure of the HIV-1 CAR element. The secondary structure of the CAR  
CC element is not known for certain but the RNA is predicted to form 5  
CC stem loops, each of which has the potential to interact with the rev  
CC gene product. The inhibitory effect of the oligo and its analogue  
CC has not yet been determined.  
XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 290 GCACCCAGATCCCAAGG 307  
|||||  
Db 1 GTCCTCCAGAACCCCAAGG 18

## RESULT 136

AAQ53191  
ID AAQ53191 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAQ53191;  
XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
DT 09-JUN-1994 (first entry)

XX Familial dysautonomia detection GSN primer.  
DE

XX Probe; human chromosome 9; PD; gene; screening; ss.  
KW

XX Synthetic.  
OS

XX WO9324657-A2.  
PN

XX 09-DEC-1993.  
PD

XX 25-MAY-1993; 93WO-US04946.  
PF

XX 29-MAY-1993; 92US-0890719.  
PR

XX 16-APR-1993; 93US-0049678.  
PR

XX (GHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.  
XX

XX Blumenfeld A, Breakefield XO, Gusella JF;  
PI

XX WPI; 1993-405845/50.  
XX

XX Detection of a gene associated with familial dysautonomia - by  
PT analysing human chromosome 9 for DNA polymorphism linked to the  
PT gene

XX Disclosure; Page 25; 50pp; English.  
PS

XX The sequence is that of a primer specific for the GSN marker  
CC polymorphism which may be used in the detection of a gene associated  
CC with familial dysautonomia (PD). It may be used in a test kit for  
CC screening of foetuses and individuals at risk through their family.  
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 646 GCCAGCTTTGGAGGGAAC 663  
|||||  
Db 3 GCCAGCTTTGGAGGGAAC 20

## RESULT 137

AAQ74289/c  
ID AAQ74289 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAQ74289;  
XX

XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
DT 12-JUN-1995 (first entry)

XX Amyloid precursor protein exon 7 reverse PCR primer.  
DE

XX Amyloid precursor protein; APP; exon 7 PCR primer;  
KW beta-amyloidosis animal models; Down's syndrome;  
KW Alzheimers disease; Yeast artificial chromosome; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
OS

XX WO9423049-A2.  
PN

XX 13-OCT-1994.  
XX

XX 01-APR-1994; 94WO-US03619.  
PF

XX 02-APR-1993; 93US-0042390.  
PR

XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
XX

XX Gearhart JD, Lamb BT;  
PI

XX WPI; 1994-333207/41.  
XX

XX Introduction and expression of large genomic sequences in  
PT transgenic animals - which may be used as animal models of  
PT beta-amyloidosis in Alzheimer's disease and Down's syndrome.

XX Example 3; Page 33; 60pp; English.

XX AAQ74288 and AAQ74289 are the forward and reverse PCR primers for

CC human amyloid precursor protein (APP) exon 7, these were used

CC to screen yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) libraries for APP.

CC Isolated APP clones were then injected into blastocysts, from the

CC same species as the embryonic cells which contained the YAC

CC library. Transgenic animals which could be used as models of

CC beta-amyloidosis (prevalent in individuals with Down's

CC syndrome and Alzheimers disease), were then generated from the

CC injected blastocysts.

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 49 CTGGCCACACTCTCTGCT 66

DB 18 CTGGCCACACTCTCTGCT 1

RESULT 138

AAQ98006

ID AAQ98006 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAQ98006;

AC

XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

DT 19-OCT-1995 (first entry)

DE

XX Peptide nucleic acid oligomer targeting HIV rev gene.

DE

XX Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; HIV; human immunodeficiency virus;

XX AIDS; antiviral; antisense; triple helix; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

PH misc\_feature 1..20

FT /tag= a

FT /note= "at least one (and preferably all) of

FT the backbone subunits are composed of N-acetyl

FT N-(2-aminoethyl)glycine peptide residues, the

FT nucleobase being attached covalently to the

FT acetyl group and the peptide linkage being

FT formed by condensation of the glycine

FT carboxy group of one residue with the amino

FT group of the 2-aminoethyl moiety in the next

FT residue"

XX WO9504068-A1.

PN

XX 09-FEB-1995.

PD

XX 28-JUL-1994; 94WO-US08517.

PF

XX 29-JUL-1993; 93US-0099718.

PR

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PA

XX Becker DJ;

PI

XX WPI; 1995-082179/11.

DR

XX Oligomer hybridisable to HIV sequence and contg. peptide nucleic

PT acid subunit - birds in complementary manner to DNA and RNA, and

PT useful for modulating HIV viral activity, e.g. in treating AIDS

XX Claim 2; Page 177; 186pp; English.

XX New peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers are provided which (a) consist

CC of naturally occurring nucleobases covalently bound to a polyamide

CC backbone and (b) hybridise to the translation initiation AUG region,

CC 5' untranslated region (5' UTR), 3' untranslated region (3' UTR),

CC splice junctions or coding sequence of a human immunodeficiency virus

CC gene chosen from env, gag, pol, rev and tat.

CC The PNAs can be used to target RNA and single stranded DNA (ssDNA) to

CC produce antisense-type gene regulation moieties. They have utility

CC as gene-targeted drugs for modulating HIV processes. Hence they

CC can be used to treat AIDS and other viral infections. They are also

CC useful in diagnostic applications and as research tools.

CC PNA oligomers have high affinity for complementary single stranded DNA.

CC They are also able to form triple helices in which a first PNA strand

CC binds with RNA or ssDNA and a second PNA strand binds with the resulting

CC double helix or with the first PNA strand. The PNAs possess no

CC significant charge and are water soluble, which facilitates cellular

CC uptake. Further, since they contain amides of non-biological amino acids,

CC they are biostable and resistant to enzymatic degradation by proteases.

CC The present sequence is a specifically claimed PNA sequence

CC (represented by the sequence of nucleobases) targeting the HIV rev gene.

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 290 GCACCCAGATCCCAAGG 307

DB 1 GCTCCCAAGAACCCCAAGG 18

RESULT 139

AA768342

ID AA768342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AA768342;

AC

XX 11-AUG-1997 (first entry)

DT

XX Loci-specific primer for assessing integrity of human Y chromosome.

DE

XX Y chromosome; integrity; chromosome locus; primer; amplification;

KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; fertility; azoospermia; oligospermia;

KW infertile; diagnosis; DYS209; DYS4351; DYS211; DYS33; DYS1;

KW SMX; DAZ(1); DYS218; DYS219; DYS212; DYS351; DYS205; DYS281; MIC2;

KW DYS201; DYS241; DYS198; SRV; DYS197; DYS196; DYS240; DYS271; DYS221;

KW XA182; DAZ(2); DYS224; DYS226; DYS222; DYS227; DYS229; DYS230;

KW DAZ(3); DAZ(4); DAZ(5); SMCY; DYS217; DYS220; DYS223; DYS7; DYS237;

KW DYS215; DYS7; DYS237; DAZ(6); DAZ(7); DAZ(8); DAZ(9); DAZ(10);

KW DAZ(11); YRRM1; ZFY; BXM; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX WO9641007-A1.

PN

XX 19-DEC-1996.

PD

XX 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US09421.

PF

XX 18-SEP-1995; 95US-0531556.

PR

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0472416.

PR

XX (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.

PA

XX Agoulnik AI, First MK, Muallem A;

PI

XX WPI; 1997-099942/09.

DR

XX Assessing integrity of Y chromosome - by amplification of selected

PT human chromosome loci by multiplex PCR and comparison with normal



```

PT control DNA.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 55; 111pp; English.
XX
CC AAT68337-T68346 are a set of primers used in a method for assessing the
CC integrity of a Y chromosome. The primers are capable of priming the
CC chromosome loci: DYS240, DYS271, DYS221, KAL182, DAZ(2) and MIC2.
CC The method can be used to rapidly and reproducibly assess the
CC integrity of specific regions of the Y chromosome that are associated
CC with male fertility. It can be used to assess the integrity of the Y
CC chromosome in males exhibiting azoospermia or oligospermia (no or very
CC little spermatozoa in the semen) or to assess the genotype of infants
CC of phenotypically ambiguous sexuality. The method can also be used
CC in diagnosis and quality control.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 182 TGGGAATCCCTTTTGCCA 199
Db 1 TGGGAATCACTTTTGCAA 18

RESULT 140
AAV48386/c
ID AAV48386 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV48386;
XX
DT 20-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE NheI primer mNheI R6.
XX
KW ss; PCR; primer; amplification; NheI; ataxia; epilepsy.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
FN US5811244-A.
XX
PD 22-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 18-SEP-1996; 96US-0715142.
XX
PR 18-SEP-1996; 96US-0715142.
XX
PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
PA (JACK-) JACKSON LAB.
XX
PI Cox GA, Frankel WN, Lutz CM, Noebels JL;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-530864/45.
XX
PT Diagnosis of disorders associated with NheI gene product defect,
PT e.g. epilepsy - based on inability of cells to regulate
PT intracellular pH
XX
PS Disclosure; Column 8; 12pp; English.
XX
CC The primers AAV48365-V48390 were used in the method of the invention for
CC diagnosis of disorders associated with NheI gene defect. An A to T
CC transition at Nucleotide 1639 within the NheI gene results in both
CC ataxia or epilepsy. This can be useful for the diagnosis of epilepsy
CC (petit mal or grand mal) or ataxia associated with intention tremor or
CC wobbliness.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

PT control DNA.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 55; 111pp; English.
XX
CC AAT68337-T68346 are a set of primers used in a method for assessing the
CC integrity of a Y chromosome. The primers are capable of priming the
CC chromosome loci: DYS240, DYS271, DYS221, KAL182, DAZ(2) and MIC2.
CC The method can be used to rapidly and reproducibly assess the
CC integrity of specific regions of the Y chromosome that are associated
CC with male fertility. It can be used to assess the integrity of the Y
CC chromosome in males exhibiting azoospermia or oligospermia (no or very
CC little spermatozoa in the semen) or to assess the genotype of infants
CC of phenotypically ambiguous sexuality. The method can also be used
CC in diagnosis and quality control.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1142 GGCACCTGGACGAGGA 1159
Db 20 GGCACCTGGACGAGGA 3

RESULT 141
AAV18313/c
ID AAV18313 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV18313;
XX
DT 13-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Measles virus L protein PCR primer #33.
XX
KW L protein; attenuation; non-segmented; negative sense; vaccine; immunity;
KW single stranded RNA virus; Mononegavirales; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
OS Measles virus.
XX
FN WO9813501-A2.
XX
PD 02-APR-1998.
XX
PF 19-SEP-1997; 97WO-US16718.
XX
PR 27-SEP-1996; 96US-0026823.
XX
PA (AMCY) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.
XX
PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Murphy BR, Randolph VB, Sidhu MS, Tatem JM, Udem SA;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-230710/20.
XX
PT Recombinantly-generated, attenuated, non-segmented, negative-sense,
PT single stranded RNA virus of order Mononegavirales - having
PT attenuating mutation in 3' genomic promoter region and RNA
PT polymerase gene, useful as vaccine to immunise against such virus
XX
PS Example 1; Page 53; 426pp; English.
XX
CC AAV18281-V18325 are PCR primers used in the amplification of measles
CC virus L protein. This protein is used in a method which involves the
CC isolation of recombinantly-generated, attenuated, non-segmented,
CC negative-sense, single stranded RNA virus of the order Mononegavirales
CC which have at least 1 attenuating mutation in the 3' genomic promoter
CC region and at least 1 attenuating mutation in the RNA polymerase gene.
CC This RNA virus can be used as a vaccine to immunise an individual against
CC such a virus.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 323 CAGAGCTATTTCACAAACC 340
Db 19 CAGAGCTATGTACCAACC 2

RESULT 142
AAV42477
ID AAV42477 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV42477;
XX
DT 02-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX

```

DE PCR primer 2 used to amplify human loci DYS221 DNA.  
 XX Assay; Y chromosome; Y chromosome loci; human; male fertility;  
 KW detection; deletion mutation; male infertility; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 FN WO9824937-A2.  
 PD 11-JUN-1998.  
 XX  
 XX 04-DEC-1997; 97WO-US23136.  
 XX  
 XX 04-DEC-1996; 96US-0753979.  
 XX  
 PA (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.  
 XX  
 XX First MK, Muallem A;  
 PI WPI; 1998-333352/29.  
 XX  
 XX Assessing Y chromosome integrity in predicting human male  
 PT infertility - by amplifying specific regions of human Y chromosome  
 PT linked to normal fertility by multiplex PCR and detecting deletion  
 PT mutations  
 XX  
 PS Claim 2; Page 26; 47pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC PCR primers AAV42472-511 are used in a method for assessing the  
 CC integrity of a Y chromosome. Genomic DNA, or blood, from a subject is  
 CC combined with several distinct oligonucleotide primer pairs capable of  
 CC simultaneously priming several human Y chromosome loci which are  
 CC linked to normal fertility in human males. The present primer pair  
 CC (AAV42476-77) amplifying loci DYS221. The primer pairs are amplified by  
 CC multiplex PCR, yielding amplified chromosomal DNA fragments which are  
 CC isolated and compared with those from normal male subjects. The method  
 CC is useful to detect deletion mutations on a Y chromosome which are  
 CC predictive of human male infertility.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 182 TGGGAATCCCTTTTGCCA 199  
 DB 1 TGGGAATCCTTTTGCAA 18  
 RESULT 143  
 AA222947/C  
 ID AA222947 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AA222947;  
 AC  
 XX  
 DT 10-JAN-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer specific for measles virus L gene.  
 XX  
 KW Measles virus; attenuated; human respiratory syncytial virus; RSV;  
 KW mutation; vaccine; immunization; measles; RSV subgroup B; RT-PCR;  
 KW primer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Measles virus.  
 XX  
 XX WO9949017-A2.  
 FN  
 PD 30-SEP-1999.  
 XX  
 XX 22-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06225.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079466.  
 PR  
 XX (AMCY ) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.  
 PA  
 XX Udem SA, Sidhu MS, Randolph VB, Buonagurio DA;  
 PI WPI; 1999-580441/49.  
 XX  
 XX New vaccines for measles and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) -  
 PT  
 XX Example 1; Page 52; 171pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention provides isolated, recombinantly-generated, attenuated  
 CC measles virus (I) and human respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) subgroup B  
 CC (II). The attenuated measles virus has at least 1 of the following  
 CC attenuating mutations: (1) in the N gene, at residue Glu129Lys;  
 CC Glu148Gly or Ser479Thr; (2) in the P gene, at residues Glu225Cyl,  
 CC Cys275Tyr or Leu439Pro; or (3) in the C gene at residues Ala73Val,  
 CC Met104Thr, or Ser134Tyr; or (4) at the F gene-end signal, at nucleotide  
 CC Thr7243Cys. The attenuated RSV has an attenuating mutation in the M  
 CC gene-end signal comprising Thr4199Cys. (I) is useful as a vaccine for  
 CC immunizing against measles. (II) is useful as a vaccine for immunizing  
 CC and giving protection against RSV subgroup B. Compositions comprising  
 CC transcriptional vector comprising an isolated nucleic acid molecule  
 CC encoding a genome or antigenome of (I) or (II), are useful for producing  
 CC infectious attenuated measles virus or RSV subgroup B virus. Current  
 CC vaccines for measles and RSV do not provide 100 % protection, and only  
 CC give short-lived immunity. Other vaccines give unfavorable immune  
 CC responses or adverse reactions. Sequences AA222915-959 represent primers  
 CC for RT-PCR amplification and sequencing of the measles virus L gene and  
 CC genomic termini.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 323 CAGAGCTATTTCACAAACC 340  
 DB 19 CAGAGCTATGTACCAACC 2  
 RESULT 144  
 AA22296315  
 ID AA22296315 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AA22296315;  
 AC  
 XX  
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;  
 KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 XX WO9927105-A2.  
 FN  
 PD 03-JUN-1999.  
 XX  
 XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.  
 PF  
 XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.  
 PR  
 XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.  
 XX  
 PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX  
 XX Griffais R;  
 PI

XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.  
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae  
 XX  
 PS Page 1816; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.  
 CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading  
 CC frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of  
 CC Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory  
 CC disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a  
 CC contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent  
 CC otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded  
 CC by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX34584-  
 CC AAY35879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors  
 CC containing C. pneumoniae nucleotides sequences can also be used as  
 CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the  
 CC expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 553 TGGGATTCTTCAGCACA 570  
 Db 3 TGGGGATTCTGAAGCACA 20  
 RESULT 145  
 AAX94854/c  
 ID AAX94854 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX94854;  
 XX  
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;  
 KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 PN WO9927105-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 03-JUN-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.  
 XX  
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.  
 XX  
 PA (GENSET ) GENSET.  
 XX  
 PI Griffiths R;  
 XX  
 WPI; 1999-357842/30.  
 XX  
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae  
 XX  
 PS Page 1702; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.  
 CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading  
 CC frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of  
 CC Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory  
 CC disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a  
 CC contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent  
 CC otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded  
 CC by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX34584-

CC AAY35879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors  
 CC containing C. pneumoniae nucleotides sequences can also be used as  
 CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the  
 CC expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 132 GGGGAAGTTCTCAGCTT 149  
 Db 20 GGGGAAGTTCTGTTGCTT 3  
 RESULT 146  
 AAZ43633  
 ID AAZ43633 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ43633;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human familial dysautonomia GSN marker PCR primer 1.  
 XX  
 KW Detection; polymorphism; familial dysautonomia; human; chromosome 9;  
 KW D9S53; D9S105; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US9598133-A.  
 XX  
 PD 07-DEC-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0480655.  
 XX  
 PR 29-MAY-1992; 92US-0890719.  
 PR 16-APR-1993; 93US-0049678.  
 XX  
 PA (GEO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Breakfield XO, slaugenhaupt S, Blumenfeld A, Gusella JF;  
 XX  
 WPI; 2000-052539/04.  
 XX  
 PT Detecting polymorphisms linked to a gene associated with familial  
 PT dysautonomia -  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Column 41-42; 33pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel method for detecting the presence in a  
 CC subject of a polymorphism linked to a gene associated with familial  
 CC dysautonomia comprising analyzing human chromosome 9. The method  
 CC comprises analyzing human chromosome 9 for the presence of a  
 CC polymorphism located between D9S53 and D9S105 inclusive and linked to  
 CC the gene associated with familial dysautonomia where the presence of a  
 CC polymorphism is indicative of carriers of a gene associated with  
 CC familial dysautonomia. The methods allow characterization of simple  
 CC sequence repeat polymorphisms using less DNA, typically only 10 nanograms  
 CC of genomic DNA, and is faster than restriction fragment length  
 CC polymorphism analysis. AAZ43609-243642 represent PCR primers used in the  
 CC detection method described in the method of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 646 GCCAGCTTGGAGGGAAC 663  
 |||||

Db 3 GCAGCTTTGGAGACAAC 20

RESULT 147  
 ABA82186  
 ID ABA82186 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX ABA82186;  
 AC ABA82186;  
 DT 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #145.  
 DE Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;  
 KW sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;  
 KW sclerostosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS WO200177327-A1.  
 PN 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US16951.  
 PF 05-APR-2000; 2000US-0543771.  
 PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-0544398.  
 XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 PA Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;  
 PI WPI; 2001-657171/75.  
 DR New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for  
 XX modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis -  
 PT Disclosure; Page 34; 443pp; English.  
 PS The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone  
 CC mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and  
 CC HBM genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene  
 CC therapy, antisense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They  
 CC can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including  
 CC osteoporosis, Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous  
 CC dysplasia. ABA82038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent  
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 482 CCTATGATGGCTGGGCC 499  
 Db 1 CCTATAATGGCTGGACC 18

RESULT 148  
 AAH78639/c  
 ID AAH78639 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAH78639;  
 AC AAH78639;  
 DT 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)  
 XX PCR primer for mechanically sensitive potassium channel gene fragment.  
 DE Human; mechanically sensitive potassium channel; riluzole; TWICK;  
 KW polyunsaturated fatty acid; arachidonic acid; hTRAAK; chromosome 11q13;

KW neuronal excitation; muscle excitation; cardiac rhythm; anoxia;  
 KW hormone secretion; cardiac disease; vascular disease; ischemia;  
 KW nervous system disorder; endocrinal disease; muscle disease;  
 KW retinal disease; epilepsy; cardiac arrhythmia; neurodegeneration;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200168670-A2.  
 PN 20-SEP-2001.  
 XX 14-MAR-2001; 2001WO-FR00758.  
 PP 14-MAR-2000; 2000FR-0003264.  
 PR (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.  
 PA Lazdunski M, Lesage F, Maingret P;  
 PI WPI; 2001-590037/66.  
 XX New mechanically sensitive potassium channel, useful for treating  
 PT cardiovascular diseases and in drug screening, is activated by  
 PT polyunsaturated fatty acids -  
 PS Disclosure; Page 15; 37pp; French.  
 XX PCR primers AAH78639-40 were used to amplify a gene fragment of the  
 CC human mechanically sensitive potassium channel gene. The channel is  
 CC activated by polyunsaturated fatty acids (particularly arachidonic acid  
 CC (AA)) and by riluzole. The polypeptide is designated human TWICK-related  
 CC AA-activated potassium channel (hTRAAK). The hTRAAK gene is located  
 CC on chromosome 11q13. hTRAAK is involved in regulation of neuronal and  
 CC muscle excitation, cardiac rhythm and secretion of hormones. Cells that  
 CC express hTRAAK, designated to screen for modulators of hTRAAK activity.  
 CC Such modulators are potentially useful for prevention or treatment, in  
 CC humans and animals, of: cardiac and/or vascular disease; nervous system  
 CC disorders associated with ischemia and anoxia; endocrinal diseases  
 CC associated with anomalous hormone secretion or muscle diseases; and  
 CC retinal diseases. Typical examples are epilepsy, cardiac arrhythmia  
 CC and neurodegeneration.  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1564 GAAGGGCTGCCCACTGG 1581  
 Db 20 GAAGGGCTCCTCCACTGG 3

RESULT 149  
 AAS09263  
 ID AAS09263 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAS09263;  
 AC AAS09263;  
 XX 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
 DT PCR primer #1 for marker GSN associated with familial dysautonomia.  
 DE Human; familial dysautonomia; chromosome 9q31-q33; Riley-Day syndrome;  
 KW FD; developmental loss of neuron; nervous system; DNA marker GSN;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS US6262250-B1.  
 PN 17-JUL-2001.  
 PD

XX 07-DEC-1999; 99US-0455683.  
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0480655.  
 PR 29-MAY-1992; 92US-0890719.  
 PR 16-APR-1993; 93US-0049678.  
 XX (GEHO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.  
 XX Blumenfeld A, Gusella JF, Breakfield XO, Slaughenaupt S;  
 XX WPI; 2001-450493/48.  
 XX Kit for detecting presence of polymorphisms linked to gene associated  
 PT with familial dysautonomia (FD), comprises specific primers which  
 PT detect polymorphisms, D9S309 and D9S310 identified in candidate region  
 PT for FD gene -  
 XX Disclosure; Column 11; 28pp; English.  
 XX The present sequence for PCR primer #1 is used with PCR primer #2  
 CC (AAS09264) to amplify DNA marker GSN. Various oligonucleotide  
 CC sequences (AAS09239-AAS09272) are described in an invention relating  
 CC to the detection of polymorphisms associated with familial dysautonomia  
 CC (FD). The FD gene has been mapped to chromosome 9q31-q33 by linkage  
 CC with 10 DNA markers in 26 FD families. A kit to detect the presence of  
 CC polymorphisms linked to a gene associated with FD, the Riley-Day syndrome  
 CC (an autosomal recessive disorder characterised by developmental loss of  
 CC neurons from sensory and autonomic nervous system) in an individual,  
 CC comprises a nucleic acid primer of at least 15 contiguous nucleotides  
 CC and at least one other reagent. The kits are useful for diagnosing  
 CC familial dysautonomia and the test can be used prenatally to screen a  
 CC foetus, or presymptomatically to screen a subject at risk in affected FD  
 CC families.  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 646 GCCAGCTTTGGAGGAAC 663  
 DB 3 GCCAGCTTTGGAGGAAC 20  
 |||||  
 |||||

RESULT 150  
 AAC81207  
 ID AAC81207 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAC81207;  
 XX 23-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Human bcl-6 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:73.  
 XX Human; bcl-6; transcriptional repressor; germinal centre formation;  
 KW Th-2 mediated antibody affinity maturation; apoptosis regulator;  
 KW chromosome 3q27; lymphoma; acute lymphoblastic leukaemia;  
 KW post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder; expression inhibition;  
 KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS US6140125-A.  
 PN 31-OCT-2000.  
 PD 15-OCT-1999; 95US-0418640.  
 PF 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0418640.  
 PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0418640.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA

XX Taylor JK, Cowseert LM;  
 XX WPI; 2001-048959/06.  
 XX Antisense compounds which specifically hybridize with and inhibit human  
 PT bcl-6 expression, useful for treating bcl-6 related disorders, and  
 PT preventing or delaying inflammation or tumor formation -  
 XX Claim 14; Column 43-44; 42pp; English.  
 XX Sequences AAC81144-C81223 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  
 CC to the human bcl-6 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the  
 CC human bcl-6 mRNA, and were analysed for their effect on bcl-6 mRNA  
 CC levels by quantitative real-time PCR. Bcl-6 (also known as B-cell CLL/  
 CC lymphoma 6, zinc finger protein 51 and LAZ3) is a sequence-specific  
 CC DNA-binding transcriptional repressor. The bcl-6 gene is expressed in  
 CC germinal centre B- and T- cells and is required for germinal centre  
 CC formation and Th-2 mediated antibody affinity maturation. Bcl-6  
 CC may also play a role in the regulation of apoptosis. The bcl-6 gene is  
 CC located on chromosome 3q27, a region which undergoes a high frequency of  
 CC translocation events. Such chromosomal translocations can result in  
 CC aberrant forms of bcl-6, which are strongly implicated in the  
 CC pathogenesis of several types of lymphoma, and have also been reported  
 CC in acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and post-transplant lymphoproliferative  
 CC disorders. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for  
 CC diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with  
 CC aberrant forms of bcl-6, such as lymphomas, acute lymphoblastic  
 CC leukaemia and post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorders.  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1265 AAAAGAAAGACCTGTTC 1282  
 DB 3 AAAAGAAACATCTGTTC 20  
 |||||  
 |||||

RESULT 151  
 AAD44838/c  
 ID AAD44838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAD44838;  
 XX 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human raf kinase related antisense oligonucleotide #17.  
 XX Raf kinase; hyperproliferation; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis;  
 KW therapy; cancer; cytostatic; anti-angiogenic; vascular; ophthalmological;  
 KW antisense; ss.  
 XX Unidentified.  
 OS US6410518-B1.  
 PN 25-JUN-2002.  
 PD 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0506073.  
 PF 31-MAY-1994; 94US-0250856.  
 PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US07111.  
 PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0756806.  
 PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-0888982.  
 PR 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US13961.  
 PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-0143214.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX

PI Monia BP;  
XX WPI; 2002-597918/64.  
XX  
PT Treating cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularization by administering  
PT antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human raf sequences -  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Column 59; 41pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides which  
XX are targeted to nucleic acids encoding human raf proteins and capable  
XX of inhibiting raf expression. The invention also relates to methods of  
XX inhibiting hyperproliferation of cells which involves contacting the  
XX hyperproliferating cells with a therapeutically effective amount of  
XX an oligonucleotide of the invention. The method is useful for treating  
XX cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularisation, especially ocular  
XX angiogenesis or neovascularisation. The present DNA sequence is  
XX human raf kinase related antisense oligonucleotide.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Qy 1296 AGATGATGATGTTGGTGT 1313  
Db 20 AGATGATGATGTTGGTGT 3  
  
RESULT 152  
ABS73925/C  
ID ABS73925 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABS73925;  
XX  
XX  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
XX Human cytohesin-1 3' UTR antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS#111018.  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; cytohesin-1; guanine nucleotide exchange protein;  
XX ARF; ADP ribosylation factor; inflammation; antiinflammatory; tumour;  
XX cytosolic; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200268584-A2.  
XX  
XX 06-SEP-2002.  
XX  
XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US47583.  
XX  
XX 22-FEB-2001; 2001US-0791243.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX (BOHR) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Bennett CF, Rothlein R, Kishimoto TK, Cowsett LM;  
XX WPI; 2002-723198/78.  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotide encoding human cytohesin-1, useful for  
XX preventing or treating a disease or condition associated with  
XX cytohesin-1 expression e.g. tumor or inflammation -  
XX  
XX Example 15; Page 81; 107pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a new antisense compound, comprising 8-30  
XX nucleobases targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human  
XX cytohesin-1, specifically hybridises with, and inhibits the expression  
XX of, human cytohesin-1, a guanine nucleotide exchange protein for ARF  
XX (ADP ribosylation factor). The antisense compound may be used in a  
XX pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting the expression of

CC cytohesin-1 in human cells or tissues, and in treating a disease or  
CC condition associated with cytohesin-1 by administering to the human the  
CC antisense compound e.g. tumour or inflammation. The antisense  
CC compound is also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and  
CC as research reagents and kits. The present sequence is an antisense  
CC oligonucleotide targeting human cytohesin-1.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
SQ  
  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Qy 47 TCCTGGCCACTCTCTCTG 64  
Db 18 TCCTGGCCACTCTCTCTG 1  
  
RESULT 153  
ABQ66461/C  
ID ABQ66461 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABQ66461;  
XX  
XX 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
XX Human cytohesin-1 mRNA levels inhibitor #30.  
XX  
XX Cytohesin-1; CT1; inhibit; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;  
XX anti-infective; antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;  
XX human; ss; inhibitor.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX US6383809-B1.  
XX  
XX 07-MAY-2002.  
XX  
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0702246.  
XX  
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0702246.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;  
XX WPI; 2002-478385/51.  
XX  
XX New antisense compounds directed against human cytohesin-1, useful for  
XX treating and preventing infection, inflammation and tumors -  
XX  
XX Claim 14; Column 41; 40pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel antisense compound of 16-30 nucleotides  
XX targeted to any of 71 specified regions of the sequence that encodes  
XX human cytohesin-1 (CT1), where the compound hybridises and inhibits  
XX expression of human CT1. The compound of the invention has  
XX antiinflammatory, cytostatic, and anti-infective activity. The  
XX antisense compounds may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The  
XX antisense compounds are useful for treating or preventing disorders  
XX associated with expression of human CT1, e.g. infections, inflammation  
XX and tumours, and as research and diagnostic reagents. Sequences  
XX ABQ66432-ABQ66511 represent chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides,  
XX with 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap. The claimed sequences inhibit  
XX production of cytohesin-1 mRNA.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
SQ  
  
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Qy 47 TCCTGGCCACTCTCTCTG 64

```

Db      18 TCTGGCCAGTTTCTCTG 1
|||||
RESULT 154
ABK65879
ID ABK65879 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK65879;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human immunodeficiency virus ENV gene specific PCR primer GP1203' PCR.
XX
KW Primer; ss; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; virus; VPU; VPR; RT;
KW V3; gag; pol; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; vaccine.
XX
OS Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.
XX
PN WO200220571-A2.
XX
PD 14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 05-SEP-2001; 2001WO-EP10244.
XX
PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000EP-0203116.
XX
PA (ORGA ) ORGANON TEKNIKA BV.
XX
PI Goudsmit J, Cornelissen M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-315650/35.
XX
PT New human immunodeficiency virus, useful in vaccines, has
PT non-revertant mutation that delays or reduces pathogenicity -
XX
PS Example 1; Page 14; 27pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel isolated HIV (human immunodeficiency
CC virus) with at least one non-revertant mutation that delays or reduces
CC its pathological behaviour in comparison to the unmutated virus.
CC The mutations may be in genes that are important for replication
CC (e.g. VPU, VPR, RT and V3 genes) or for viral infection e.g. (gag or
CC pol genes). The virus of the invention may induce a specific immune
CC response that is at least partially protective against infection by more
CC virulent strains of HIV. The mutant virus can be used to prepare
CC prophylactic vaccines against AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency
CC syndrome). This vaccine can delay/reduce pathological behaviour of a
CC virus for a long time in vivo. The invention also comprises a method
CC where the virus may be used in diagnostic assays in HIV-infected
CC patients. The present sequence represents a primer used to amplify or
CC sequence human immunodeficiency virus type 1 genes in a method for
CC identifying and diagnosing mutant viruses of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 290 GCACCCAGATCCCAAGG 307
|||||
DB 1 GCTCCCAAGAACCCCAAGG 18
|||||

RESULT 155
ABK11997
ID ABK11997 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK11997;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX

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DE Human GSN genetic marker PCR Primer #1.
XX
KW Human; linkage; familial dysautonomia; FD; GSN;
KW neuronal loss; chromosome 9q31-q33; prenatal diagnosis;
KW Riley-Day syndrome; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US200202528-A1.
XX
PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-0907190.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0480655.
PR 07-DEC-1999; 99US-0455683.
PR 29-MAY-1992; 92US-0890719.
PR 16-APR-1993; 93US-0049678.
XX
PA (BLUM/) BLUMENFELD A.
PA (GUSE/) GUSELLA J F.
PA (BREA/) BREAKFIELD X O.
PA (SLAU/) SLAUGENHAUPT S.
XX
PI Blumenfeld A, Gusella JF, Breakfield XO, Slaugenhaupt S;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-267528/31.
XX
PT Detecting a polymorphism linked to a gene associated with familial
PT dysautonomia, involves analysing human chromosome 9 for the presence of
PT the polymorphism -
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 17pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting a polymorphism
CC linked to a gene associated with familial dysautonomia (FD). Familial
CC dysautonomia is an autosomal recessive disorder characterised by the
CC developmental loss of neurons from the sensory and autonomic nervous
CC system. The method of the invention comprises analysing human chromosome
CC 9 and detecting the presence of a polymorphism located between the
CC genetic markers D9S53 and D9S105 inclusive, and linked to the gene
CC associated with familial dysautonomia. The invention also includes
CC nucleotide sequences for detecting a polymorphism associated with
CC familial dysautonomia. Using the method of the invention it was
CC possible to show that the gene for FD is located on human chromosome
CC 9q31-q33. The method and sequences of the invention are useful for
CC the diagnosis of familial dysautonomia and for the identification
CC of carriers of the disease gene, such information will facilitate
CC prenatal diagnosis and help reduce the number of new cases of FD.
CC The present sequences represent an oligonucleotide primer that can
CC be used to screen for the GSN genetic marker on chromosome 9, this
CC primer was used to map the location of the familial dysautonomia
CC gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 646 GCCAGCTTTGGAGGAC 663
|||||
DB 3 GCCAGCTTTGGAGGAC 20
|||||

RESULT 156
ABK22983
ID ABK22983 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK22983;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX

```

DE Human Zmax1 cDNA forward PCR primer #73.  
 XX Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBX; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;  
 XX lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;  
 KW osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;  
 KW neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;  
 KW bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;  
 KW osteopathic; cerebroprotective.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200192891-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16946.  
 XX  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0578900.  
 XX  
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 PA (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.  
 XX  
 XX Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;  
 XX WPI; 2002-097784/13.  
 XX  
 XX Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for  
 PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises  
 PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its  
 PT corresponding wild type gene -  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 39; 409pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in  
 CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or  
 CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBX) or its wild type  
 CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,  
 CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal  
 CC lipid-associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular  
 CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the  
 CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular  
 CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque  
 CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in  
 CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone  
 CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and  
 CC HBX systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical  
 CC development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the  
 CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA  
 CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBX, and PCR primers, probes, linkers  
 CC and adapters of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 482 CCTATGATGGGTGGCCC 499  
 DB 1 CCTATATGGGTGGACC 18  
 RESULT 157  
 AAS97973/C  
 ID AAS97973 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAS97973;  
 XX  
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #526.  
 XX  
 KW Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;  
 KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; pancreas;  
 KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;

obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;  
 blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;  
 protein replacement therapy.  
 Mus sp.  
 WO200183749-A2.  
 08-NOV-2001.  
 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US13387.  
 28-APR-2000; 2000US-200794P.  
 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-221419P.  
 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-247443P.  
 (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.  
 (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.  
 Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp CK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;  
 Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;  
 WPI; 2002-075162/10.  
 Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human  
 SAC1 polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for  
 carbohydrates or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity,  
 diabetes, alcoholism -  
 Claim 14; Page 94; 239pp; English.  
 The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant  
 form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated  
 with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.  
 The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by  
 recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, or  
 alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in  
 screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic  
 embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce  
 or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or  
 alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human  
 (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1  
 gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a  
 predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a  
 diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological  
 sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex  
 which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and  
 mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes.  
 Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 854 AACCCACACCTCTGCTG 871  
 DB 18 AACCCATCACCTCTGCTG 1  
 RESULT 158  
 AAS98039  
 ID AAS98039 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAS98039;  
 XX  
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #592.  
 XX  
 KW Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;  
 KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;  
 KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;



KW protein replacement therapy.  
XX Mus sp.  
OS WO200183749-A2.  
PN 08-NOV-2001.  
XX 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US13387.  
XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-200794P.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-221419P.  
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-247443P.  
XX (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.  
PA (NONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.  
XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;  
PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;  
XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.  
XX Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human  
PT SACL polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for  
PT carbohydrates or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity,  
PT diabetes, alcoholism -  
XX Claim 14; Page 97; 239pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant  
CC form of mouse or human SACL polypeptide. The variant form is associated  
CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.  
CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by  
CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or  
CC alcoholism associated with SACL expression. The sequences are useful in  
CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic  
CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce  
CC or repress function of SACL. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or  
CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human  
CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SACL  
CC gene. A sequence variation of the SACL locus may indicate a  
CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a  
CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological  
CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex  
CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and  
CC mouse SACL polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SACL genes.  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1646 TGAAGGACAAAGAGTAG 1663  
DB 1 TGCAGGACCAAGAGTAG 18  
RESULT 159  
ACC45566  
ID ACC45566 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ACC45566;  
XX 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX Human HBM STS marker forward primer #73.  
XX Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;  
KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;  
KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;  
KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.  
XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200292764-A2.  
PN 21-NOV-2002.  
XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US14876.  
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-290071P.  
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-291311P.  
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-353058P.  
PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-361293P.  
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
PA (AMHP ) WYETH.  
XX Babij P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;  
PI WPI; 2003-129278/12.  
XX New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone  
PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone  
PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by  
PT reduced bone density -  
XX Disclosure; Page 55; 603pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high  
CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,  
CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or  
CC expressing an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control  
CC sequence introduced by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The  
CC transgenic animals are for the study of bone density modulation or bone  
CC mass modulation. The invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity.  
CC The polynucleotides of the invention may have a use in gene therapy.  
CC The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are for the study of  
CC bone density modulation, where the bone mass is modulated relative to  
CC non-transgenic animals of the same species in more than one parameter  
CC selected from bone density, bone strength, trabecular number, bone  
CC size, or bone tissue connectivity. The transgenic animals, nucleic  
CC acids and methods are useful for identifying molecules involved in bone  
CC development, and for developing pharmaceutical compositions, which may  
CC be employed for treating or preventing bone diseases, e.g.  
CC osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or neoplasms of  
CC the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also useful in  
CC methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development, or  
CC characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is  
CC used in the exemplification of the invention.  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 482 CCTATGATGGGCTGGCCC 499  
DB 1 CCTATATGGGCTGGACC 18  
RESULT 160  
ABZ70402/C  
ID ABZ70402 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ABZ70402;  
XX 13-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX Mouse sialoadhesin gene reverse PCR primer.  
XX Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus; PRRSV; p210;  
KW receptor; mouse; sialoadhesin; vaccine; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX

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OS Mus sp.
XX WO2003010200-A2.
XX
XX PD 06-FEB-2003.
XX
XX PF 18-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP08047.
XX
XX PR 24-JUL-2001; 2001EP-0202824.
XX
XX PR 31-OCT-2001; 2001EP-0204220.
XX
XX PA (ALKU ) AKZO NOBEL NV.
XX PA (UYGE-) UNIV GENT.
XX
XX PI Pensaert M, Nauwynck H, Vanderheijden N;
XX WPI; 2003-248058/24.
XX
XX PT New polynucleotide, useful for producing a polypeptide involved in
XX cellular entrance of the porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
XX virus (PRRSV), which is useful as a vaccine for treating or preventing
XX PRRSV infection in pigs -
XX
XX PS Example 5; Page 19; 75pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present sequence is a reverse primer derived from the murine
XX sialoadhesin gene. Use in a PCR with the forward primer given in
XX CC ABZ70401 yielded a 340 nucleotide fragment from porcine blood DNA
XX CC corresponding to the end of exon 14, an intron and exon 15 of the
XX CC mouse sialoadhesin gene. Specific porcine oligonucleotides were
XX CC derived from this sequence and used to screen a swine BAC library.
XX CC A gene (see ABZ70399) encoding porcine p210 (see ABP72404) was
XX CC subsequently obtained. p210 is the putative receptor for porcine
XX CC alveolar macrophages and is suggested to be a porcine sialoadhesin.
XX CC The p210 polypeptide, and compounds capable of affecting its
XX CC receptor function, are useful for manufacturing a medicament for the
XX CC treatment or prevention of PRRSV infection in pigs, or for
XX CC modulating the pig immune system.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1562 GCGAAGGGCTGCCCTACT 1579
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
18 GCGAAGGGCTGCCCTACT 1

RESULT 161
AAL54397/C
ID AAL54397 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAL54397;
XX
XX DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE rpoB gene oligomer probe SEQ ID No 14.
XX
XX KW Mycobacterium tuberculosis; non-tuberculosis Mycobacterium; MOTT;
XX KW anti-tuberculosis drug; rpoB gene; probe; ss.
XX
XX OS Mycobacterium abscessus.
XX
XX PN WO2003008645-A1.
XX
XX PD 30-JAN-2003.
XX
XX PF 23-JUL-2001; 2001WO-KR01253.
XX
XX PR 19-JUL-2001; 2001KR-0043450.

```

```

XX PA (XENI-) XENISS LIFE SCI CO LTD.
XX
XX PI Lee H, Bang HE, Cho S, Bai G, Kim S;
XX WPI; 2003-221853/21.
XX
XX PT Identifying Mycobacterium tuberculosis and non-tuberculosis
XX Mycobacterium (MOTT) and detecting resistance or susceptibility to an
XX anti-tuberculosis drug, comprises amplifying a fragment in the rpoB
XX gene -
XX
XX PS Claim 4; Page 7; 45pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for identifying Mycobacterium
XX tuberculosis and non-tuberculosis Mycobacterium (MOTT) and detecting the
XX resistance or susceptibility of M. tuberculosis, obtained by mutation of
XX the rpoB gene to an anti-tuberculosis drug by amplifying a 531 base pair
XX fragment in the rpoB gene by a polymerase chain reaction. The method, a
XX kit and oligomer probes are useful for identifying M. tuberculosis and
XX MOTTs and for detecting their resistance or susceptibility obtained by
XX mutation of the rpoB gene. New primers are useful for amplifying a 531 bp
XX fragment in the rpoB gene by PCR. This polynucleotide sequence represents
XX an oligomer probe used for targeting Mycobacterium of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 517 GTGGTGGTGGTGACCAT 534
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
19 GTGGTGGTGGTGACCAT 2

RESULT 162
AAZ73882
ID AAZ73882 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAZ73882;
XX
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8238.
XX
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO9954500-A2.
XX
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
XX
XX PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0082614.
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
XX
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome -
XX
XX PS Claim 8; Page 1987; 2745pp; English.

```



```

Db      20 AAGCAATCTGAGACTGT 3
RESULT 165
AAC71204/C
ID AAC71204 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC71204;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #690.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX
PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
PN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 361 AAGCTTTCTGAGACTGT 378
|||||
DB 20 AAGCAATCTGAGACTGT 3

RESULT 166
AAC72554
ID AAC72554 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC72554;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1589.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 678 CATCTTGGAGAGTCAGC 695
|||||
DB 4 CATCTTGGAAAGTCAGC 21

RESULT 167
AAC72557
ID AAC72557 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC72557;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1591.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 678 CATCTTGGAGAGTCAGC 695
|||||
DB 4 CATCTTGGAAAGTCAGC 21

RESULT 167
AAC72557
ID AAC72557 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC72557;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1591.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

```

```
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 578 CATCTTTGGAGAGTCAGC 695
Dd ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
4 CATCTCTGGAAGTCAGC 21
XX
XX RESULT 168
XX AAC72560
XX ID AAC72560 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAC72560;
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1593.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
XX disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
XX neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200058519-A2.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX
```

```
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 578 CATCTTTGGAGAGTCAGC 695
Dd ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
4 CATCTCTGGAAGTCAGC 21
XX
XX RESULT 169
XX AAC72566
XX ID AAC72566 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAC72566;
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1597.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
XX disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
XX neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200058519-A2.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases.
XX
```

```

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
  Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
  Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 678 CATCTTTGGAGAGTCAGC 695
Db 4 CATCTCTGGAAGTCAGC 21

RESULT 170
AAC72575
ID AAC72575 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC72575;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1603.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
  Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
  Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 678 CATCTTTGGAGAGTCAGC 695
Db 4 CATCTCTGGAAGTCAGC 21

RESULT 171
AAC72578
ID AAC72578 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC72578;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1605.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
  Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
  Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 678 CATCTTTGGAGAGTCAGC 695
Db 4 CATCTCTGGAAGTCAGC 21

RESULT 172
AAC72581
ID AAC72581 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC72581;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1607.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

```



CC carries a selection of oligonucleotides (I) that are identical, or  
 CC complementary, to segments of reference sequences relevant to at least  
 CC two genetically determined phenotypes. (A) are used for simultaneous  
 CC diagnosis of at least two of the following diseases: phenylketonuria  
 CC (maple syrup disease), galactosemia, homocysteinuria, biotinidase  
 CC deficiency, medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency, familial  
 CC hypercholesterolemia, familial defective apolipoprotein-B, cystic  
 CC fibrosis, Marfan syndrome, Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome and androgenital  
 CC syndrome. Specifically they are used in neonatal or prenatal diagnosis.  
 CC (A) require a relatively small number of separate hybridization regions  
 CC (about 500 for testing for 21 specified disorders), so can be used for  
 CC simultaneous testing for many diseases. Testing is quick, inexpensive,  
 CC reliable and more sensitive than current physiological methods.  
 CC AAH4868-AAH489166 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the  
 CC method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1319 CTGTGATTGTGGCCCGA 1336  
 |||||  
 Db 4 CTGTGATTGTGGCCCGA 21

RESULT 175  
 AAF96693  
 ID AAF96693 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX AC AAF96693;  
 XX DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1454.  
 XX KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;  
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;  
 KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;  
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT Variation replace(11,T)  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /standard\_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"  
 XX PN WO200118250-A2.  
 XX PD 15-MAR-2001.  
 XX PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US24503.  
 XX PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357.  
 XX PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947.  
 XX PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724.  
 XX XX  
 XX PA (WHEE ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.  
 XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.  
 XX XX  
 XX PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;  
 XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.  
 XX DR  
 XX XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in  
 PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic  
 PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and  
 PT atherosclerosis -  
 XX XX  
 XX PS Examples; Page 146; 242pp; English.

CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease  
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various  
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4  
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided  
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the  
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart  
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism  
 CC and pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also  
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype  
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of  
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 198 CAAGCCGCTCTTGGACC 215  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CCAGCCGCTCTTGGACC 18

RESULT 176  
 AAF87214  
 ID AAF87214 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX AC AAF87214;  
 XX DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human ion5 coding sequence PCR primer.

XX KW Human; ion2a; ion2b; ion3; ion4a; ion4b; ion5; ion6; ion7; Nootropic;  
 KW cytosstatic; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KW anti-HIV; antiparkinsonian; antidiabetic; anorectic; virucide;  
 KW anticonvulsant; tranquiliser; cerebroprotective; analgesic; hypertensive;  
 KW antipruritic; immune response; mental disorder; viral infection;  
 KW thyroid disorder; renal failure; inflammatory condition; homeostasis;  
 KW cell differentiation; rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disorder;  
 KW movement disorder; CNS disorder; psychotic disorder; schizophrenia;  
 KW neurological disorder; degenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; metabolic disorder; cardiovascular disease;  
 KW proliferative disease; cancer; hormonal disorder; sexual dysfunction;  
 KW brain injury; therapy; ion1; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200144283-A2.  
 XX PD 21-JUN-2001.  
 XX PF 14-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US33829.  
 XX PR 14-DEC-1999; 99US-0460602.  
 XX PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO.

XX PI Robert SL, Karrovsky AM, Ruble CL, Benjamin CW;  
 XX WPI; 2001-648142/74.  
 XX PT Novel ion channel polynucleotides and polypeptides useful for  
 PT identifying ion channel agonists/antagonists of therapeutic use and for  
 PT diagnosing, treating mental disorders and metabolic diseases -  
 XX PS Example 11; Page 102; 157pp; English.

XX CC This sequence is a PCR primer for a human ion channel nucleic acid  
 CC molecule of the invention. The invention relates to the human ion1,  
 CC ion2a, ion2b, ion3, ion4a, ion4b, ion5, ion6, and ion7 proteins and their  
 CC corresponding DNA sequences. The ion proteins of the invention have the



CC following activities: Nootropic; cyostatic; immunosuppressive;  
 CC neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;  
 CC antidiabetic; anorectic; virucide; anti-HIV; antiparkinsonian;  
 CC antihypertoid; hypotensive; hypertensive; anticonvulsant; tranquiliser;  
 CC cerebroprotective; analgesic; antipsoriatic. The DNA sequences are useful  
 CC for identifying a compound which binds a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
 CC ion proteins using gel-shift assay. Ion proteins are useful for inducing  
 CC an immune response and for identifying a compound which binds ion  
 CC protein. The compounds identified as binding ion-1 or ion-3 are useful  
 CC for treating mental disorders. Modulators of ion protein activity are  
 CC useful for treating diseases and physiological conditions, such as viral  
 CC infections caused by HIV-1, thyroid disorders, renal failure  
 CC inflammatory conditions, diseases related to cell differentiation and  
 CC homeostasis, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune disorders, movement  
 CC disorders, including ataxias, CNS disorders, psychotic and neurological  
 CC disorders including anxiety, schizophrenia, degenerative disorders such  
 CC as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's disease, metabolic and cardiovascular  
 CC diseases and disorders, proliferative diseases and cancers, hormonal  
 CC disorders and sexual dysfunction. Ion proteins are useful in treating  
 CC acute and/or traumatic brain injury. Ion polynucleotides, polypeptides  
 CC and modulators are also useful in diagnostic assays for such conditions  
 CC or diseases. The proteins are useful as a diagnostic tool for disease or  
 CC disorders and as research tools for identification, characterisation and  
 CC purification of interacting, regulatory proteins. Antibodies against the  
 CC proteins are useful e.g. to treat neurological and psychiatric disorders.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 872 TCATGGTTCCTGCTGC 889  
 Db 3 TCATGGTTCCTGCTGC 20

RESULT 177  
 AAH88943  
 ID AAH88943 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAH88943;

DT 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Human polymorphic oligonucleotide AF059683 fragment.

DE Human; single nucleotide polymorphic; SNP; forensic science;  
 KW paternity testing; phenotypic trait; genetic mapping; animal breeding;  
 KW plant breeding; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH Variation replace(11,a)  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /standard\_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX WO200134840-A2.

XX 17-MAY-2001.

XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US30766.

XX 10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164596.

XX (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX Au K, Chen J, Patil N, Thomas D;

XX WPI; 2001-335945/35.

XX

PT New polymorphic sites derived from the human genome are useful to  
 PT determine sites correlating with phenotypic traits, particularly  
 PT disease, and also in forensics and paternity testing -  
 XX Claim 41; Page 10; 43pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to human oligonucleotides comprising a  
 CC single nucleotide polymorphic site (SNP: AAH88943-AAH89219). The present  
 CC sequence is one such oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides can be used in  
 CC forensics, paternity testing, correlation of polymorphisms with  
 CC phenotypic traits, genetic mapping of phenotypic traits and marker  
 CC assisted breeding of animals and crop plants.  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 176 TTTTCTGGGGAATCCCTT 193  
 Db 4 TTTACAGGGAATCCCTT 21

RESULT 178  
 ABX09494  
 ID ABX09494 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABX09494;

DT 22-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX Arteriosclerosis-detecting probe from LDLR #17.

DE Arteriosclerosis; diagnosis; hybridisation; synergism; gene therapy;  
 KW mutation; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200272882-A2.

XX 19-SEP-2002.

XX 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP02780.

XX 13-MAR-2001; 2001DE-1011925.

XX (OGHA-) OGHAM GMBH.

XX Cullen P, Seedorf U;

XX WPI; 2002-723374/78.

XX Determining genetic risk of arteriosclerosis, for clinical diagnosis,  
 PT comprises hybridizing patient nucleic acid with an array of probes  
 PT derived from risk-associated reference genes and their mutations -

XX Example 1; Page 127; 146pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for determining the genetic risk  
 CC of arteriosclerosis both for clinical diagnosis and for population  
 CC studies. The method comprises: (i) selecting risk-associated reference  
 CC nucleic acid sequences, including their functionally characterizing  
 CC mutations; (ii) applying probes from these sequences, or their  
 CC complements, to a carrier; (iii) hybridising the probes with a nucleic  
 CC acid from (or synthesised from) a patient sample; and (iv) detecting and  
 CC evaluating the hybridisation pattern. The method provides a quick,  
 CC inexpensive and informative diagnosis, and makes possible a  
 CC multifactorial analysis for detecting e.g. synergism between different  
 CC mutations or mutations that when present alone carry no risk but are  
 CC risk-associated in presence of other mutations. The results may be  
 CC combined with known risk-assessment methods to provide a more reliable  
 CC diagnosis, especially important with new therapeutic methods (e.g. Gene

CC therapy) that are directed against specific genes. All relevant mutations  
 CC in a reference sequence can be screened for in a single test and the  
 CC method is well suited to automation. ABX09147-ABX09676 represent probes  
 CC used to illustrate the method of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1319 CTGTGATTGTGCCCGGA 1336  
 |||||  
 Db 4 CTGTGATGTGCCCCCGA 21

RESULT 179  
 ABS66814  
 ID ABS66814 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABS66814;  
 XX DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region #79.  
 XX KW Human; multidrug resistance-associated protein 1; MRP-1; ss; cancer;  
 XX KW renal cancer; cytostatic; single nucleotide polymorphism.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200259142-A2.

XX PD 01-AUG-2002.

XX PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP00796.

XX PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-0101651.

XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIES AG.

XX PI Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Mornhinweg E;

XX WPI; 2002-657475/70.

XX Novel multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 polynucleotide useful  
 PT for diagnosis and treatment of cancer and multidrug resistance related  
 PT diseases, and for identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms -

XX PS Example 2; Page 70; 198pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a multidrug resistance-associated protein 1  
 CC (MRP-1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in an in vitro  
 CC method for identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism and for  
 CC identifying and obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the  
 CC activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1 or for identifying and obtaining  
 CC an inhibitor of the activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1. The  
 CC sequences are useful for diagnosing a disorder related to the presence of  
 CC a molecular variant of MRP-1 or susceptibility to such a disorder, where  
 CC the disorder is cancer (particularly renal cancer) or a disease related  
 CC to multidrug resistance. This sequence represents a human MRP-1  
 CC polymorphic DNA region.

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 423 CAGGCTGCCGGTGATGGT 440  
 |||||  
 Db 2 CAGGCAGCCGGTGAGGT 19

RESULT 180

ABS66815/C

ID ABS66815 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABS66815;

XX DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region #80.

XX KW Human; multidrug resistance-associated protein 1; MRP-1; ss; cancer;  
 XX KW renal cancer; cytostatic; single nucleotide polymorphism.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200259142-A2.

XX PD 01-AUG-2002.

XX PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP00796.

XX PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-0101651.

XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIES AG.

XX PI Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Mornhinweg E;

XX WPI; 2002-657475/70.

XX Novel multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 polynucleotide useful  
 PT for diagnosis and treatment of cancer and multidrug resistance related  
 PT diseases, and for identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms -

XX PS Example 2; Page 70; 198pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a multidrug resistance-associated protein 1  
 CC (MRP-1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in an in vitro  
 CC method for identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism and for  
 CC identifying and obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the  
 CC activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1 or for identifying and obtaining  
 CC an inhibitor of the activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1. The  
 CC sequences are useful for diagnosing a disorder related to the presence of  
 CC a molecular variant of MRP-1 or susceptibility to such a disorder, where  
 CC the disorder is cancer (particularly renal cancer) or a disease related  
 CC to multidrug resistance. This sequence represents a human MRP-1  
 CC polymorphic DNA region.

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 423 CAGGCTGCCGGTGATGGT 440  
 |||||  
 Db 20 CAGGCAGCCGGTGAGGT 3

RESULT 181

ABS66906

ID ABS66906 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABS66906;

XX DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region #171.

XX KW Human; multidrug resistance-associated protein 1; MRP-1; ss; cancer;  
 XX KW renal cancer; cytostatic; single nucleotide polymorphism.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

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XX WO200259142-A2.
XX 01-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP00796.
XX
XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-0101651.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUCROS BIOTECHNOLOGIES AG.
XX
XX Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Mornhinweg E;
XX WPI; 2002-657475/70.
XX
XX Novel multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 polynucleotide useful
PT for diagnosis and treatment of cancer and multidrug resistance related
PT diseases, and for identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 77; 198pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a multidrug resistance-associated protein 1
CC (MRP-1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in an in vitro
CC method for identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism and for
CC identifying and obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the
CC activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1 or for identifying and obtaining
CC an inhibitor of the activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1. The
CC sequences are useful for diagnosing a disorder related to the presence of
CC a molecular variant of MRP-1 or susceptibility to such a disorder, where
CC the disorder is cancer (particularly renal cancer) or a disease related
CC to multidrug resistance. This sequence represents a human MRP-1
CC polymorphic DNA region.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 14 G; 4 T; 1 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 456 GGGGCTGATGGTGGTGCG 474
XX 1 GGGGCTGGGNTGGTGCG 19
XX
XX RESULT 182
XX ABS66907/c
XX ID ABS66907 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ABS66907;
XX
XX DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region #172.
XX
XX KW Human; ss; aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; primer;
XX BDKRB1; tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH;
XX kallikrein 1; KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
XX polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angiodaema;
XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis; PCR;
XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound; genotyping;
XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200259142-A2.
XX
XX PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX
XX PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US47235.
XX
XX PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-251015P.
XX
XX PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-263678P.
XX
XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-273037P.
XX
XX XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
XX PA (HUI/) HUI L.
XX
XX PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
XX Swanson BN, Powell JR;
XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
XX

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PT Novel multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 polynucleotide useful
PT for diagnosis and treatment of cancer and multidrug resistance related
XX diseases, and for identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 77; 198pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a multidrug resistance-associated protein 1
CC (MRP-1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in an in vitro
CC method for identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism and for
CC identifying and obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the
CC activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1 or for identifying and obtaining
CC an inhibitor of the activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1. The
CC sequences are useful for diagnosing a disorder related to the presence of
CC a molecular variant of MRP-1 or susceptibility to such a disorder, where
CC the disorder is cancer (particularly renal cancer) or a disease related
CC to multidrug resistance. This sequence represents a human MRP-1
CC polymorphic DNA region.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 14 C; 2 G; 0 U; 1 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 456 GGGGCTGATGGTGGTGCG 474
XX 21 GGGGCTGGGNTGGTGCG 3
XX
XX RESULT 183
XX ABS60999/c
XX ID ABS60999 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ABS60999;
XX
XX DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human genotyping PCR primer #152.
XX
XX KW Human; ss; aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; primer;
XX BDKRB1; tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH;
XX kallikrein 1; KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
XX polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angiodaema;
XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis; PCR;
XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound; genotyping;
XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200261131-A2.
XX
XX PD 08-AUG-2002.
XX
XX PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US47235.
XX
XX PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-251015P.
XX
XX PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-263678P.
XX
XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-273037P.
XX
XX XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
XX PA (HUI/) HUI L.
XX
XX PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
XX Swanson BN, Powell JR;
XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
XX

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PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position,  
 PT useful for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as  
 PT angioedema, cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection,  
 PT cardiovascular and autoimmune diseases -  
 XX  
 PS Example 3; Page 913; 977pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene  
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (APNEP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),  
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein  
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme  
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one  
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a  
 CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single  
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic  
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising  
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the  
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene  
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)  
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic  
 CC acid; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a  
 CC disorder upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase  
 CC inhibitor using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids,  
 CC each of which comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene  
 CC encoding a human protein selected from the group above; and (6)  
 CC genotyping (M4) an individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample,  
 CC determining the nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position,  
 CC and comparing at least one position with a known data set. The genes,  
 CC (M1, M2, M3 and M4) and compositions are useful for detecting,  
 CC diagnosing, treating, preventing various disorders such as angioedema  
 CC and diseases which involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours,  
 CC sarcomas, Crohn's disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like  
 CC angina pectoris, hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction,  
 CC ventricular hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism,  
 CC thrombosis, coronary artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or  
 CC atherosclerosis, and hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune  
 CC diseases, inflammatory arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or  
 CC fungal infection, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and  
 CC enterocolitis (many other diseases and disorders are listed in the  
 CC specification). The polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome  
 CC identification. Antibodies against the proteins may be utilised for  
 CC immunophenotyping of cell lines and biological samples. The present  
 CC sequence is a genotyping PCR primer for the gene encoding  
 CC one of the proteins listed above.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1038 AGCTGAAGGAATTCCA 1055  
 DB 20 AGATGAAGGAATTCCA 3

RESULT 184

AAT81125  
 ID AAT81125 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAT81125;

XX 29-SEP-1997 (first entry)

DE Human c-myb hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 790).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead; ribozyme; cleavage; human;  
 KW smooth muscle cell; hyperproliferation; restenosis; cancer;  
 XX c-myb; coronary angioplasty; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX W09531541-A2.

XX 23-NOV-1995.  
 PD 18-MAY-1995; 95WO-US06368.  
 XX  
 PR 13-JAN-1995; 95US-0373124.  
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA Draper K, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Stinchcomb DT;  
 PI WPI; 1996-010927/01.  
 DR  
 XX New enzymatic nucleic acid molecules - which cleave RNA produced by  
 PT e.g. c-myb, for treating restenosis or cancer  
 PT  
 PS Claim 1; Page 66; 128pp; English.  
 CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence for an  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves  
 CC the human c-myb sequence at the base position indicated in the  
 CC descriptor line. The c-myb sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme  
 CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm, and regions of the mRNA  
 CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential  
 CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised and  
 CC their activities optimised by either varying the length of the binding  
 CC arms or by modification to prevent degradation by nucleases.  
 CC The ribozymes cleave the c-myb sequence and can be used to prevent  
 CC smooth muscle cell hyperproliferation in restenosis, especially after  
 CC coronary angioplasty, and in cancers.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1599 GGAAGGGTATCTGCAG 1614  
 DB 1 GGAAGGUUUCUGCAG 16  
 RESULT 185  
 AAF06286/C  
 ID AAF06286 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAF06286;  
 XX  
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #3083.  
 XX  
 KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;  
 KW interferon alpha; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W0200061729-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 19-OCT-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;  
 PI WPI; 2000-647423/62.  
 DR  
 XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,  
 PT

PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor  
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -  
 XX Claim 42; Page 126; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid  
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes  
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA  
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement  
 CC protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents  
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in  
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor  
 CC protein and interferon alpha.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 1 G; 6 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 144 CAGCTTAGAAGGATTT 159  
 ||| |||||  
 Db 17 CAGATTAGAGGATT 2

RESULT 186  
 AAF06287/c  
 ID AAF06287 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAF06287;  
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #3084.

XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;  
 XX interferon alpha; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200061729-A2.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;

XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.

XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,  
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor  
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -

XX Claim 42; Page 126; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid  
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes  
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA  
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement  
 CC protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents  
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in  
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor  
 CC protein and interferon alpha.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 1 G; 6 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 144 CAGCTTAGAAGGATTT 159  
 ||| |||||  
 Db 16 CAGATTAGAGGATT 1

RESULT 187

ABN06768

ID ABN06768 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABN06768;

XX

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6760.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;

XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024283.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1

PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for

PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6760; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of

CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The

CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise

CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification

CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering

CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and

CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may

CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise

CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the

CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific

CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption

CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific

CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement

CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for



PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 XX myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 10636; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 XX hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 XX and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 XX of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 XX hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 XX deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 XX screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 XX invention.  
 XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;  
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 XX QY 49 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTG 64  
 XX |||||  
 XX DB 17 CTGGCCAGTCTCTCTG 2  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 190  
 XX ABN10646/c  
 XX ID ABN10646 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN10646;  
 XX  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10638.  
 XX  
 XX XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX XX WO200192524-A2.  
 XX PN  
 XX XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX PD  
 XX XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 XX PF  
 XX XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 XX myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 10638; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 XX hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 XX and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 XX of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 XX hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 XX deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 XX screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 XX invention.  
 XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;  
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 XX QY 48 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTCT 63  
 XX |||||  
 XX DB 16 CTGGCCAGTCTCTCT 1  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 191  
 XX AAX66984  
 XX ID AAX66984 standard; RNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC AAX66984;  
 XX  
 XX DT 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX DE Human B7 hairpin ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:3616.  
 XX  
 XX XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;  
 XX KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;  
 XX KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;  
 XX KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;

```

XX diagnosis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9618736-A2.
XX 20-JUN-1996.
XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US15516.
XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-0541365.
XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-0354920.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363253.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363254.
XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-0390850.
XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-0426124.
XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-0432874.
XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-0434509.
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951.
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974.
XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-0512861.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Draper K, Gustofson J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb DT;
XX Beigelman L, Karpeisky A, Modak A, Usman N, Burgin A;
XX Matulic-Adamic J, Jarvis T, Thompson JD, Wincott F;
XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used
XX for the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or
XX treatment of auto-immune diseases
XX Claim 10; Page 214; 307pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
XX having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose
XX residues; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii)
XX at least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification.
XX The ENA's can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the
XX synovial membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
XX particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
XX be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
XX in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
XX enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
XX treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
XX be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
XX stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
XX expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
XX The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
XX is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
XX specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
XX present invention.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 U; 0 other;
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 6; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX 783 CACTTCTGTTCTGGTG 798
XX |||:::|::|::|::|
XX 1 CACUUCUGUUCAGGUG 16
XX RESULT 192
XX AAA86770
XX ID AAA86770 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAA86770;
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX Cdc 2 kinase hammerhead ribozyme recognition site #201.
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotrophic;
XX restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX WO2000032765-A2.
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1
XX Example 1; Page 23; 109pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
XX The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
XX efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX 1655 AAGAAGTAGCTTCTG 1670
XX |||:::|::|::|::|
XX 2 AAGATGTAGCTTCTG 17
XX RESULT 193
XX AAA55585
XX ID AAA55585 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAA55585;
XX DT 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX TRAP3 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 26803.
XX Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;
XX anti-inflammatory; B-selectin; jun kinase; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO2000020435-A1.
XX 13-APR-2000.
XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US23171.
XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0167109.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

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XX Baker BF, Cowsett LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;  
 XX WPI; 2000-303732/26.  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human  
 PT tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for  
 PT treating diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory  
 PT diseases -  
 XX Example 17; Page 56; 170pp; English.  
 XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC (see AAA5496-A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a  
 CC human tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The  
 CC antisense sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide  
 CC linkage, which is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also  
 CC include at least one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl  
 CC sugar moiety. Sequences AAA5490-A55495 represent nucleotide sequences  
 CC encoding human TRAF-6. Included in the invention is a method for  
 CC treating a human having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF  
 CC comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of  
 CC Jun kinase activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction  
 CC of E-selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the  
 CC cells or tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-2 or  
 CC TRAF-6. The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and  
 CC anti-inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders  
 CC associated with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying  
 CC gene function.  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 62 CTGCTTCGCGCGCTTG 77  
 D5 3 CTGCTTCGCGCGCTTG 18  
 RESULT 194  
 AAH61936  
 ID AAH61936 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAH61936;  
 AC AAH61936;  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Cdc 2 kinase hammerhead ribozyme recognition site SEQ ID NO:4360.  
 XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulvular;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO200130362-A2.  
 PN 03-MAY-2001.  
 PD 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.  
 PF Farrow J, Rabin MB;

PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.  
 XX (IMMU-) INMUSOL INC.  
 PA Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using  
 PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,  
 PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent  
 PT kinases -  
 XX Disclosure; Page 393; 408pp; English.  
 PS The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulvular, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative  
 CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retnopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH5757 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1655 AAGAGTAGCTTCTG 1670  
 D5 2 AAGATGACCTTCTG 17  
 RESULT 195  
 AAX34379  
 ID AAX34379 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AAX34379;  
 AC AAX34379;  
 DT 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX Mutant BRCA1 exon 2 allele-specific probe 185M-1.  
 DE Primer; PCR; amplification; exon 2; human; BRCA1; BRCA2; allele; probe;  
 KW hybridisation; detection; mutation; breast; ovarian; cancer; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO9915704-A1.  
 PN 01-APR-1999.  
 PD 23-SEP-1998; 98WO-US20256.  
 XX 23-SEP-1997; 97US-0059729.  
 PR (ONCO-) ONCORMED INC.  
 PA Farrow J, Rabin MB;

XX WPI; 1999-254727/21.  
 DR Detection of BRCA1 and BRCA2 gene mutations in a single  
 PT hybridization step  
 PT  
 XX Claim 6; Page 16; 44pp; English.  
 PS  
 CC The invention relates to the use of allele-specific oligonucleotides  
 CC AAX34376-X34391 as probes for the detection of mutant BRCA1 and BRCA2  
 CC genes. The probes are immobilised on a membrane and labelled target  
 CC nucleotide sequences which hybridise to the probes, are detected  
 CC after a single hybridization step. The method and allele-specific  
 CC oligonucleotides are used to detect gene mutations that predispose  
 CC individuals to breast and ovarian cancer.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 QY 1307 TTGGTGTCCTCTGT 1322  
 DB 4 TTAGTGTCCTCTGT 19  
 RESULT 196  
 AAQ53130  
 ID AAQ53130 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ53130;  
 XX  
 DT 03-JUN-1994 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Gene detection sequence 54.  
 XX  
 KW Gene detection; radio-isotopes; target gene; electrode;  
 KW detection; optical fibre; hybridise; hybridisation; electrochemical;  
 KW photochemical; electrolysis; probe; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN JP05285000-A.  
 XX  
 PD 02-NOV-1993.  
 XX  
 PF 10-SEP-1992; 92JP-0242397.  
 XX  
 PR 13-FEB-1992; 92JP-0025621.  
 XX  
 PA (TOKE ) TOSHIBA KK.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1993-382240/48.  
 XX  
 PT Detection method of gene without using radio-isotope - by  
 PT hybridisation of nucleic acid probe which is single strand having  
 PT complementary sequence of gene and single strand denatured sample  
 PT DNA  
 PS  
 PS Disclosure; Page 23; 26pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The sequences (AAQ53077-Q53136) are used in the invention to detect  
 CC specific genes without the use of radio-isotopes. Detection  
 CC is carried out by hybridisation of denatured (ss) sample DNA with a  
 CC (ss) nucleic acid probe, complementary to the target sequence.  
 CC Hybridisation occurs on the surface of an electrode or optical fibre  
 CC and detection is visualised by the addition of an entity that  
 CC recognises (ds) hybridised DNA and is electrochemically /  
 CC photochemically active.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1144 CAACTGGACCAAGA 1159  
 DB 2 CAGCTGACCAAGA 17  
 RESULT 197  
 AAQ51662  
 ID AAQ51662 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ51662;  
 XX  
 DT 24-MAY-1994 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE ADV primer (II)b.  
 XX  
 KW ADV; Aujeszky's disease virus; primer; PCR; amplification;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; detection; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN JP05276998-A.  
 XX  
 PD 26-OCT-1993.  
 XX  
 PF 01-APR-1992; 92JP-0079881.  
 XX  
 PR 01-APR-1992; 92JP-0079881.  
 XX  
 PA (NISS ) NISSHIN SEIFUN KK.  
 PA (ZENK-) ZENKOKU NOGYO KYODO KUMIAI REN.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1993-373607/47.  
 XX  
 PT Detection of Aujeszky's disease virus - using specified  
 PT oligo-nucleotide as primer for selective detection  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 1; 9pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The detection method for Aujeszky's disease virus uses a primer pair  
 CC selected from the ADV DNA-specific region, with PCR designed to suit  
 CC the amplification of DNA, thereby permitting specific and highly  
 CC sensitive detection of ADV. Claimed primers are given in  
 CC AAQ51659-72; additional primers are given in AAQ51673-74.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 423 CAGCTGCCGGTGATG 438  
 DB 1 CAGCTGCCGGTGATG 16  
 RESULT 198  
 AAT74050/C  
 ID AAT74050 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT74050;  
 XX  
 DT 17-FEB-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GRP17 cDNA PCR primer COS2.  
 XX  
 KW GRP17 gene; Gadd45 and MyD118 related protein; human;  
 KW cell growth arrest; DNA damage; cancer; apoptosis;  
 KW autoimmune disease; diagnosis; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX

OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX EP787798-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 06-AUG-1997.  
 XX  
 PF 10-FEB-1997; 97EP-0102108.  
 XX  
 XX 09-FEB-1996; 96JP-0023612.  
 XX  
 PA (SAKA ) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.  
 XX  
 PI Fujiwara T, Suzuki M, Watanabe T;  
 XX WPI; 1997-387484/36.  
 XX  
 XX New GRP17 gene associated with arrest of cell growth and induction  
 PT of DNA damage - useful for diagnosis and treatment of cancer,  
 PT autoimmune diseases etc., also for drug screening  
 PS  
 XX Example 1; Page 7; 12pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX PCR primers COS2 (AAT74050) and COS1 (AAT74049) were used to screen  
 CC 153,600 cosmid clones for human GRP17 cDNA. 1,440 clones were  
 CC selected, and the GRP17 gene was mapped to human chromosome  
 CC 9q22.1-q22.2. The GRP17 gene (see also AAT74047-49) is associated  
 CC with arrest of cell growth and induction of DNA damage, and is  
 CC useful for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, malformations and  
 CC autoimmune diseases.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1004 GGATGCTGCTGCTGAA 1019  
 Db 18 GGATGCTGCTGCTGAA 3  
 |||||  
 RESULT 199  
 AAT64677  
 ID AAT64677 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT64677;  
 XX  
 DT 19-DEC-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Allele-typing PCR primer for the genotyping of newborn mice.  
 DE  
 XX Reproduction; puberty; leptin; obese; ob gene; physical defect;  
 KW hypothalamic hormone; pituitary hormone; gonadal hormone;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO9715322-A1.  
 FN  
 XX 01-MAY-1997.  
 PD  
 XX 22-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17163.  
 PF  
 XX 25-OCT-1995; 95US-0006106.  
 PR  
 XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
 PA  
 XX Chehab FF;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1997-258764/23.  
 DR  
 XX Restoring reproductive function and accelerating onset of puberty -

PT by administration of a leptin compound to obese or non-obese males  
 PT or females  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 16; 49pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX A method has been developed for restoring or enhancing reproductive  
 CC function in a reproductively impaired host (male or female). The method  
 CC involves administering a leptin compound for a time and at an amount  
 CC sufficient to (a) restore or enhance reproductive function in a  
 CC reproductively impaired male or female or (b) accelerate the onset of  
 CC puberty in a male or female. Preferably, the leptin is administered at a  
 CC dosage of 0.1 ng/kg-100 mg/kg. Administration is subcutaneous,  
 CC intradermal, intravenous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, transdermal,  
 CC oral, pulmonary, intranasal, controlled release or by pump, either a PCR  
 CC primer for use in the genotyping of newborn mice (peripheral to the  
 CC invention). Leptin is the obesity (ob) gene product; it has been shown  
 CC to restore or enhance reproductive function in both males and females,  
 CC whether obese or not, especially those suffering from a physical defect  
 CC of one or more hypothalamic, pituitary or gonadal hormones.  
 CC Administration of leptin also accelerates the onset of puberty in both  
 CC males and females.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 904 GAGGAGCTCTTGGAGA 919  
 Db 4 GAGCAGCTCTTGGAGA 19  
 |||||  
 RESULT 200  
 AAT48689/C  
 ID AAT48689 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT48689;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
 DT 02-OCT-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Probe for detecting N-ras gene mutations in the codon at position 61.  
 DE  
 XX Mutated codon; single base mutation; human; acute myeloid leukaemia;  
 KW tumour; activated ras gene; N-ras; H-ras; K-ras; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX US5591562-A.  
 PN  
 XX 07-JAN-1997.  
 PD  
 XX 23-JUN-1994; 94US-0264425.  
 PF  
 XX 04-AUG-1987; 87US-0081490.  
 PR 23-JUL-1985; 85US-0756104.  
 PR 21-APR-1992; 92US-0873352.  
 PR 23-JUN-1994; 94US-0264425.  
 XX  
 XX (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.  
 PA  
 XX Bos JL, Van der Eb AJ;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1997-086629/08.  
 DR  
 XX Detection of activated ras gene - using oligo:nucleotide probes to  
 PT detect mutated codon  
 PT  
 XX Claim 25; Column 29; 20pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX A new method has been produced for the detection of an activated ras  
 CC

CC Gene containing a mutated codon. The method involves: either cleaving a  
 CC human subject's genomic DNA with a restriction enzyme to produce DNA  
 CC fragments and treating the fragments to obtain single-stranded DNA  
 CC molecules or isolating the subject's polyA+ mRNA; contacting the  
 CC single-stranded DNA molecules or polyA+ mRNA under hybridising  
 CC conditions with a labelled synthetic DNA molecule, optionally bound to  
 CC a solid support, comprising 12-20 nucleotides, where the synthetic DNA  
 CC molecule is 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the case of single-stranded DNA or is  
 CC complementary to 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the case of polyA+ mRNA, B = 0-9  
 CC nucleotides having a sequence complementary to a sequence in the  
 CC activated ras gene 5' of the mutated codon, D = 0-12 nucleotides having  
 CC the mutated codon, provided that B and D contain a total of at least 9  
 CC nucleotides, and Q is complementary to the mutated codon; treating the  
 CC resulting hybridised molecules under conditions permitting only fully  
 CC complementary molecules to remain hybridised; and detecting the presence  
 CC of the labelled synthetic DNA molecule in the hybridised molecules. The  
 CC present sequence represents the synthetic DNA probe used for detecting  
 CC the activated N-ras gene when the mutated codon is at position 61 and  
 CC has a single base substitution in the first or second nucleotide  
 CC position so that it encodes an amino acid other than Glu. The method can  
 CC be used for the diagnosis of acute myeloid leukaemia and other tumours.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1144 CAACTGGACCAAGA 1159  
 Db 19 CAGCTGGACCAAGA 4

RESULT 201  
 AAV23808/C  
 ID AAV23808 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV23808;  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
 DT 29-JUL-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer for IgLambda light chain variable region fragment.  
 XX  
 KW Anti-CD4 antibody; monkey; human; therapy; variable heavy domain;  
 KW Old World monkey; constant domain; eczema; immuno-modulated disease;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; PCR primer; ss.  
 OS  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Primate sp.  
 XX  
 XX US5750105-A.  
 XX  
 XX 12-MAY-1998.  
 XX  
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0476349.  
 XX  
 XX 25-JAN-1995; 95US-0379072.  
 XX 10-JUL-1992; 92US-0912292.  
 XX 25-JUL-1991; 91US-0735064.  
 XX 23-MAR-1992; 92US-0856281.  
 XX  
 XX (IDEC-) IDEC PHARM CORP.  
 XX  
 XX Hanna N, Newman RA, Raab RW;  
 XX WPI; 1998-296690/26.  
 XX  
 XX Improved method for antibody treatment - uses an antibody comprising  
 XX an Old World monkey variable region and a human constant domain

PS Example 2; Column 13; 84pp; English.

XX This sequence is a PCR primer for DNA encoding an immunoglobulin lambda  
 CC light chain fragment. The amplified sequence can be used in the method of  
 CC the invention for treating a subject, where the treatment comprises  
 CC administration of an antibody (Ab). The method comprises the  
 CC administration of an antibody which has an Old World monkey (e.g. baboon  
 CC or macaque) variable region which binds to an antigen (Ag) (or Ag binding  
 CC portion), and a human constant domain. The method is useful for the  
 CC treatment of eczema and immuno-modulated diseases and especially  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis. The recombinant antibodies used are sufficiently  
 CC different from native monkey antibodies to allow human antigens to raise  
 CC these antibodies, but similar enough to human antibody so there is no  
 CC immune response to the antibodies in humans. Compared to antibodies used  
 CC in therapy in prior art, these antibodies do not induce human  
 CC anti-antibodies on repeated administration. They also have longer  
 CC half-lives and do not have a lack of effector function with human cells.  
 XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040  
 Db 17 CTGAGGAGCTTCAAGC 2

RESULT 202  
 AAX95697  
 ID AAX95697 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX95697;  
 XX  
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;  
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;  
 KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 XX WO9927105-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 03-JUN-1999.  
 XX  
 XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.  
 XX  
 XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.  
 XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.  
 XX  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX  
 XX Griffais R;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.  
 XX  
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae  
 XX  
 XX Page 1768; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.

XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading  
 CC frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of  
 CC Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory  
 CC disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a  
 CC contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent  
 CC otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded  
 CC by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-

CC AAY35879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors  
 CC containing C. pneumoniae nucleotides sequences can also be used as  
 CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the  
 CC expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1144 CAGTTGATGAGCTATC 1129  
 |||||  
 Db 3 CAGTTGATGAGCCATC 18

RESULT 203

AAV73042  
 ID AAV73042 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV73042;

AC 09-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DT Human ras oncogene probe #17.

DE Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS US5847095-A.

PN 08-DEC-1998.

PD 03-JAN-1997; 97US-0778543.

XX 04-AUG-1987; 87US-0081490.

XX 23-JUL-1985; 85US-0758104.

XX 21-APR-1992; 92US-0873352.

XX 23-JUN-1994; 94US-0264425.

XX 03-JAN-1997; 97US-0778543.

XX (UYLE-) RIJXSUNIV LEIDEN.

PA Bos JL, van der Eb AJ;

PI WPI; 1999-059149/05.

XX Probes for detecting ras oncogene point mutations - useful for the

XX diagnosis of cancer associated with single base mutations

XX Claim 6; Column 5; 18pp; English.

CC AAV73026-V73071 are probes used to detect a single-base mutation in a  
 CC human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43 nucleotides of formula  
 CC 5'-B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to the mutated codon, and  
 CC B and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to the ras sequences  
 CC flanking the mutated codon. The probes are useful for detecting cancers  
 CC associated with point mutations.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1144 CAACTGGACCAAGAGA 1159  
 |||||  
 Db 2 CAGCTGGACCAAGAGA 17

RESULT 204

AAV73145/C

ID AAV73145 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV73145;

AC 09-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DT Human ras oncogene mutant detecting oligomer N-61e.

DE Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS US5847095-A.

PN 08-DEC-1998.

PD 03-JAN-1997; 97US-0778543.

XX 04-AUG-1987; 87US-0081490.

XX 23-JUL-1985; 85US-0758104.

XX 21-APR-1992; 92US-0873352.

XX 23-JUN-1994; 94US-0264425.

XX 03-JAN-1997; 97US-0778543.

XX (UYLE-) RIJXSUNIV LEIDEN.

PA Bos JL, van der Eb AJ;

PI WPI; 1999-059149/05.

XX Probes for detecting ras oncogene point mutations - useful for the

XX diagnosis of cancer associated with single base mutations

XX Disclosure; Column 19-20; 18pp; English.

CC AAV73084-V73145 are oligomers used in a method to detect a single-base  
 CC mutation in a human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43  
 CC nucleotides of formula 5'-B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to  
 CC the mutated codon, and B and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to  
 CC the ras sequences flanking the mutated codon. The probes are useful for  
 CC detecting cancers associated with point mutations.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1144 CAACTGGACCAAGAGA 1159  
 |||||  
 Db 19 CAGCTGGACCAAGAGA 4

RESULT 205

AAZ29763

ID AAZ29763 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ29763;

AC 27-MAR-2000 (first entry)

DT Human thymidylate synthase antisense oligonucleotide 16027.

DE Antisense; oligonucleotide; thymidylate synthase; cell proliferation;  
 XX hyperproliferative disease; cancer; primer; phosphorothioate linkage;  
 XX thymidylate synthase-associated tumour; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1..20

+tag= a

```

FT modified_base /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT 1..6
FT /tag= b
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy nucleotides"
FT 2
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT 5
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT 15..20
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy nucleotides"
FT 15
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT 17
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT 19
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT WO963114-A1.
FT
FT 09-DEC-1999.
FT
FT 01-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12080.
FT
FT 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0089195.
FT
FT (ISTS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
FT
FT Dean N;
FT
FT WPI; 2000-116373/10.
FT
FT Antisense oligonucleotides to thymidylate synthase gene for treating
FT e.g. hyperproliferative diseases such as cancer .
FT
FT Example 2; Page 40; 66pp; English.
FT
FT The present sequence is the antisense oligonucleotide 16027. It is
FT a mismatch sequence derived from oligonucleotide 13790 which is
FT complementary to a portion of the coding region (111-130) of human
FT thymidylate synthase gene. It is capable of modulating the expression
FT of thymidylate synthase by hybridising to the specific target region
FT on the gene. This oligonucleotide inhibits cell proliferation when a
FT therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount is administered.
FT It can be used for diagnosis and treatment of hyperproliferative diseases
FT like cancer and to distinguish thymidylate synthase-associated tumours
FT from tumours having other etiologies, in humans.
FT
FT Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;
FT
FT Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
FT Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
FT Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
FT
FT QY 1623 CAAACCCAGCGGCC 1638
FT
FT Db 2 CAACTCCAGCGGCC 17
FT
FT RESULT 206
FT ABA82546
FT ID ABA82546 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
FT
FT AC ABA82546;
FT
FT 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)
FT
FT DT
FT XX

```

```

DE Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #505.
XX
XX Human; high bone mass; HEM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;
XX sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;
XX antisense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;
XX sclerostosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200177327-A1.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US16951.
XX
XX 05-APR-2000; 2000US-0543771.
XX
XX 05-APR-2000; 2000US-0544398.
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
XX Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657171/75.
XX
XX New high bone mass (HEM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for
XX modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis .
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 37; 443pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone
XX mass (HEM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and
XX HEM genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene
XX therapy, antisense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They
XX can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including
XX osteoporosis, Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous
XX dysplasia. ABA82038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent
XX sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 44 TTATCTCTGGGCACTCT 59
XX
XX Db 2 TTCTCTGGGCACTCT 17
XX
XX RESULT 207
XX ABA91249
XX ID AAA91249 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA91249;
XX
XX 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Antisense IGFBP-5 inhibitor #55.
XX
XX Insulin-like growth factor binding protein-5; IGFBP-5; human;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; hormone-regulated cancer; prostatic cancer;
XX breast cancer; therapy; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200105435-A2.
XX
XX 25-JAN-2001.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2000; 2000WO-CA00853.
XX
XX 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0144495.
XX
XX PR

```

XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.  
 PA (MIYA/) MIYAKE H.  
 XX Gleave M;  
 PI WPI; 2001-168448/17.  
 DR  
 XX Composition for treating hormone-regulated cancer, e.g. breast and  
 PT prostatic tumours, comprising an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits  
 PT expression of insulin like growth factor binding protein-5 by  
 PT hormone-regulated tumour cells -  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 43; 45pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide targeted against  
 CC human insulin-like growth factor binding protein-5 (IGFBP-5). The  
 CC invention relates to a composition for treatment of hormone-regulated  
 CC cancer, comprising an antisense oligonucleotide (such as this sequence)  
 CC which inhibits expression of IGFBP-5 by hormone-regulated tumour cells.  
 CC The compositions is useful for delaying progression of hormone-regulated  
 CC tumour cells such as prostatic cancer cells or breast cancer cells, to an  
 CC androgen-independent state, by treating hormone sensitive tumour cells  
 CC with the antisense sequence which inhibits expression of IGFBP-5 by the  
 CC tumour cells. The composition can also be used for treating a  
 CC hormone-responsive cancer in an individual, and administering the  
 CC composition to the individual after initiation of hormone-withdrawal to  
 CC induce apoptotic cell death of hormone-responsive tumour cells, and  
 CC therefore delaying the progression of hormone-responsive cancer cells to  
 CC a hormone-independent state in the individual. It can also be used for  
 CC inhibiting or delaying metastatic bone progression of an IGF-1  
 CC sensitive tumour in a mammal, by administering the composition to  
 CC inhibit the expression of IGFBP-5 by the hormone-responsive cancer  
 CC cells, and therefore inhibiting or delaying metastatic bone  
 CC progression of the tumour.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 72 GGCTTGGGGGGGCACAT 87  
 DB 1 GGCTGGGGGGGCACAT 16  
 |||||  
 RESULT 208  
 AAH47245/c  
 ID AAH47245 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC AAH47245;  
 XX  
 XX 30-NOV-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human C-PLACE1003238 gene related primer CP38-2.  
 DE  
 XX C-PLACE1003238; Guanosine triphosphate binding protein coupled receptor;  
 KW cytosstatic; nootropic; neuroprotective; brain disease; PCR primer; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200109322-A1.  
 FN  
 XX 08-FEB-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-JP05069.  
 PF  
 XX 29-JUL-1999; 99JP-0248036.  
 PR 27-AUG-1999; 99JP-0300253.  
 PR 18-OCT-1999; 99US-0159590.  
 PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-0118776.  
 PR 17-FEB-2000; 2000US-0183322.

PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-0183767.  
 XX (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.  
 PA  
 XX Ota T, Isogai T, Nishikawa T, Hayashi K, Saito K, Yamamoto J;  
 PI Ishii S, Sugiyama T, Wakamatsu A, Nagai K, Otsuki T, Kishimoto T;  
 PI Yano K, Kanzaki K, Inoue Y;  
 XX WPI; 2001-557266/62.  
 DR  
 XX New gene encoding guanosine triphosphate binding protein coupled  
 PT receptor, and the protein and antibodies to it, for diagnosing and  
 PT treating disease such as brain disease -  
 XX  
 PS Example 8; Page 33; 65pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a gene C-PLACE1003238 encoding a guanosine  
 CC triphosphate binding protein coupled receptor. The protein can be  
 CC expressed by standard recombinant methodology. The protein is useful  
 CC in the diagnosis, prediction and treatment of disease associated with  
 CC disorders of C-PLACE1003238 protein, and may be useful in brain disease  
 CC and cancers, as the expression pattern was different in Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, cancers, and normal tissue. The new materials are useful for  
 CC developing diagnostics and treatment agents. The present sequence  
 CC represents a PCR primer used during the course of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1600 GAAGGTATCTGCAGA 1615  
 DB 17 GAAGGTATCTGCAGA 2  
 |||||  
 RESULT 209  
 ABK23343  
 ID ABK23343 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABK23343;  
 XX  
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human Zmax1 cDNA forward PCR primer #253.  
 DE  
 XX Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBV; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;  
 KW lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;  
 KW osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;  
 KW neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;  
 KW bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;  
 KW osteopathic; cerebroprotective.  
 KW  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200192891-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16946.  
 PF  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0578900.  
 PR  
 XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 PA (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.  
 XX  
 XX Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;  
 PI WPI; 2002-097784/13.  
 DR  
 XX Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for  
 PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises

PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its  
 XX corresponding wild type gene -  
 PS Disclosure; Page 42; 409pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in  
 CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or  
 CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type  
 CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,  
 CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal  
 CC lipid-associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular  
 CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the  
 CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular  
 CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque  
 CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in  
 CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone  
 CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and  
 CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical  
 CC development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the  
 CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA  
 CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers  
 CC and adapters of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 44 TTATCTGCGCCACTCT 59  
 |||||  
 DB 2 TTCTCTGCGCCACTCT 17

RESULT 210  
 ACC45926  
 ID ACC45926 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACC45926;

DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human HBM STS marker forward primer #253.

XX Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;  
 KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;  
 KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;  
 KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200292764-A2.

XX 21-NOV-2002.

XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US14876.

XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-290071P.

XX 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-291311P.

XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-353058P.

XX 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-361233P.

XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

PA (AMHP) WYETH.

XX Babij P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;

XX WPI; 2003-129278/12.

XX New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone  
 PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone  
 PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by  
 PT reduced bone density -

XX Disclosure; Page 58; 603pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high  
 CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,  
 CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or  
 CC expressing an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control  
 CC sequence introduced by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The  
 CC transgenic animals are for the study of bone density modulation or bone  
 CC mass modulation. The invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity.  
 CC The polynucleotides of the invention may have a use in gene therapy.  
 CC The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are for the study of  
 CC bone density modulation, where the bone mass is modulated relative to  
 CC non-transgenic animals of the same species in more than one parameter  
 CC selected from bone density, bone strength, trabecular number, bone  
 CC size, or bone tissue connectivity. The transgenic animals, nucleic  
 CC acids and methods are useful for identifying molecules involved in bone  
 CC development, and for developing pharmaceutical compositions, which may  
 CC be employed for treating or preventing bone diseases, e.g.  
 CC osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or neoplasms of  
 CC the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also useful in  
 CC methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development, or  
 CC characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is  
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention.  
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 44 TTATCTGCGCCACTCT 59  
 |||||  
 DB 2 TTCTCTGCGCCACTCT 17

RESULT 211

ABZ77244

ID ABZ77244 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABZ77244;

DT 28-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Antisense oligonucleotide for C-reactive protein 3'-UTR.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; C-reactive protein; phosphorothioate;  
 KW cardiovascular disease; unstable angina; myocardial infarction; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003010284-A2.

XX 06-FEB-2003.

XX 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22656.

XX 25-JUL-2001; 2001US-0912724.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ;

XX WPI; 2003-239435/23.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides, useful for modulating the expression of  
 PT C-reactive protein or for treating a disease or condition associated  
 PT with the expression of C-reactive protein, e.g. unstable angina or  
 PT myocardial infarction -

PS Claim 3; Page 93; 113pp; English.



CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides which are  
 CC targeting to DNA encoding C-reactive protein. The antisense compounds  
 CC are useful for modulating the expression of C-reactive protein, and  
 CC for treating a disease or condition associated with expression of  
 CC C-reactive protein, e.g. cardiovascular disease, such as unstable  
 CC angina or myocardial infarction. ABZ7722-75 represent antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention, directed against human C-reactive  
 CC protein gene.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 810 TGTCAGCCCTTGCT 825

Db 5 TGTCATCCCTTGCT 20

RESULT 212

ABX76621/c  
 ID ABX76621 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABX76621;

DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)

DE Immunoglobulin variable region gene sequencing primer #4.

XX Human; chimpanzee; old world monkey; monkey; tumour; cancer;  
 KW immunoglobulin constant region; immunoglobulin variable region;  
 KW autoimmune response; rheumatoid arthritis; eczema; lymphoma;  
 KW immunomodulatory disease; leukaemia; Hashimoto's thyroiditis;  
 KW autoimmune carditis; Addison's disease; type I-diabetes mellitus;  
 KW multiple sclerosis; male infertility; autoimmune hemolytic anaemia;  
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; Sjogren's syndrome; psoriasis;  
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; sequencing; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS US2002150580-A1.

PN 17-OCT-2002.

PD 08-MAY-2001; 2001US-0850165.

PF 10-JUL-1992; 92US-0912292.

PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0476237.

PR 21-MAY-1998; 98US-0082472.

PR 25-JUL-1991; 91US-0735064.

PR 23-MAR-1992; 92US-0856281.

PR 17-APR-1995; 95US-0397072.

XX (IDEC-) IDEC PHARM CORP.

XX Newman RA, Hanna N, Raab RW;

XX WPI; 2003-182483/18.

XX New recombinant chimeric antibodies comprising human, chimpanzee and  
 PT Old World monkey portions, useful for treating e.g. cancer, eczema,  
 PT leukemia, lymphoma, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis or male  
 PT infertility.

XX Example 2; Page 9; 101pp; English.

XX The invention describes a recombinant antibody comprising a human,  
 CC chimpanzee or a first Old World monkey immunoglobulin constant region,  
 CC and an antigen-binding portion of a second Old World monkey  
 CC immunoglobulin variable region. The first and second Old World monkey  
 CC can be the same or different. The recombinant antibody is useful for  
 CC treating a human having the antigen described above, e.g. for treating

CC cancer in a human having a tumour antigen, or for treating a human  
 CC suffering from an autoimmune response (where the antigen is involved in  
 CC an autoimmune response in the human). In particular, the recombinant  
 CC antibody is useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, eczema, or an  
 CC immunomodulatory disease. The recombinant antibody is also useful for  
 CC treating tumours, leukaemia, lymphoma, Hashimoto's thyroiditis,  
 CC autoimmune carditis, Addison's disease, type I-diabetes mellitus,  
 CC multiple sclerosis, male infertility, autoimmune hemolytic anaemia,  
 CC inflammatory bowel disease, Sjogren's syndrome, psoriasis, or systemic  
 CC lupus erythematosus. This sequence represents a primer used to sequence  
 CC isolated DNA's encoding immunoglobulin polypeptides for creation of the  
 CC recombinant antibody.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040

Db 17 CTGAGGAGCTTCAAGC 2

RESULT 213

ABT14663  
 ID ABT14663 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABT14663;

DT 27-FEB-2003 (first entry)

XX Human cancer-testis antigen PCR primer #15.

XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; gene therapy; vaccine; cancer-testis antigen;  
 KW CT antigen; breast cancer; colon cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200286071-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 19-APR-2002; 2002WO-US12497.

XX 20-APR-2001; 2001US-285343P.

XX 14-FEB-2002; 2002US-358937P.

XX (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.

XX Nakayama E, Ono T, Old LJ;

XX WPI; 2003-075624/07.

XX New cancer-testis (CT) antigens, nucleic acids and encoded  
 PT polypeptides, useful for diagnosing, monitoring or treating disorder or  
 PT condition associated with the expression of human CT antigens, e.g.  
 PT breast cancer or cervical cancer.

XX Example 2; Page 64; 165pp; English.

XX The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of human  
 CC cancer-testis (CT) antigens that bind an HLA molecule. The CT antigens of  
 CC the invention are useful for diagnosing, monitoring or treating cancer  
 CC (e.g. breast cancer, colon cancer, cervical cancer or gastric cancer).  
 CC The present DNA sequence represents a human cancer-testis (CT) antigen  
 CC PCR primer that was used in an example of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

OY 1221 AGAGGCGCTGAGAAA 1236
DB 1 AGAGGCGCTGAGAAA 16

RESULT 214
AAQ81006
ID AAQ81006 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAQ81006;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX DT 22-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE BAGE tumor rejection antigen precursor DNA primer.
XX KW BAGE; tumor rejection antigen precursor; diagnosis; HLA;
XX KW human leukocyte antigen MHC; major histocompatibility complex;
XX KW TRAP; cancer; melanoma; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9500159-A1.
XX PD 05-JAN-1995.
XX PF 10-JUN-1994; 94WO-US06534.
XX PR 17-JUN-1993; 93US-0079110.
XX PR 15-FEB-1994; 94US-0196630.
XX PA (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
XX PI Boon-falleur T, Coulie P, Renauld J, Van DER BRUGGEN P;
XX DR WPI; 1995-051741/07.
XX PT Nucleic acid coding for a tumour rejection antigen precursor -
XX PT used to develop prods. for the diagnosis and therapy of cancers,
XX PT partic. melanomas
XX PS Disclosure; Page 18; 33pp; English.
XX CC This primer was used to determine whether the tumor rejection
XX CC antigen precursor BAGE gene was expressed by tumor samples and
XX CC tumor cell lines. To do this, 20 cycles of amplification were
XX CC carried out using this primer and primer AAQ81008, followed by
XX CC 20 more cycles using primers AAQ81010 and AAQ81011.
XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1639 CAGAAGCTGAAGCAAAAG 1657
DB 1 CAGAAGATGAAGCACAGAG 19

RESULT 216
AAV57116/c
ID AAV57116 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAV57116;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Human Notch3 mutant gene primer N7R.
XX KW Human; Notch3; transmembrane receptor; lateral inhibition; regulation;
XX KW developmental cascade; neurogenic gene; mutant; neurological disorder;
XX KW cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy; subcortical infarct; CADASIL;
XX KW leukoencephalopathy; therapy; PCR; primer; amplification; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN FR2751986-A1.
XX PD 06-FEB-1998.
XX PF 16-APR-1997; 97FR-0004680.
XX PR 01-AUG-1996; 96FR-0009733.

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1639 CAGAAGCTGAAGCAAAAG 1657
DB 1 CAGAAGATGAAGCACAGAG 19

RESULT 215
AAQ81009
ID AAQ81009 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAQ81009;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX DT 22-AUG-1995 (first entry)

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XX (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX Tournier LE, Joutel A, Bousser MG, Bach JF;
XX WPI; 1998-133138/13.
XX Human Notch3 nucleic acids - and methods for identifying
XX PT pre-disposition to cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with
XX PT sub-cortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy
XX Example 3; Page 24; 45pp; French.
XX Primers AAV57066-V57162 are used to detect mutations in the human Notch3
XX CC gene (AAV57001). Primers AAV57115-V57116 amplify a 249 bp fragment from
XX CC the 3GF27-28 domain sequences found in exon 20.
XX CC Notch3 is a transmembrane receptor protein involved in lateral
XX CC inhibition and regulating developmental cascades of neurogenic genes.
XX CC Mutated Notch3 proteins are thought to be involved in neurological
XX CC disorders, especially of the cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy
XX CC with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy (CADASIL) type.
XX CC Blocking expression of a mutated Notch3 gene or by substitution therapy
XX CC with non-mutated Notch3 gene or protein can be used to treat CADASIL or
XX CC related disorders.
XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 893 AGAGACGGAGAGGAGCT 911
DB 19 AGGAGAGGAAGAGAGGT 1
RESULT 217
AAA82463/c
ID AAA82463 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAA82463;
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX cdk1 ribozyme binding site #49.
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX WO200032765-A2.
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX Disclosure; Page 46; 109pp; English.
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1035 TCAAGCTGAAAGGAATTC 1053
DB 19 TCAAGTTGAAACAATTC 1
RESULT 218
AAA84306
ID AAA84306 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAA84306;
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX Cyclin D2 ribozyme binding site #3.
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX WO200032765-A2.
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX Disclosure; Page 75; 109pp; English.
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 229 CCACCGCAGCCTGCAGAAC 247
DB 1 CGACCGCTCCTGCAGAAC 19

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XX (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX Tournier LE, Joutel A, Bousser MG, Bach JF;
XX WPI; 1998-133138/13.
XX Human Notch3 nucleic acids - and methods for identifying
XX PT pre-disposition to cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with
XX PT sub-cortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy
XX Example 3; Page 24; 45pp; French.
XX Primers AAV57066-V57162 are used to detect mutations in the human Notch3
XX CC gene (AAV57001). Primers AAV57115-V57116 amplify a 249 bp fragment from
XX CC the 3GF27-28 domain sequences found in exon 20.
XX CC Notch3 is a transmembrane receptor protein involved in lateral
XX CC inhibition and regulating developmental cascades of neurogenic genes.
XX CC Mutated Notch3 proteins are thought to be involved in neurological
XX CC disorders, especially of the cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy
XX CC with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy (CADASIL) type.
XX CC Blocking expression of a mutated Notch3 gene or by substitution therapy
XX CC with non-mutated Notch3 gene or protein can be used to treat CADASIL or
XX CC related disorders.
XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 893 AGAGACGGAGAGGAGCT 911
DB 19 AGGAGAGGAAGAGAGGT 1
RESULT 217
AAA82463/c
ID AAA82463 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAA82463;
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX cdk1 ribozyme binding site #49.
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX WO200032765-A2.
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX Disclosure; Page 46; 109pp; English.
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1035 TCAAGCTGAAAGGAATTC 1053
DB 19 TCAAGTTGAAACAATTC 1
RESULT 218
AAA84306
ID AAA84306 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAA84306;
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX Cyclin D2 ribozyme binding site #3.
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX WO200032765-A2.
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX Disclosure; Page 75; 109pp; English.
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 229 CCACCGCAGCCTGCAGAAC 247
DB 1 CGACCGCTCCTGCAGAAC 19

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XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
XX The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
XX efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1035 TCAAGCTGAAAGGAATTC 1053
DB 19 TCAAGTTGAAACAATTC 1
RESULT 218
AAA84306
ID AAA84306 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAA84306;
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX Cyclin D2 ribozyme binding site #3.
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX WO200032765-A2.
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX Disclosure; Page 75; 109pp; English.
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 229 CCACCGCAGCCTGCAGAAC 247
DB 1 CGACCGCTCCTGCAGAAC 19

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RESULT 219
AAI69672/c
ID AAI69672 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAI69672;
XX
DT 10-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Hepatitis E virus HEV-T1 sequence related PCR primer #37.
XX
KW Hepatitis E virus; HEV-T1; hepatitis infection; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN CN1300771-A.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 23-DEC-1999; 99CN-0125741.
XX
PR 23-DEC-1999; 99CN-0125741.
XX
PA (CHME-) CHINESE MEDICINE & BIOLOGIC PROD APPRAIS.
XX
PI Wang Y, Zhang H, Li H;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-550442/62.
XX
PT Hepatitis E virus gene sequence and its application -
XX
PS Example 1; Page 15(Disclosure); 34pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a novel nucleotide sequence and protein
CC of a new hepatitis E virus HEV-T1 and the application of the nucleotide
CC sequence and protein in diagnosing, preventing and treating hepatitis.
CC The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of
CC the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1219 CCAGAGCCACATGAGAAAT 1237
DB 19 CCAGAGCCACGACAGAT 1
RESULT 220
AAH57625/c
ID AAH57625 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH57625;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:49.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytotatic;
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antiskinning; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

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XX WO200130362-A2.
XX
XX 03-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
XX ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
XX matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
XX kinases -
XX
XX Example 1; Page 75; 408pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
XX skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
XX ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
XX inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
XX dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
XX nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
XX ophthalmological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskinning,
XX dermatological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
XX cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
XX in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
XX skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
XX squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
XX also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
XX retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
XX prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
XX scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
XX scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1035 TCAAGCTGAAAGGAATTC 1053
DB 19 TCAAGTTGAAACATTC 1
RESULT 221
AAH59468
ID AAH59468 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH59468;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Cyclin D2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1892.
XX
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
XX proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytotatic;
XX antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX antiskinning; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
XX basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200130362-A2.
XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
PT kinases -
XX PS Example 1; Page 209; 408pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
CC ophthalmological, vulvar, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 229 CCACCGCGAGCTGCGAGAAC 247
DB 1 CGACCGGCTCTGCGAGAC 19
RESULT 222
AA504887
ID AA504887 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AA504887;
XX DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human fsh27 exon 5 PCR primer #5.
XX KW Human: chr18q; fsh27; bipolar affective disorder; BAD;
KW neuropsychiatric disorder; antibody; schizophrenia; Alzheimer's disease;
KW Huntington's disease; Parkinson's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN WO200134773-A2.
XX 17-MAY-2001.
XX PF 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US30851.
XX PR 08-NOV-1999; 99US-0163972.
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX PA (CHEN/) CHEN H.
XX PA (FREI/) FREIMER N B.
XX PI Chen H, Freimer NB;
XX WPI; 2001-335916/35.
XX PT Novel mammalian fsh27 polynucleotide for diagnostic evaluation, genetic
PT testing and prognosis of fsh27-related disorders such as
PT neuropsychiatric disorders including schizophrenia, bipolar affective
PT disorder -
XX PS Example; Page 47; 188pp; English.
XX CC The sequence is a PCR primer for amplifying polyadenylation variants of
CC exon 5 of the human fsh27 gene which is located on chromosome 18.
CC nucleotide sequences are useful as diagnostic reagents for diagnosing or
CC determining the risk of fsh27-related disorder, which involves measuring
CC fsh27 gene expression in a patient sample, detecting a polymorphic site
CC in the genome or by detecting a mutation contained in the genome. Fsh27
CC nucleic acids, its modulators, encoded protein and fragments are useful
CC for treating a fsh27-related disorder such as a neuropsychiatric disorder
CC e.g. schizophrenia, attention deficit disorder, a schizoaffective
CC disorder, a bipolar affective disorder (BAD), or a unipolar disorder. The
CC chromosomal region that encodes an unpaired fsh27 protein is useful for
CC treating a fsh27-related disorder resulting from mutation in fsh27 gene,
CC such that an unpaired fsh27 protein is expressed and symptoms of the
CC disorder are ameliorated. The polynucleotides of the invention can be
CC used for diagnosis/treatment of Alzheimer's disease, senile dementia,
CC Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease,
CC depressive disorder, mania, anxiety, panic. Fsh27 gene sequences can be
CC used as genetic markers, screen for fsh27 gene specific mutations or
CC polymorphisms, identify an individual from a minute biological sample and
CC aid in forensic identification of a biological sample. The protein or its
CC fragments can be used for generating antibodies, in diagnostic assays, or
CC for mapping an identification of other cellular or extracellular gene.
CC involved in the regulation of fsh27-related disorder such as BAD. They
CC can also be used as components of fusion proteins, as amino acid and
CC protein additives to foods, soaps, shampoos, cosmetics.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1507 AGCAAGATGGTGATGAAT 1525
DB 1 AGCAGGCTGGTGAGAGAAAT 19
RESULT 223
AAQ40335/c
ID AAQ40335 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ40335;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX DT 09-AUG-1993 (first entry)
XX DE Sequence of PCR primer AS1 for the cloning of hepatitis C virus
XX DE glycoprotein E2/NS1.
XX

```

KW Hepatitis C virus; envelope protein; glycoprotein; E2/NS1;  
 KX diagnostic reagent; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 PN EP537626-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 21-APR-1993.  
 XX  
 PF 08-OCT-1992; 92EP-0117191.  
 XX  
 PR 08-OCT-1991; 91JP-0260824.  
 XX  
 PA (NAHE-) NAT INST OF HEALTH.  
 XX  
 PI Harada S, Honda Y, Miyamura T, Saito I;  
 XX WPI; 1993-127516/16.  
 DR  
 XX Diagnostic reagent for hepatitis C virus - comprises second  
 PT envelope protein or first non-structural protein encoded by HCV  
 PT gene and has sugar chain  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 3; 58pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Glycoprotein E2/NS1 is derived from the second envelope protein or  
 CC first non-structural protein encoded by the genome of HCV. The  
 CC nucleic acid is extracted from the serum of the patient of hepatitis  
 CC C. The serum is pref. mixed with transfer RNA (tRNA) as a carrier  
 CC of virus RNA. As a technique of cloning cDNA from the nucleic acid,  
 CC it is preferred to use polymerase chain reaction method. In the  
 CC reaction, any commercially available random primers or synthesized  
 CC DNA having a base sequence similar to that of primer ASI may be used  
 CC as a primer. Representative examples of sense primers include SI.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1004 GGATGCTGCTGCTGAAAC 1022  
 |||||  
 DB 19 GGATGATGCTGCTGATAGC 1  
 RESULT 224  
 AAQ44027/c  
 ID AAQ44027 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ44027;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
 DT 05-NOV-1993 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX GPIb-alpha oligonucleotide B.  
 XX  
 XX Polymerase chain reaction; primer; glycoprotein Ib-alpha; PCR; gene;  
 KW large polypeptide domain; GPIb-alpha; genomic lambda phage library;  
 KW amplify; human; amplify; bifunctional antithrombotic molecule; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO9311778-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 24-JUN-1993.  
 PD  
 XX 11-DEC-1992; 92WO-US10947.  
 PF  
 XX 12-DEC-1991; 91US-0806709.  
 PR  
 XX (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.  
 PA

XX De Marco L, Mazzucato M, Ruggeri ZM, Ware JL;  
 XX WPI; 1993-213811/26.  
 DR  
 XX Bifunctional antithrombotic molecule and antithrombotic  
 PT polypeptide - are used to inhibit thrombosis, cell activation and  
 PT tumour metastasis  
 PT  
 XX Example 2; Page 42; 107pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The sequences given in AAQ4026-27 are oligonucleotides which were  
 CC used as primers and were based on the glycoprotein Ib-alpha (GPIb-  
 CC alpha) sequence. These primers were used to amplify a region of the  
 CC GPIb-alpha gene which would be useful to screen a human genomic  
 CC lambda phage library. Oligonucleotide A is equivalent to non-  
 CC transcribed strand DNA (coding strand) for nucleotides 644-674 of  
 CC the GPIb-alpha gene. Oligonucleotide B is equivalent to the  
 CC transcribed strand (non-coding DNA). The amplified product was a  
 CC 30bp fragment. This corresponds to the large polypeptide domain of  
 CC GPIb-alpha which can be used as a component of a bifunctional  
 CC antithrombotic molecule.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 8 G; 0 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 201 GCCGCTCTTGGACCCCTG 219  
 |||||  
 DB 19 GCTGCTCTTGGTCCCTG 1  
 RESULT 225  
 AAQ50493  
 ID AAQ50493 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ50493;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
 DT 20-MAY-1994 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Gender detection primer.  
 DE  
 XX Gender; detection; primer; kit; test; diagnosis; PCR;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ligase chain reaction; LCR;  
 KW sex determination; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX EP569833-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 18-NOV-1993.  
 PD  
 XX 05-MAY-1993; 93EP-0107259.  
 PF  
 XX 15-MAY-1992; 92US-0883660.  
 PR  
 XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.  
 PA  
 XX Reynolds R;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1993-361094/46.  
 DR  
 XX New gender test method - by amplifying a prod. with  
 PT oligo:nucleotide primers and digesting with Ha III  
 PT  
 XX Claim 18; Page 14; 18pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The primers (AAQ50493-94) are used to amplify sequence (AAQ50495).  
 CC This sequence is then detected using probes (AAQ50496-98) wherein

CC one probe is complementary to a region of the product common to  
 CC female and male samples, one is complementary to the product of  
 CC X chromosomes only, and one is complementary to the product of Y  
 CC chromosomes only. The relative binding to these probes can be used  
 CC to determine the sex of the sample.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043  
 DB 1 CTGGAGAGCCACCAAGCTGA 19

RESULT 226  
 AAQ71509  
 ID AAQ71509 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ71509;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
 DT 02-MAY-1995 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Probe for identifying Brucella species.  
 DE  
 XX omp2; consensus; Brucella; identification; diagnosis; infection;  
 KW biovar; cattle; disease; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX

PN US5348857-A.  
 XX  
 PD 20-SEP-1994.  
 XX  
 PF 06-NOV-1992; 92US-0972791.  
 XX  
 PR 22-MAY-1990; 90US-0527017.  
 PR 06-NOV-1992; 92US-0972791.  
 XX  
 XX (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS A & M.  
 PA  
 XX Adams LG, Ficht TA;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1994-302203/37.  
 XX  
 PT Identification of Brucella species or biovars - by amplification  
 PT of the Brucella omp2 gene locus and hybridisation with DNA probes  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Column 45; 50pp; English.

XX  
 CC Rapid detection of Brucella may be achieved by amplifying the omp2  
 CC gene locus of Brucella (which shows genetic variation correlating  
 CC with established species designations) and hybridising the amplified  
 CC sequence with a panel of DNA probes to identify a species of biovar  
 CC of Brucella. The amplified sequence is preferably a sequence between  
 CC nucleotides 2470 and 3346 of the consensus sequence described in  
 CC AAQ71479. The method is used for the detection of Brucella infection in  
 CC animals, particularly humans and cattle. This probe specifically  
 CC hybridises to a sequence from Brucella neotomae which is amplified by  
 CC the primers described in AAQ71496 and AAQ71497.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)  
 XX  
 SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1202 TTGCTAAGGAAGTATTC 1220

DB 2 TTGCTTACGAAGTATTC 20

RESULT 227  
 AAV01295  
 ID AAV01295 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV01295;  
 XX  
 DT 23-MAR-1998 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Creatine kinase muscle PCR primer for universal mammalian STS's.  
 XX  
 KW PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STS;  
 KW universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.

XX WO9731012-A1.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 28-AUG-1997.  
 XX  
 PF 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US02403.  
 XX  
 PR 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061.  
 XX  
 XX (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.  
 PA (UNMS ) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.  
 XX  
 PI Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1997-435083/40.

XX New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among  
 PT mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and  
 PT making cross-species comparisons  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 11; 26pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide  
 CC PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain  
 CC reaction (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific  
 CC genes that are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of  
 CC oligonucleotides from the present specification represent universal  
 CC mammalian sequence-tagged site (UM-STS) primers. The primers are used  
 CC to develop genomic maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make  
 CC cross-species comparisons and to develop additional genetic markers.  
 CC UM-STS allow genomic comparisons to be made between more species.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 AGAAGCTGAAGGACAAAGA 1658  
 DB 2 AGAAGCTGCGGGACAAAGGA 20

RESULT 228  
 AAT89735  
 ID AAT89735 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT89735;  
 XX  
 DT 05-FEB-1998 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX PCR primer used for hepatitis C virus genotyping.

XX Hepatitis C virus; HCV; genotype determination; 1a; 1b; 2a; 2b; 3a;  
 KW 3b; 4; 5a; 6a; 6b; diagnosis; amplification; PCR; primer; ss.

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XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX PN JF09234072-A.
XX PD 09-SEP-1997.
XX PF 01-FEB-1996; 96JP-0038875.
XX PR 30-DEC-1995; 95JP-0352511.
XX PR 01-FEB-1995; 95JP-0035597.
XX PA (SRLS-) SRL KK.
XX DR WPI; 1997-497313/46.
XX PT Primers used for determining hepatitis C virus genotype - provide a
XX PT rapid and accurate method of hepatitis C virus genotyping
XX PS Claim 47; Page 17; 33pp; Japanese.
XX CC AAT9689-T89744 are individually claimed oligonucleotides used as
XX CC PCR (polymerase chain reaction) primers for the discrimination of
XX CC the genotype of hepatitis C virus (HCV). Classification of the
XX CC genotype of HCV can be achieved precisely and simply according to
XX CC the international standardisation of classification. The primers
XX CC can be used to distinguish between HCV genotypes 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b,
XX CC 3a, 3b, 4, 5a, 6a and 6b.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1453 GTCCTTGGGGGCCCAATTT 1471
Db 2 GTCATTGGGGGCCCAATG 20

RESULT 229
AAV62342
ID AAV62342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAV62342;
XX DT 11-JAN-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human CS198 DNA primer #6.
XX KW Gastrointestinal tract; GI tract; cancer; disease; detection; CS198;
XX KW human; predisposition; treatment; Barrett's oesophagus; gastric ulcer;
XX KW gastritis; leiomyoma; polyps; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
XX KW pancreatitis; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9844159-A1.
XX PD 08-OCT-1998.
XX PF 30-MAR-1998; 98WO-US06251.
XX PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-0828855.
XX PA (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX PI Billing-Medel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN;
XX PI Gordon J, Granados EN, Hayden M, Hodges SC, Klass MR;
XX PI Kratochvil JD, Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
XX DR WPI; 1998-542714/46.
XX PT New gastrointestinal polynucleotides, CS198, and their detection -
XX PT used for developing products for the diagnosis and treatment of
XX PS gastrointestinal disorders, e.g. cancers, gastric ulcer or gastritis
XX CC Example 2; Page 99; 127pp; English.
XX CC AAV62337-V62348 are primers used in a method to detect the presence of a
XX CC target human CS198 polynucleotide in a test sample. The CS198 gene is
XX CC useful as a marker for gastrointestinal (GI) tract disorders. The
XX CC methods and products can be used in detecting, diagnosing, staging,
XX CC monitoring, prognosticating, preventing or treating, or determining the
XX CC predisposition to diseases and conditions of the GI tract, such as GI
XX CC tract cancer, Barrett's oesophagus, gastric ulcer, gastritis, leiomyoma,
XX CC polyps, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and pancreatitis.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1472 TAAAGAGGGTGGCTCAGA 1490
Db 2 TCAAGAGGGTGGCACAGA 20

RESULT 230
AAV62344/C
ID AAV62344 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAV62344;
XX DT 11-JAN-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human CS198 DNA primer #8.
XX KW Gastrointestinal tract; GI tract; cancer; disease; detection; CS198;
XX KW human; predisposition; treatment; Barrett's oesophagus; gastric ulcer;
XX KW gastritis; leiomyoma; polyps; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
XX KW pancreatitis; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9844159-A1.
XX PD 08-OCT-1998.
XX PF 30-MAR-1998; 98WO-US06251.
XX PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-0828855.
XX PA (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX PI Billing-Medel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN;
XX PI Gordon J, Granados EN, Hayden M, Hodges SC, Klass MR;
XX PI Kratochvil JD, Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
XX DR WPI; 1998-542714/46.
XX PT New gastrointestinal polynucleotides, CS198, and their detection -
XX PT used for developing products for the diagnosis and treatment of
XX PS gastrointestinal disorders, e.g. cancers, gastric ulcer or gastritis
XX CC Example 2; Page 99; 127pp; English.
XX CC AAV62337-V62348 are primers used in a method to detect the presence of a
XX CC target human CS198 polynucleotide in a test sample. The CS198 gene is
XX CC useful as a marker for gastrointestinal (GI) tract disorders. The
XX CC methods and products can be used in detecting, diagnosing, staging,
XX CC monitoring, prognosticating, preventing or treating, or determining the

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DR WPI; 1998-542714/46.
XX New gastrointestinal polynucleotides, CS198, and their detection -
XX used for developing products for the diagnosis and treatment of
XX gastrointestinal disorders, e.g. cancers, gastric ulcer or gastritis
XX Example 2; Page 99; 127pp; English.
XX AAV62337-V62348 are primers used in a method to detect the presence of a
XX target human CS198 polynucleotide in a test sample. The CS198 gene is
XX useful as a marker for gastrointestinal (GI) tract disorders. The
XX methods and products can be used in detecting, diagnosing, staging,
XX monitoring, prognosticating, preventing or treating, or determining the
XX predisposition to diseases and conditions of the GI tract, such as GI
XX tract cancer, Barrett's oesophagus, gastric ulcer, gastritis, leiomyoma,
XX polyps, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and pancreatitis.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1472 TAAAGAGGGTGGCTCAGA 1490
Db 2 TCAAGAGGGTGGCACAGA 20

RESULT 230
AAV62344/C
ID AAV62344 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAV62344;
XX DT 11-JAN-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human CS198 DNA primer #8.
XX KW Gastrointestinal tract; GI tract; cancer; disease; detection; CS198;
XX KW human; predisposition; treatment; Barrett's oesophagus; gastric ulcer;
XX KW gastritis; leiomyoma; polyps; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
XX KW pancreatitis; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9844159-A1.
XX PD 08-OCT-1998.
XX PF 30-MAR-1998; 98WO-US06251.
XX PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-0828855.
XX PA (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX PI Billing-Medel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN;
XX PI Gordon J, Granados EN, Hayden M, Hodges SC, Klass MR;
XX PI Kratochvil JD, Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
XX DR WPI; 1998-542714/46.
XX PT New gastrointestinal polynucleotides, CS198, and their detection -
XX PT used for developing products for the diagnosis and treatment of
XX PS gastrointestinal disorders, e.g. cancers, gastric ulcer or gastritis
XX CC Example 2; Page 99; 127pp; English.
XX CC AAV62337-V62348 are primers used in a method to detect the presence of a
XX CC target human CS198 polynucleotide in a test sample. The CS198 gene is
XX CC useful as a marker for gastrointestinal (GI) tract disorders. The
XX CC methods and products can be used in detecting, diagnosing, staging,
XX CC monitoring, prognosticating, preventing or treating, or determining the

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CC predisposition to diseases and conditions of the GI tract, such as GI  
 CC tract cancer, Barrett's oesophagus, gastric ulcer, gastritis, leiomyoma,  
 CC polyps, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and pancreatitis.  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1472 TAAAGAGGCTGCTCAGA 1490  
 Db 19 TCAAAGAGGCTGGCAGCA 1

RESULT 231  
 AAV58780  
 ID AAV58780 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAV58780;  
 AC  
 XX  
 XX  
 DT 10-DEC-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Reverse primer for BCR/ABL type chimera mRNA.  
 XX  
 XX PCR primer; BCR/ABL type chimera; chimera detection; Major-bcr;  
 KW nucleic acid strand based amplification; NASBA method; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX JPI0229899-A.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 02-SEP-1998.  
 XX  
 XX 21-FEB-1997; 97JP-0054092.  
 PF  
 XX 21-FEB-1997; 97JP-0054092.  
 PR  
 XX (SRL-) SRL KK.  
 PA (TOYM) TOYOB KK.  
 EA  
 XX WPI; 1998-524294/45.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Forward side primer and reverse side primer - used for detection of  
 PT BCR/ABL type chimera mRNA easily with high sensitivity  
 FT  
 XX Claim 6; Page 6; 8pp; Japanese.  
 PS  
 XX This sequence represents a primer of the invention used for the detection  
 CC of a BCR/ABL type chimera mRNA with a cleavage point in Major-bcr by a  
 CC nucleic acid strand based amplification (NASBA) method. The primers can  
 CC be used to detect BCR/ABL type chimera mRNA easily with high sensitivity.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

QY 721 GTTTTGCTCCATTGGCCA 739  
 Db 2 GTGTTAICTCACTGGCCA 20

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 232  
 AAZ05553/C  
 ID AAZ05553 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAZ05553;  
 AC  
 XX  
 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 DE

XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;  
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;  
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;  
 KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 XX WO9928475-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 10-JUN-1999.  
 PD  
 XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01939.  
 PF  
 XX 04-NOV-1998; 98JS-0107077.  
 PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-0015041.  
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-0016034.  
 XX (GBST) GENSET.  
 PA  
 XX Griffais R;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.  
 DR  
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; Page 1780; 1755pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames  
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs  
 CC encode polypeptides (see AY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines  
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences  
 CC can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia  
 CC trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye  
 CC diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma,  
 CC paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as  
 CC nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis,  
 CC perihepatitis, bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants;  
 CC and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the  
 CC invention may be of use in treating these diseases.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 734 TGGCCAGAACCTCTTCCA 752  
 Db 20 TGGTCATGCACCTCTTCCA 2

RESULT 233  
 AAZ05011/C  
 ID AAZ05011 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAZ05011;  
 AC  
 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 DE  
 XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;  
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;  
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;  
 KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.  
 XX WO9928475-A2.  
 PN  
 XX

```

PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01939.
XX PF 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077.
XX PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-0015041.
XX PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-0016034.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis
XX Disclosure; Page 1735; 1755pp; English.
XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences
XX can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia
XX trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye
XX diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma,
XX paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as
XX nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis,
XX perihhepatitis, bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants;
XX CC and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the
XX CC invention may be of use in treating these diseases.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 485 ATGATGGGCTGCTTGC 503
Db 20 ATGATGGGCTGCTTGC 2

RESULT 234
AAZ03706/c
ID AAZ03706 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ03706;
XX DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
XX KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis;
XX KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
XX KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PN WO9928475-A2.
XX PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01939.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077.
XX PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-0015041.
XX PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-0016034.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PA Griffais R;
XX PI

XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis
XX Disclosure; Page 1628; 1755pp; English.
XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences
XX can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia
XX trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye
XX diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma,
XX paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as
XX nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis,
XX perihhepatitis, bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants;
XX CC and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the
XX CC invention may be of use in treating these diseases.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 other;
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 891 ACAGAGACGGAGAGGAG 909
Db 19 ACAGAGAGGTTGAGAGGAG 1

RESULT 235
AAZ86424/c
ID AAZ86424 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ86424;
XX DT 30-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Sense PCR primer used to amplify GAPDH DNA.
XX KW GAPDH; activator; peroxisome proliferator; PPAR-gamma-type receptor;
XX KW cutaneous disorder; abnormal differentiation; epidermal cell; PPAR;
XX KW epidermal cell differentiation; psoriasis; eczema; lichen planus;
XX KW skin lesion; lupus; dermatitis; keratosis; acne; cheloid; nevi; wart;
XX KW ichthyosis; cutaneous cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN FR2773075-A1.
XX PD 02-JUL-1999.
XX PF 31-DEC-1997; 97FR-0016808.
XX PR 31-DEC-1997; 97FR-0016808.
XX PA (CIRD ) CIRD CENT INT RECH DERMATOLOGIQUES.
XX PI Michel S, Rivier M, Safonova I;
XX WPI; 1999-421860/36.
XX Use of PPAR-gamma receptor activators for treatment of
XX dermatological disorders - such as psoriasis, eczema, skin lesions
XX associated with lupus, keratosis and cutaneous cancer.
XX Example 3; Page 9; 22pp; French.
XX PCR primers AAZ86424-25 were used to amplify a 558 base pair fragment
XX encoding GAPDH, in the course of the invention. The specification
XX describes the use of at least one activator of peroxisome proliferator

```

CC (PPAR)-gamma-type receptors in the preparation of a pharmaceutical  
 CC composition. The composition is used to treat a cutaneous disorder  
 CC linked to abnormal differentiation of epidermal cells. The PPAR-gamma  
 CC receptor activator can be used to treat epidermal cell differentiation  
 CC anomalies such as psoriasis, eczema, lichen planus, skin lesions  
 CC associated with lupus, dermatitis, such as atopic, seborrheic or solar  
 CC dermatitis, keratosis, such as seborrheic, senile, actinic,  
 CC photo-induced or follicular keratosis, acne, cheloids, nevi, warts,  
 CC ichthyosis or cutaneous cancer.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1508 GCAAGATGGTGATCAATT 1526

Db 19 GGAGATGGTGATGGGATT 1

RESULT 236

AAAX96719

ID AAX96719 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAX96719;

XX

DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;

KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;

KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX

PN WO9927105-A2.

XX

PD 03-JUN-1999.

XX

PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.

XX

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.

XX

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.

XX

PA (GEST ) GENSET.

XX

PI Griffais R;

XX

DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.

XX

PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae

XX

PS Page 1848; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.

XX

AAAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading  
 CC frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of  
 CC Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory  
 CC disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a  
 CC contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent  
 CC otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded  
 CC by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX34584-  
 CC AAX35879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors  
 CC containing C. pneumoniae nucleotides sequences can also be used as  
 CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the  
 CC expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1022 CACCTGAAGACCTTCACGC 1040

Db 2 CTCCTGAAGACCTTCCTGC 20

RESULT 237

AAAX96985

ID AAX96985 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAX96985;

XX

DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;

KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;

KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX

PN WO9927105-A2.

XX

PD 03-JUN-1999.

XX

PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.

XX

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.

XX

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.

XX

PA (GEST ) GENSET.

XX

PI Griffais R;

XX

DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.

XX

PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae

XX

PS Page 1869; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.

XX

AAAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading

CC frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of

CC Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory

CC disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a

CC contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent

CC otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded

CC by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX34584-

CC AAX35879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors

CC containing C. pneumoniae nucleotides sequences can also be used as

CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the

CC expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1037 AAGCTGAAGGAATTTCCA 1055

Db 2 AATCGCAAGGAATTTCCA 20

RESULT 238

AAAX94317

ID AAX94317 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAX94317;

XX

DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

```

XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
DE Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;
KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX WO9927105-A2.
PN 03-JUN-1999.
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
PA Griffais R;
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae
PT Page 1660; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading
frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of
CC Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory
disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a
CC contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent
otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded
CC by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX91990-
CC AAX35879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors
containing C. pneumoniae nucleotide sequences can also be used as
CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the
expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0;

QY 696 GGGAGGAGAACTGTCTCT 714
Db 1 GGGAGGAGAACTGTCTCT 19

RESULT 239
AAX94233/C
ID AAX94233 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAX94233;
XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;
KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX WO9927105-A2.
PN 03-JUN-1999.

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PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX Griffais R;
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae
PT Page 1654; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading
frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of
CC Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory
disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a
CC contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent
otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded
CC by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX91990-
CC AAX35879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors
containing C. pneumoniae nucleotide sequences can also be used as
CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the
expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0;

QY 136 AAGTTCTGTCAGCTTAGAAG 154
Db 20 AAGTTCTGTCAGCTTAGAAG 2

RESULT 240
AAX96912/C
ID AAX96912 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAX96912;
XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;
KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX WO9927105-A2.
XX 03-JUN-1999.
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX Griffais R;
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae
PT Page 1863; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
PS

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XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading
CC frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of
CC Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory
CC disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a
CC contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent
CC otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded
CC by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-
CC AAY35879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors
CC containing C. pneumoniae nucleotide sequences can also be used as
CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the
CC expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0;

QY 1188 TCCCCTGTTTTCATGCT 1206
Db 20 TCCCCTAGTTGAATCGCT 2

RESULT 241
AAX57580
ID AAX57580 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAX57580;
XX
XX 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DE
DE Primer RARGE8U2 for cattle retinoic acid receptor gamma gene.
XX
XX Fat; metabolism; animal; genetic marker; allele; thyroglobulin; 5'UTR;
KW 5' untranslated region; polymorphism; retinoic acid receptor gamma; RARG;
KW retinol dehydrogenase; meat; milk; primer; PCR; amplification; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Bos taurus.
XX
XX WO9923248-A1.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1999.
PD
XX
XX 23-OCT-1998; 98WO-AU00882.
PF
XX
XX 30-OCT-1997; 97AU-0000120.
PR
XX
XX (CSIR ) COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG.
PA (MEAT-) MEAT & LIVESTOCK AUSTRALIA LTD.
XX
XX Barendse WJ;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1999-313358/26.
DR
XX
XX Assessing fat metabolism in animals, particularly cattle by testing
PT for alleles associated with thyroglobulin, retinoic acid receptor
PT gamma or 11-cis, 9-cis retinol dehydrogenase
XX
XX Claim 29; Page 60; 68pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of assessing the fat metabolism
CC characteristics of an animal by testing for the presence or absence of
CC one or more markers selected from: (a) an allele of a 5' untranslated
CC region of a thyroglobulin (TG) gene; (b) an allele of a DNA polymorphism
CC CSRM34, associated with a retinoic acid receptor gamma (RARG) gene; and
CC (c) an allele of a DNA polymorphism ETH10, associated with 11-cis, 9-cis
CC retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5). The methods can be used for predicting fat
CC levels in meat, milk or other fat deposits of animals. This sequence
CC represents a primer for the RARG gene.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

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XX SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0;

QY 1336 AACACAGAGATCTGGAG 1354
Db 1 AATCCGAGAGATCTGGAG 19

RESULT 242
AAV55711/C
ID AAV55711 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAV55711;
XX
XX 18-MAR-1999 (first entry)
DE
DE Primer for mouse globin gene.
XX
XX PCR primer; mumps virus; haemagglutinin; vaccine; cationic lipid;
KW influenza; virosome; pathogen infection; measles virus; hepatitis virus;
KW neutralising antibody; cytotoxic T cell response; globin gene; mouse;
KW respiratory syncytial virus; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Mus sp.
XX
XX WO9852603-A2.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1998.
PD
XX
XX 22-MAY-1998; 98WO-EP03050.
PF
XX
XX 23-MAY-1997; 97EP-0108390.
PR
XX
XX (INSS ) SCHWEIZ SERUM & IMPFINSTITUT.
FA
XX
XX Cusi MG, Glueck R, Waelti B;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1999-045275/04.
DR
XX
XX New vaccine comprising virosomes based on cationic lipid, influenza
PT haemagglutinin - particularly from mumps or measles virus, provides
PT good cellular and humoral responses when given intranasally
XX
XX Example 8; Page 18; 43pp; English.
PS
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for the mouse globin
CC gene. The protein encoded by the amplified gene can be used in the
CC vaccine of the invention which comprises a virosome comprising: (a) a
CC cationic lipid; (b) an influenza haemagglutinin (HA) protein, or active
CC derivative, that induces: (i) fusion of the virosome with cell membranes;
CC and (ii) lysis of the virosome after endocytosis by antigen-presenting
CC cells; and (c), inside the virosome, nucleic acid (1) that encodes an
CC antigen (Ag) of some pathogen. The vaccine is used to protect against
CC infection by the pathogen from which Ag is derived, specifically mumps
CC virus or measles virus, but many others are disclosed (e.g. hepatitis
CC viruses, rabies virus, respiratory syncytial virus, and Plasmodium
CC falciparum). The vaccine induces strong neutralising antibody and
CC cytotoxic T cell responses, but does not require large concentrations of
CC DNA. Virosomes enter cells by attachment and then receptor-mediated
CC endocytosis, i.e., unlike liposomes, they do not need to fuse with or
CC destabilise plasma membranes. The use of a polyclonal (1) allows
CC immunisation against two or more pathogens from a single injection, and
CC permits incorporation of a suicide gene, allowing elimination of
CC transfected cells if necessary.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0;

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QY      863 CCTCTGCTGTCATGCTTCA 881
DB      20 CCTCTGCTATCATGGGTAA 2

RESULT 243
AAZ74913
ID      AAZ74913 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC      AAZ74913;
XX
XX
DT      10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9269.
XX
XX      Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW      genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW      haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW      amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW      diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX      WO9954500-A2.
XX
XX      28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX      21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
XX
XX      21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
XX
XX      23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
XX
XX      (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI      Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
XX      WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX      Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT      map of the human genome
XX
PS      Claim 8; Page 2207; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX      AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC      invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC      nucleotide sequences AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC      primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
CC      invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
CC      mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
CC      haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
CC      for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
CC      be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
CC      pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
CC      characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
CC      effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
CC      treatment.
CC      N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
CC      and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
CC      from the present invention.
XX
SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      428 TGCCGATGATGGGTGGAT 446
DB      1 TGCCGATGATGGGTAGAT 19

RESULT 244

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```

AAC61872/c
ID      AAC61872 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC      AAC61872;
XX
XX
DT      06-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE      Antisense oligonucleotide directed against murine Fas (Apo-1) gene.
XX
XX      Human; Fas; Apo-1; antisense compound; Fas ligand; Fas-1; hepatitis;
KW      Fas associated protein 1; protein tyrosine phosphatase; cancer;
KW      autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; lymphoma; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
XX      Mus musculus.
XX
XX      Key      Location/Qualifiers
FT      modified_base 1..5
FT      /tag= a
FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy residues"
FT      misc_feature 1..20
FT      /tag= b
FT      /note= "contains phosphorothioate linkages"
FT      modified_base 16..20
FT      /tag= c
FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy residues"
XX
XX      WO200061150-A1.
XX
XX      19-OCT-2000.
XX
XX      10-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09540.
XX
XX      12-APR-1999; 99US-0290640.
XX
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX      Dean NM, Marcusson EG;
XX
XX      WPI; 2000-628395/60.
XX
XX      Antisense oligonucleotides for treating hepatitis and colon, liver or
PT      lung cancer are inhibitors of Fas, Fas ligand or Fas associated protein
PT      1 (Fap-1) expression
XX
XX      Example 5; Page 55; 116pp; English.
XX
XX      AAC61860-78 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are directed
CC      against nucleic acids encoding murine Fas (Apo-1). The specification
CC      describes antisense compounds which are targeted to the 5'-untranslated
CC      region, translational start site, translational termination region
CC      or 3'-untranslated region of nucleic acid molecules encoding Fas, Fas
CC      ligand (FasL), or Fap-1 (Fas associated protein 1, protein tyrosine
CC      phosphatase). The antisense compounds are used to inhibit the
CC      expression of Fas, FasL or Fap-1 in cells or tissues. They are used
CC      to treat autoimmune or inflammatory diseases such as hepatitis. They
CC      can also be used to treat cancer, especially colon, liver or lung
CC      cancer or lymphoma.
XX
SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 other;
Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1698 GGAGAAAGCCACCCAGACA 1716
DB      20 GGAAATATCAACCCAGACA 2

RESULT 245
AA93958
ID      AA93958 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

```



```

XX Human; ocular vitreous protein; vitrin; connective tissue protein;
KW von Willebrand A domain; collagen fibril; collagen tissue; hyaluronan;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX CA2255477-A1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 11-DEC-1998; 98CA-2255477.
XX
PR 11-DEC-1998; 98CA-2255477.
XX
PA (UABR-) UAB RES FOUND.
XX
PI Liu J, Mayne R, Ren Z;
XX WPI; 2000-565743/53.
XX
DR Human vitreous protein containing at least one von Willebrand sequence,
PT useful in healing connective tissue matrices -
PT
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 4; 24pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAA74994-99 were used to amplify cDNA encoding the
CC domains of a human ocular vitreous protein, designated vitrin.
CC Vitrin differs from many other connective tissue proteins in having
CC two von Willebrand A domains. The domains may independently bind to
CC collagen fibrils. Vitrin is released from the collagen fibrils at
CC high salt concentrations. Vitrin polypeptides are used to stabilise
CC and facilitate repair of collagen tissues. They are also used as
CC additives to commercial preparations of hyaluronan, which are used
CC for replacing the vitreous environment in patients during surgical
CC procedures.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1272 AGACCTGTCTCTGGACTTG 1290
DB 1 AGAGCTGATCCAGGACTTG 19

RESULT 248
AAA66722
ID AAA66722 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA66722;
XX
DT 09-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Dog genomic marker oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:584.
XX
KW Dog; genome; genomic marker; radiation hybrid map; identification;
KW chromosome location; gene marker; polymorphic microsatellite marker;
KW phenotype; behaviour; pedigree; ss.
XX
OS Canis familiaris.
XX
PN WO200029615-A2.
XX
PD 25-MAY-2000.
XX
PF 15-NOV-1999; 99WO-IB01907.
XX
PR 13-NOV-1998; 98US-0108193.
XX
PA (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.

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XX Galibert F, Andre C;
XX WPI; 2000-387821/33.
XX
XX New radiation hybrid map of the dog, Canine familiaris, genome, useful
PT for e.g. identifying genes implicated in phenotypic and behavioral
PT traits or in genetic diseases and for studying dog pedigrees -
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 78; 87pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a radiation hybrid map of the dog
CC (Canine familiaris) genome comprising the genome location of a marker
CC selected from AAA66139 to AAA66942. The radiation hybrid map is useful
CC for identifying and localising dog genes, since it covers approximately
CC 80 % of the dog genome and provides a dense map integrating different
CC types (i.e. Type I and Type II) of markers. The map and the dog genome
CC markers (or complementary sequences) are especially useful to identify
CC genes responsible for phenotypic and behavioural traits in dogs, to
CC identify morbid genes, to analyse diseases and identify implicated genes
CC in such diseases and their alleles, and to study dog pedigrees. They
CC may also be useful for isolating corresponding human gene sequences
CC e.g. genes involved in genetic diseases.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 670 TCTGTGACCATCTTTGGAG 688
DB 1 TCTGTGCCACCTGTGGAG 19

RESULT 249
AAA55747/C
ID AAA55747 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA55747;
XX
DT 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE TRAF1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 101898.
XX
KW Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;
KW anti-inflammatory; E-selectin; Jun kinase; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200020435-A1.
XX
PD 13-APR-2000.
XX
PF 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US23171.
XX
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0167109.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Baker BF, Cowse LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;
XX WPI; 2000-303732/26.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human
PT tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for
PT treating diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory
PT diseases -
XX
XX Example 33; Page 100; 170pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides

```



CC (see AA55496-A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a  
 CC human tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The  
 CC antisense sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide  
 CC linkage, which is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also  
 CC include at least one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl  
 CC sugar moiety. Sequences AA55490-AA5495 represent nucleotide sequences  
 CC encoding human TRAF1-6. Included in the invention is a method for  
 CC treating a human having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF  
 CC comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of  
 CC jun kinase activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction  
 CC of E-selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the  
 CC cells or tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-2 or  
 CC TRAF-6. The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and  
 CC anti-inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders  
 CC associated with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying  
 CC gene function.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 290 GCACCAAGATCCACGGC 308  
 |||||  
 Db 20 GCACCAAGACCTCAGGC 2

RESULT 250  
 AAA41071  
 ID AAA41071 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC AAA41071;  
 XX 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 104710.  
 DE  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibit;  
 KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;  
 KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection;  
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT misc\_feature 1..20  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 XX  
 PN US6046049-A.  
 XX  
 PD 04-APR-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0357070.  
 XX  
 PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0357070.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-282691/24.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human P13

CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in  
 CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression  
 CC of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,  
 CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which  
 CC are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The  
 CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may  
 CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human  
 CC TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory  
 CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a  
 CC human having a disease or condition associated with TNFalpha. Examples of  
 CC diseases associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel  
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,  
 CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the  
 CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 10 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 428 TCCCGGTGATGGTGGAT 446  
 |||||  
 Db 2 TCCGCGCTGATGGTGGGT 20

RESULT 251  
 AAA13129/C  
 ID AAA13129 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AC AAA13129;  
 XX 17-JUL-2000 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX P13K antisense inhibitor oligonucleotide ISIS# 32142.  
 DE  
 KW Phosphatidyl inositol 3 kinase; P13K; antisense oligonucleotide; p110;  
 KW catalytic subunit; treatment; rheumatoid arthritis; asthma; research;  
 KW diagnostic; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; inhibitor; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT misc\_feature 1..20  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
 XX  
 PN US6046049-A.  
 XX  
 PD 04-APR-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0357070.  
 XX  
 PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0357070.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-282691/24.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human P13



```

XX CC The invention relates to a method of detecting the presence of a target
CC CS 198 polynucleotide comprising contacting the test sample with at
CC least one CS 198-specific polynucleotide. The method is useful for
CC detecting diseases of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract organs,
CC particularly cancer. The CS 198 polynucleotides, polypeptides and
CC antibodies are useful for detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring,
CC prognosticating, preventing, treating or determining predisposition to
CC diseases and conditions of the GI tract such as cancer, gastric ulcer,
CC gastritis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, pancreatitis and
CC Barrett's oesophagus. The CS 198 polypeptides are useful as standards
CC or reagents in diagnostic immunoassays, as components or as
CC target sites for various therapies. Antibodies directed against at
CC least one epitope contained within these polypeptides are useful as
CC delivery agents for therapeutic agents, in diagnostic tests and for
CC screening for conditions or diseases associated with CS 198,
CC particularly cancer. Monoclonal antibodies may also be used for the
CC generation of chimeric antibodies for therapeutic use. The CS 198
CC polynucleotide is also useful in gene therapy and drug screening.
CC The method of the invention provides an alternative, non-surgical
CC diagnostic method capable of detecting early stage GI tract disease
CC such as cancer. The present sequence is a primer used for
CC sequencing human CS 198 expressed sequence tag (EST)-specific clones.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1472 TAAAGAGGGTGCTCAGA 1490
Db 2 TCAAGAGGGTGGCAGAGA 20

RESULT 254
AADI3647/C
ID AAD13647 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD13647;
XX DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human CS 198 EST-specific clone sequencing primer #6.
XX CS 198; gastrointestinal tract disease; GI tract; cancer; gastric ulcer;
XX gastritis; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; pancreatitis;
XX Barrett's oesophagus; gene therapy; drug screening; human; primer;
XX EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2001010904-A1.
XX PD 02-AUG-2001.
XX PF 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0050516.
XX PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-0828855.
XX PA (BILL/) BILLING-MEDEL P A.
XX PA (COHE/) COHEN M.
XX PA (COLP/) COLPITTS T L.
XX PA (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.
XX PA (GORD/) GORDON J.
XX PA (GRAN/) GRANADOS E N.
XX PA (HAYD/) HAYDEN M.
XX PA (HODG/) HODGES S C.
XX PA (KLAS/) KLASS M R.
XX PA (KRAT/) KRATOCHVIL J D.
XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS-RAPP L.
XX PA (RUSS/) RUSSELL J C.
XX PA (STRO/) STROUPE S D.

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XX PI Billing-Medel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Gordon J;
XX PI Granados EN, Hayden M, Hodges SC, Klass MR, Kratochvil JD;
XX PI Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
XX WPI; 2001-496163/54.
XX Detecting the presence of target CS 198 polynucleotide, useful for
XX detecting or diagnosing diseases of the gastrointestinal tract,
XX comprises contacting test sample with at least one CS 198-specific
XX polynucleotide -
XX Example 2; Page 48; 68pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a method of detecting the presence of a target
XX CS 198 polynucleotide comprising contacting the test sample with at
XX least one CS 198-specific polynucleotide. The method is useful for
XX detecting diseases of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract organs, and
XX particularly cancer. The CS 198 polynucleotides, polypeptides, and
XX antibodies are useful for detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring,
XX prognosticating, preventing, treating or determining predisposition to
XX diseases and conditions of the GI tract such as cancer, gastric ulcer,
XX gastritis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, pancreatitis and
XX Barrett's oesophagus. The CS 198 polypeptides are useful as standards
XX or reagents in diagnostic immunoassays, as components or as
XX target sites for various therapies. Antibodies directed against at
XX least one epitope contained within these polypeptides are useful as
XX delivery agents for therapeutic agents, in diagnostic tests and for
XX screening for conditions or diseases associated with CS 198,
XX particularly cancer. Monoclonal antibodies may also be used for the
XX generation of chimeric antibodies for therapeutic use. The CS 198
XX polynucleotide is also useful in gene therapy and drug screening.
XX The method of the invention provides an alternative, non-surgical
XX diagnostic method capable of detecting early stage GI tract disease
XX such as cancer. The present sequence is a primer used for
XX sequencing human CS 198 expressed sequence tag (EST)-specific clones.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1472 TAAAGAGGGTGCTCAGA 1490
Db 19 TCAAGAGGGTGGCAGAGA 1

RESULT 255
AAH76237
ID AAH76237 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAH76237;
XX DT 29-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human interleukin (IL)-7 receptor specific primer IL7r-P.
XX KW Pyrene; gene therapy; antiinflammatory; gene expression; interleukin;
XX hexoxygenase-1; prostaglandin G/H synthase-2; RANTES; TNF alpha; p78;
XX macrophage inflammatory protein; chemokine; growth regulated protein-1;
XX matrix metalloproteinase-9; migration inhibitory factor-related protein;
XX lysozyme; GABA(A) receptor-associated protein; interferon; SCO homolog-2;
XX transketolase; adenosine A2a receptor; CD37 antigen preprotein P factor;
XX G-protein; Nef-associated factor-1; signal peptidase; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200151480-A1.
XX PD 19-JUL-2001.
XX PF 11-JAN-2001; 2001WO-JP00082.

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XX 13-JAN-2000; 2000JP-0004989.  
PR 03-OCT-2000; 2000JP-0303711.  
XX  
XX (TAKI ) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.  
XX  
PI Enoki T, Yamashita S, Nishimura K, Sagawa H, Kato I;  
XX WPI; 2001-514436/56.  
DR  
XX Agent for correcting gene expression regulation error comprises pyrone  
PT compound or dihydroxy compound  
XX  
XX Example 5; Page 68; 93pp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The invention provides an agent comprising a pyrone compound or dihydroxy  
CC compound of specified formulae given in the specification. The agent is  
CC used for correcting gene expression regulation errors. Errors in the  
CC following genes may be corrected: IL-6, IL-10, hemoxygenase-1,  
CC prostaglandin G/H synthase-2, macrophage inflammatory protein-1-alpha,  
CC RANTES, IL-1-alpha, IL-1-beta, TNF alpha, IL-7 receptor, macrophage  
CC inflammatory protein-1-beta, liver and activation-regulated chemokine,  
CC macrophage-derived chemokine, macrophage inflammatory protein-2-beta,  
CC macrophage inflammatory protein-2-alpha, growth regulated protein-1,  
CC matrix metalloproteinase-9, migration inhibitory factor-related protein  
CC -8, lysozyme, GABA(A) receptor-associated protein, interferon-induced 17  
CC kDa/15-kDa protein, interferon-inducible protein p78, SCO homolog-2,  
CC transketolase, adenosine A2a receptor, CD37 antigen, proprotein P factor,  
CC regulator of G-protein signaling-2, Ref-associated factor-1, myeloid  
CC leukemia cell differentiation protein-1, signal peptidase complex, and  
CC also side-effects caused by them such as inflammation. Sequences  
CC AAH76220-76280 represent PCR primers used in the course of the  
CC invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 700 GGAGAAAGTGTCTCTGTC 718  
DB 2 GGAGAAAGTGGCTATGCTC 20

RESULT 256  
AAH80242/c  
ID AAH80242 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.  
AC AAH80242;  
XX  
DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 206.  
XX  
XX Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;  
XX disease diagnosis; ss.  
OS Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.  
XX  
XX US6251588-B1.  
XX  
PD 26-JUN-2001.  
XX  
PF 10-FEB-1998; 98US-0021701.  
XX  
PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-0021701.  
XX  
PA (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.  
XX  
PI Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;  
XX WPI; 2001-424456/45.  
DR

XX Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target  
PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe  
PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of  
PT parameters -  
XX  
XX Example 2; Column 55; 342pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of  
CC an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide  
CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the  
CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation  
CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are  
CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable  
CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating  
CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an  
CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 11 T; 0 other;  
XX

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1706 CACCCAGACAGAACACAT 1724  
DB 20 CACACCAGACAAAAACAT 2

RESULT 257  
AAH80244/c  
ID AAH80244 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX AAH80244;  
XX  
DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 208.  
XX  
XX Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;  
XX disease diagnosis; ss.  
OS Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.  
XX  
XX US6251588-B1.  
XX  
PD 26-JUN-2001.  
XX  
PF 10-FEB-1998; 98US-0021701.  
XX  
PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-0021701.  
XX  
PA (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.  
XX  
PI Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;  
XX WPI; 2001-424456/45.  
DR

XX Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target  
PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe  
PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of  
PT parameters -  
XX  
XX Example 2; Column 57; 342pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of  
CC an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide  
CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the  
CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation  
CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are  
CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable  
CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating  
CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention.  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 7 G; 12 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0;  
 QY 1705 CCACCCGACAGACACA 1723  
 DB 19 CCACACGACACAAAACA 1  
 RESULT 258  
 AAS09650  
 ID AAS09650 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAS09650;  
 AC AAS09650;  
 XX 26-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 DT Immunoreactive CpG sequence-containing oligonucleotide #100.  
 DE CpG sequence: immune response; non-B cell activation; interferon gamma;  
 KW IFN-gamma; humoral; antibody production; interleukin-6 production;  
 KW therapeutic; allergy; asthma; cancer; autoimmune disorder; infection;  
 KW bio-warfare; vaccine; antisense therapy; eczema; allergic rhinitis;  
 KW coryza; hay fever; urticaria; hives; food allergy; atopic condition;  
 KW hepatitis; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; malaria; Francisella;  
 KW lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;  
 KW schistosomiasis; tuberculosis; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AIDS;  
 KW Leishmania; Ebola; Anthrax; Listeria; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS WO200151500-A1.  
 PN 19-JUL-2001.  
 XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US01122.  
 PF 14-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176115.  
 PR (US\$ ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
 PA Kliman D, Ishii K, Vertheil D;  
 XX WPI; 2001-442129/47.  
 DR Oligodeoxynucleotides for inducing an immune response to treat and  
 PT prevent an allergic reaction, cancer, an autoimmune disorder and  
 PT symptoms resulting from exposure to bio-warfare agents, comprise  
 PT multiple CpG sequences -  
 XX Claim 5; Page 43; 48pp; English.  
 XX AAS09551-AAS09562 represent oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) of at least 10  
 CC nucleotides comprising multiple CpG sequences, where one of the CpG  
 CC sequences is different from another of the multiple CpG sequences.  
 CC The ODN are useful for inducing an immune response, preferably a cell-  
 CC mediated immune response, involving non-B cell activation, interferon  
 CC gamma (IFN-gamma) production or a humoral immune response involving B  
 CC cell activation, antibody and interleukin-6 production in a host, for  
 CC treating, preventing or ameliorating an allergic reaction, e.g. asthma,  
 CC cancer, e.g. solid tumour cancer, a disease associated with the immune  
 CC system e.g. autoimmune disorder or an immune system deficiency, infection  
 CC or a symptom resulting from exposure to bio-warfare agent in a human. The  
 CC induction of immune response improves the efficacy of a vaccine and is  
 CC used in antisense therapy. The ODN are useful for treating, preventing or  
 CC ameliorating allergic reactions, including eczema, allergic rhinitis or  
 CC coryza, hay fever, bronchial asthma, urticaria (hives), food allergies  
 CC and other atopic conditions, for improving the efficacy of vaccines  
 CC against hepatitis A, B and C, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and

CC malaria, for treating immune system deficiencies, e.g. lupus  
 CC erythematosus and autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and  
 CC multiple sclerosis, infections including Francisella, schistosomiasis,  
 CC tuberculosis, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), Leishmania and  
 CC symptoms resulting from exposure of bio-warfare agent, including Ebola,  
 CC Anthrax and Listeria.  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0;  
 QY 441 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGG 459  
 DB 2 GTGCATCGACGAGGGGG 20  
 RESULT 259  
 AAH27910  
 ID AAH27910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAH27910;  
 AC AAH27910;  
 XX 05-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 DT PCR primer for a minimal deletion in FRA16D oxidoreductase gene.  
 DE Cancer associated protein; FOR gene; FRA16D; fragile site; aphidicolin;  
 KW chromosomal rearrangement; cancer; splice variant; DNA instability;  
 KW FRA16D oxidoreductase; neoplasia; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200144466-A1.  
 PN 21-JUN-2001.  
 XX 15-DEC-2000; 2000WO-AU01539.  
 PF 16-DEC-1999; 99AU-0004711.  
 PR 19-APR-2000; 2000AU-0007025.  
 XX (WOMEN-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.  
 PA Richards R, Ried K, Finnis M, Hobson L, Mangelsdorf M, Dayan S;  
 PI Nancarrow J, Woolliatt E, Baker E;  
 XX WPI; 2001-398151/42.  
 DR Novel isolated 15q23.2 nucleic acid molecule, FRA16D oxidoreductase  
 PT (FOR) gene associated with FRA16D site, useful for early diagnosis and  
 PT assessment of risk of cancers associated with the FRA16D region -  
 XX Example 1; Page 46; 150pp; English.  
 XX PCR primers AAH27898-AAH28055 represent PCR primers used to amplify  
 CC and identify minimal deletions in the human FRA16D oxidoreductase (FOR)  
 CC gene. The FOR gene encodes a cancer associated protein. The FRA16D site  
 CC is a fragile site induced by aphidicolin, which is located within the  
 CC FOR gene. The fragile site is the location of breakpoints of a variety  
 CC of chromosomal rearrangements, and other mutations associated with  
 CC cancers. The FOR protein is expressed as a number of splice variants.  
 CC FOR gene polynucleotide fragments are capable of acting as specific  
 CC primers or probes for detecting cancer associated variations of DNA  
 CC sequence such as a point mutation or small DNA rearrangement associated  
 CC with the tumour, a breakpoint of one or more chromosomal rearrangements  
 CC associated with the tumour and a pause site within the FRA16 gene. FOR  
 CC nucleic acid molecules are useful as markers to identify relationship  
 CC between the fragile site (FRA16D) and the DNA instability in neoplasia  
 CC which allows better diagnosis of cancers associated with the region.  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 76 TGGGGGGCACATCCGTCCT 94  
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||  
Db 2 TGGAGGGAACATCCATCCT 20

RESULT 260  
AAH56977  
ID AAH56977 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH56977;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oestrogen receptor alpha search PCR primer 2.  
XX  
DE Ligand dependent transcriptional factor; oestrogen receptor; ER;  
XX Glucocorticoid receptor protein; GR; mineralocorticoid receptor protein;  
KW MR; pteroxisome proliferator-activated receptor protein; PPAR;  
KW progesterone receptor protein; PR; pregnane X receptor protein; PXR;  
KW thyroid hormone receptor protein; TR; vitamin D receptor protein; VDR;  
KW transactivation; ERalpha; breast cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX modified\_base 1..3  
FT FT /\*tag= a  
FT FT /mod\_base= "OTHER"  
FT FT /note= "2-O-methoxyethyl"  
FT FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT FT /\*tag= b  
FT FT /mod\_base= "OTHER"  
FT FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT FT modified\_base 13..20  
FT FT /\*tag= c  
FT FT /mod\_base= "OTHER"  
FT FT /note= "2-O-methoxyethyl"  
XX WO200143752-A1.  
XX  
XX PD 21-JUN-2001.  
XX  
XX PF 14-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US33954.  
XX  
XX PR 17-DEC-1999; 99US-0467642.  
XX  
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX Monia BP, Cowseert LM;  
XX  
XX DR WPI; 2001-398071/42.  
XX  
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid encoding telomeric repeat  
XX binding factor 2 useful for treating conditions such as premature aging  
XX and diseases such as cancer -  
XX  
XX PS Claim 3; Page 80; 108pp; English.  
XX  
XX CC This invention describes a novel antisense compound (I) 8-30 nucleobases  
XX in length targeted to a polynucleotide encoding human telomeric repeat  
XX binding factor 2 (II) which specifically hybridizes with, and inhibits  
XX the expression of (II). (I) is useful for treating a human having a  
XX disease or condition associated with (II) such as premature aging or a  
XX hyperproliferative disorder especially cancer, by inhibiting the  
XX expression of (II) in human cells or tissues. (I) is useful for  
XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and  
XX kits. The products of the invention have cytostatic activity. This  
XX sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to illustrate the  
XX method of the invention.

QY 76 TGGGGGGCACATCCGTCCT 94  
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||  
Db 2 TGGAGGGAACATCCATCCT 20

RESULT 260  
AAH56977  
ID AAH56977 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH56977;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oestrogen receptor alpha search PCR primer 2.  
XX  
DE Ligand dependent transcriptional factor; oestrogen receptor; ER;  
XX Glucocorticoid receptor protein; GR; mineralocorticoid receptor protein;  
KW MR; pteroxisome proliferator-activated receptor protein; PPAR;  
KW progesterone receptor protein; PR; pregnane X receptor protein; PXR;  
KW thyroid hormone receptor protein; TR; vitamin D receptor protein; VDR;  
KW transactivation; ERalpha; breast cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX modified\_base 1..3  
FT FT /\*tag= a  
FT FT /mod\_base= "OTHER"  
FT FT /note= "2-O-methoxyethyl"  
FT FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT FT /\*tag= b  
FT FT /mod\_base= "OTHER"  
FT FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT FT modified\_base 13..20  
FT FT /\*tag= c  
FT FT /mod\_base= "OTHER"  
FT FT /note= "2-O-methoxyethyl"  
XX WO200143752-A1.  
XX  
XX PD 21-JUN-2001.  
XX  
XX PF 14-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US33953.  
XX  
XX PR 07-DEC-1999; 99JP-0348022.  
XX 27-DEC-1999; 99JP-0370667.  
XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000JP-0207011.  
XX 21-JUL-2000; 2000JP-0220508.  
XX 02-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0234053.  
XX 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0235460.  
XX 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0235461.  
XX 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0235463.  
XX  
XX (SUMO ) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD.  
XX  
XX PA Saito K, Ohe N, Satoh H;  
XX  
XX PI WPI; 2001-367866/38.  
XX  
XX PT Ligand dependent transcriptional factors, nucleic acids encoding them  
XX and cells comprising them and a specified reporter gene, useful for  
XX screening agents for the treatment of breast cancer -  
XX  
XX PS Example 9; Page 207; 276pp; English.  
XX  
XX CC The present invention relates to ligand dependent transcriptional factors  
XX including oestrogen receptor (ER) alpha and beta protein, glucocorticoid  
XX receptor protein (GR), mineralocorticoid receptor protein (MR),  
XX peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor protein (PPAR), progesterone  
XX receptor protein (PR), pregnane X receptor protein (PXR), thyroid hormone  
XX receptor protein (TR) and vitamin D receptor protein (VDR), the nucleic  
XX acids encoding them and cells comprising them and a specified reporter  
XX gene for the ligand dependent transcriptional factor. These proteins are  
XX useful in the modulation of ligand dependent transcriptional factor  
XX activity. The cells, mutant ERalpha and the polynucleotide encoding it  
XX may be used in assays for qualitatively analysing an activity for  
XX transactivation of a reporter gene by a test ERalpha, for screening  
XX mutant ligand dependent transcriptional factors, for evaluating an  
XX activity for transactivation of a reporter gene by a test ERalpha and/or  
XX for screening a compound useful for treating a disorder of a mutant  
XX ERalpha, especially breast cancer.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1692 GGCAGTGGAGAACCCACC 1710  
 DB 20 GCCTGTGTAAGCCACC 2

RESULT 262  
 AAC85134  
 ID AAC85134 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAC85134;  
 AC  
 DT 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE R. anatipestifer OmpA gene amplifying primer 11.  
 XX  
 KW OmpA; outer membrane protein; avian; immunization; poultry; vaccine;  
 KW septicemia anserum exsudativa; antibacterial; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Riemerella anatipestifer.  
 XX  
 PN WO200104317-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 18-JAN-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 14-JUL-1999; 99WO-SG00075.  
 XX  
 PR 14-JUL-1999; 99WO-SG00075.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) INST MOLECULAR AGROBIOLOGY.  
 XX  
 PI Frey J, Sumathi S;  
 DR WPI; 2001-138355/14.  
 XX  
 DT New OmpA gene of Riemerella anatipestifer for production of vaccines  
 PT and for diagnosing septicemia anserum exsudativa of avian species -  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 12; 50pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a Riemerella anatipestifer outer membrane  
 CC protein OmpA. The OmpA protein can be expressed by standard recombinant  
 CC methodology. An antibody (Ab) specific to the OmpA polypeptide is useful  
 CC for diagnosing an infection by R. anatipestifer in an avian species. The  
 CC OmpA gene and protein are useful for the preparation of vaccines and  
 CC serodetective diagnostic assays. A vaccine composition comprising the  
 CC OmpA gene, protein or Ab is useful for effective immunization of poultry  
 CC against R. anatipestifer infection, especially septicemia anserum  
 CC exsudativa. Sequences AAC85124-139 represent PCR primers used for  
 CC amplifying the R. anatipestifer OmpA gene.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1636 GCCCAGAGCTGAGGACA 1654  
 DB 1 GCCCAGAGCTGAGGACA 19

RESULT 263  
 AAF59896  
 ID AAF59896 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX AAF59896;  
 AC  
 XX

DT 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human protein kinase C-theta antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:89.  
 XX  
 KW Human protein kinase C-theta; PKC-theta; PKCT; PKCT; nPKC-theta;  
 KW PKCQ; isozyme; serine/threonine protein kinase; signal transduction;  
 KW calcium-independent function; JNK/SAPK pathway upstream activator;  
 KW Jun N-terminal kinase/stress-activated protein kinase;  
 KW T-cell signalling pathway; cell cycle control; cellular activation;  
 KW AP1 transcription factor activation; AIDS aetiology; apoptosis;  
 KW cytoskeletal arrangement; proliferation; wound healing disorder;  
 KW angiogenesis; insulin signalling; chromosome 10p15;  
 KW expression inhibition; antisense; cancer; inflammation;  
 KW diabetes; phosphorothioate; 2'-MOE gapmer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US6190869-B1.  
 XX  
 PD 20-FEB-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0429322.  
 XX  
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0429322.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Bennett CF, Cowseert LM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-210378/21.  
 XX  
 DT Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a  
 PT nucleic acid molecule encoding human protein kinase C-theta useful for  
 PT inhibiting expression of human protein kinase C-theta in human cells -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 3; Column 45-46; 40pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Sequences AAF59817-AAF59896 represent phosphorothioate 2'-MOE gapmer  
 CC antisense targetted to the human protein kinase C-theta gene, which  
 CC inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were designed to  
 CC target different regions of the human protein kinase C-theta RNA, and  
 CC were analysed for their effect on protein kinase C-theta mRNA levels by  
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Protein kinase C-theta (also known as  
 CC PKC-theta, PKCT, nPKC-theta and PRKCT) is one of several protein  
 CC kinase C isozymes and is ubiquitously expressed, with the highest levels  
 CC being found in haematopoietic cell lines. It has been shown to function  
 CC in a calcium-independent fashion, and it is involved in a variety of  
 CC signal transduction pathways, for example, it is an upstream  
 CC activator of the JNK/SAPK (Jun N-terminal kinase/stress-activated  
 CC protein kinase) pathway. Protein kinase C-theta is also involved in  
 CC T-cell signalling pathways, cell cycle control, cellular activation,  
 CC AP1 transcription factor activation and the aetiology of AIDS, and  
 CC has also been implicated in apoptosis, cytoskeletal arrangement,  
 CC proliferation, and angiogenesis and wound repair. It is additionally  
 CC involved in insulin signalling and is thought to play a role in the  
 CC development of diabetes in humans. The oligonucleotides of the  
 CC invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of  
 CC conditions associated with protein kinase C-theta expression, such  
 CC as inflammation, cancer, wound healing disorders and diabetes.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 480 AACCTATGATGGCTGGCC 498  
 DB 2 AACCTATCCAGGCTGGCC 20

RESULT 264  
 AAF91316/c

```

ID  AAF91316 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX  AAF91316;
XX  04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX  Human E2F transcription factor 1 antisense oligonucleotide #22.
DE  Antisense; E2F transcription factor 1; human; infection;
XX  inflammation; tumour; ss.
XX  Homo sapiens.
XX  US6187587-B1.
XX  13-FEB-2001.
XX  02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0517584.
XX  02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0517584.
XX  (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX  Popoff I, Brown-Driver VL, Cowsett LM;
XX  WPI; 2001-190981/19.
XX  Antisense compound capable of inhibiting the expression of E2F
PT  transcription factor 1, useful for preventing or delaying infection,
PT  inflammation or tumor formation -
XX  Claim 1; Column 42; 40pp; English.
XX  The present invention relates to antisense compounds up to 30
CC  nucleobases in length targeted to a E2F transcription factor 1
CC  The invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of E2F
CC  transcription factor 1 in cells or tissues. The antisense
CC  oligonucleotides may also be used as a research agent and to prevent
CC  infection, inflammation or tumours.
XX  Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;
SQ  Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1676 ACCTCTTGGCAAGAGGC 1694
DB  20 AGCTCATGGCCAGAGTC 2

RESULT 265
ABT05181
ID  ABT05181 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX  AC ABT05181;
XX  11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX  TNFR1 expression modulation related antisense oligo SEQ ID No 211.
DE  Antisense compound; tumour necrosis factor receptor 1; liver disease;
XX  TNFR1; hepatitis; liver injury; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX  mouse; murine; ds.
XX  Mus sp.
XX  WO200248168-A1.
XX  20-JUN-2002.
XX  22-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US51224.
XX

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PR  24-OCT-2000; 2000US-0695451.
XX  (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX  Baker BF, Cowsett LM, Zhang H, Dean NM;
XX  WPI; 2002-583481/62.
XX  Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT  tumor necrosis factor receptor 1 (TNFR1), useful for treating humans
PT  having disease associated with TNFR1 e.g. hepatitis, liver injury.
XX  liver cancer -
XX  Example 21; Page 61; 121pp; English.
XX  The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleotides in
CC  length targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumour necrosis factor
CC  receptor 1 (TNFR1), where the antisense compound inhibits expression of
CC  TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC  TNFR1 in cells or tissues. The antisense compound is also useful for
CC  treating an animal (preferably human) having a disease or condition
CC  associated with TNFR1, e.g. a liver disease (such as hepatitis, or liver
CC  injury) or a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, by inhibiting
CC  the expression of TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for
CC  diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
CC  This polynucleotide sequence represents a mouse oligonucleotide relating
CC  to the TNFR1 of the invention.
XX  Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ  Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  228 TCCACCCGACGCTGCAGAA 246
DB  1 TCCACCCGACGCTGCAGAA 19

RESULT 266
AAD35175
ID  AAD35175 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX  AC AAD35175;
XX  25-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX  Human KCNE2 gene amplifying reverse PCR primer #1.
XX  Human; Min-K related ion channel protein; MiRP1; ion channel disorder;
XX  KCNE2; long QT syndrome; LQTS; cardiac arrhythmia; PCR; primer; ss.
XX  Homo sapiens.
XX  WO200222875-A2.
XX  21-MAR-2002.
XX  11-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US28332.
XX  11-SEP-2000; 2000US-231571P.
XX  (UYVA ) UNIV YALE.
XX  Goldstein SAN;
XX  WPI; 2002-362360/39.
XX  Novel gene encoding Min-K related ion channel protein subunit and
PT  polymorphisms in this gene associated with antibiotic-induced long QT
PT  syndrome -
XX  Example 1; Page 22; 49pp; English.
PS

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XX The present invention relates to novel KONE2 genes encoding Min-K related  
 CC (MiRP) 1 ion channel proteins and polymorphisms in these genes that are  
 CC associated with ion channel disorders including antibiotic-induced long  
 CC QT syndrome (LQTS). Detecting a mutation at amino acid positions 8, 54,  
 CC 57 or 116 of MiRP1 polypeptide or a mutation at a nucleotide position  
 CC encoding the amino acid positions is useful for diagnosing the presence  
 CC of a polymorphism that causes drug-induced LQTS. The diagnostic methods  
 CC are useful in the development of new drug therapies which selectively  
 CC target one or more KONE2 polymorphisms that are associated with cardiac  
 CC arrhythmias. The present sequence is human KONE2 gene amplifying PCR  
 CC primer. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 343 AAGAGAACATTCCTCTCA 361  
 Db 1 AAAGAGAACATTCCTCA 19  
 |||||  
 |||||

RESULT 267  
 ABN79662/C  
 ID ABN79662 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABN79662;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Mouse Fas chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #13.  
 XX  
 KW Mouse; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; hepatotropic;  
 KW cytosstatic; vasotropic; hepatitis; cancer; allograft rejection;  
 KW ds; Fas.  
 XX  
 OS Mus sp.  
 XX  
 FN US2002004490-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 10-JAN-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-0802669.  
 XX  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290640.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0665615.  
 XX  
 PA (DEAN/) DEAN N M.  
 PA (MARC/) MARCUSON E G.  
 PA (WYAT/) WYATT J.  
 PA (ZHAN/) ZHANG H.  
 XX  
 PI Dean NM, Marcusson EG, Wyatt J, Zhang H;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-204886/26.  
 XX  
 PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding Fas, Fas  
 PT ligand or Fas associated protein-1 is useful for inhibiting expression  
 PT of Fas, Fas ligand, or Fas-1 in cells or tissues, and for treating  
 PT hepatitis -  
 XX  
 PS Example 5; Page 17; 84pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention relates to an antisense compound encoding Fas.  
 CC Fas ligand, or Fas associated protein-1 (Fap-1). The inhibition of  
 CC Fas mediated signalling is thought to be immunosuppressive,  
 CC antiinflammatory, hepatotropic, cytostatic and vasotropic.  
 CC Antisense oligonucleotides were designed to target human Fas.  
 CC Oligonucleotides were synthesised as chimeric oligonucleotides  
 CC and are useful for treating an animal having an autoimmune or  
 CC inflammatory disease e.g., hepatitis, cancer, a condition associated

CC with apoptosis, allograft rejection, or ischemia reperfusion  
 CC injury. Optionally, the above mentioned conditions are prevented by  
 CC contacting the allograft with the antisense oligonucleotide. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis  
 CC and as research reagents and in kits. The oligonucleotides are also  
 CC useful for research purposes. The present nucleotide sequence is  
 CC related to mouse Fas.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1698 GGAGAAGCCACCCGAGACA 1716  
 Db 20 GGAAAATCAACCCGAGACA 2  
 |||||  
 |||||

RESULT 268  
 ABN79713/C  
 ID ABN79713 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABN79713;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human Fas target oligonucleotide #28.  
 XX  
 KW Human; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; hepatotropic;  
 KW cytosstatic; vasotropic; hepatitis; cancer; allograft rejection;  
 KW ds; Fas.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN US2002004490-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 10-JAN-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-0802669.  
 XX  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290640.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0665615.  
 XX  
 PA (DEAN/) DEAN N M.  
 PA (MARC/) MARCUSON E G.  
 PA (WYAT/) WYATT J.  
 PA (ZHAN/) ZHANG H.  
 XX  
 PI Dean NM, Marcusson EG, Wyatt J, Zhang H;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-204886/26.  
 XX  
 PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding Fas, Fas  
 PT ligand or Fas associated protein-1 is useful for inhibiting expression  
 PT of Fas, Fas ligand, or Fas-1 in cells or tissues, and for treating  
 PT hepatitis -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 23; Page 23; 84pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention relates to an antisense compound encoding Fas,  
 CC Fas ligand, or Fas associated protein-1 (Fap-1). The inhibition of  
 CC Fas mediated signalling is thought to be immunosuppressive,  
 CC antiinflammatory, hepatotropic, cytostatic and vasotropic.  
 CC Antisense oligonucleotides were designed to target human Fas.  
 CC Oligonucleotides were synthesised as chimeric oligonucleotides  
 CC and are useful for treating an animal having an autoimmune or  
 CC inflammatory disease e.g., hepatitis, cancer, a condition associated  
 CC with apoptosis, allograft rejection, or ischemia reperfusion  
 CC injury. Optionally, the above mentioned conditions are prevented by  
 CC contacting the allograft with the antisense oligonucleotide. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis  
 CC and as research reagents and in kits. The oligonucleotides are also

CC useful for research purposes. The present nucleotide sequence is  
 XX related to human Fas.  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1397 CATCAGACATGAACCCAA 1415  
 Db 19 CTTTGAAATGAATCCAA 1

RESULT 269  
 AAD34734  
 ID AAD34734 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD34734;

DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Human MEK3 cDNA targeted antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #122982.

KW Human; MAP/ERK kinase kinase 3; MEK3; mitogen activated protein kinase;  
 KW MAP; ERK; extracellular signal regulated kinase; infection; cytostatic;  
 KW antisense therapy; tumour formation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
 KW inflammation; antisense; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.

FX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20

FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified\_base 1..5

FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"

FT modified\_base 16..20

FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"

FT modified\_base 2

FT /tag= d  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 3

FT /tag= e  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 4

FT /tag= f  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 5

FT /tag= g  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 8

FT /tag= h  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 9

FT /tag= i  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 13

FT /tag= j  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 20

FT /tag= k  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001WC-US28118.  
 XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0658688.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Ward DT, Gaarde WA, Monia BP, Wyatt JR,  
 XX WPI; 2002-329863/36.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding  
 XX MAP/ERK kinase kinase 3 (MEK3), useful for inhibiting the expression  
 XX of MEK3 and for treating a disease or condition associated with the  
 XX expression of MEK3

XX Claim 3; Page 89; 116pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targetted to nucleic  
 XX acids encoding mitogen activated protein kinase (MAP)/extracellular  
 XX signal regulated (ERK) kinase kinase 3 (MEK3) or a splice variant of  
 XX MEK3. MEK3 is an ubiquitously expressed serine-threonine kinase and  
 XX activates only the ERK and JNK/SAPK pathways. The antisense compound is  
 XX useful for inhibiting the expression of MEK3 and for treating a disease  
 XX or condition associated with the expression of MEK3. These may also be  
 XX used as research reagents and diagnostics, to distinguish between  
 XX functions of various members of a biological pathway, and in the  
 XX treatment of a disease or disorder, which can be treated by modulating  
 XX the expression of MEK3. The antisense compounds are further useful  
 XX prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or  
 XX tumour formation, and as probes or primers. The present sequence is  
 XX an antisense oligonucleotide targetted towards human MEK3 cDNA.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 978 ACCCTTCTCGGCACTGTG 996  
 Db 1 ACCCTTCTCGGCACTGTG 19

RESULT 270  
 AAD34794

ID AAD34794 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD34794;

DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Human MEK3 cDNA targeted antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123071.

KW Human; MAP/ERK kinase kinase 3; MEK3; mitogen activated protein kinase;  
 KW MAP; ERK; extracellular signal regulated kinase; infection; cytostatic;  
 KW antisense therapy; tumour formation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
 KW inflammation; antisense; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.

FX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20

FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified\_base 1..5

FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"

FT modified\_base 16..20

FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"

FT modified\_base 2

FT /tag= d  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 3

FT /tag= e  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 4

FT /tag= f  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 5

FT /tag= g  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 8

FT /tag= h  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 9

FT /tag= i  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 13

FT /tag= j  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 20

FT /tag= k  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001WC-US28118.  
 XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0658688.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Ward DT, Gaarde WA, Monia BP, Wyatt JR,  
 XX WPI; 2002-329863/36.  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding  
 XX MAP/ERK kinase kinase 3 (MEK3), useful for inhibiting the expression  
 XX of MEK3 and for treating a disease or condition associated with the  
 XX expression of MEK3  
 XX Claim 3; Page 89; 116pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targetted to nucleic  
 XX acids encoding mitogen activated protein kinase (MAP)/extracellular  
 XX signal regulated (ERK) kinase kinase 3 (MEK3) or a splice variant of  
 XX MEK3. MEK3 is an ubiquitously expressed serine-threonine kinase and  
 XX activates only the ERK and JNK/SAPK pathways. The antisense compound is  
 XX useful for inhibiting the expression of MEK3 and for treating a disease  
 XX or condition associated with the expression of MEK3. These may also be  
 XX used as research reagents and diagnostics, to distinguish between  
 XX functions of various members of a biological pathway, and in the  
 XX treatment of a disease or disorder, which can be treated by modulating  
 XX the expression of MEK3. The antisense compounds are further useful  
 XX prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or  
 XX tumour formation, and as probes or primers. The present sequence is  
 XX an antisense oligonucleotide targetted towards human MEK3 cDNA.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 978 ACCCTTCTCGGCACTGTG 996  
 Db 1 ACCCTTCTCGGCACTGTG 19

RESULT 270  
 AAD34794

ID AAD34794 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD34794;

DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Human MEK3 cDNA targeted antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123071.

KW Human; MAP/ERK kinase kinase 3; MEK3; mitogen activated protein kinase;  
 KW MAP; ERK; extracellular signal regulated kinase; infection; cytostatic;  
 KW antisense therapy; tumour formation; phosphorothioate backbone;  
 KW inflammation; antisense; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.

FX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20

FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified\_base 1..5

FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"

FT modified\_base 16..20

FT /tag= c

PN WC200220550-A1.

XX 14-MAR-2002.

PD



```
Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1358 CCACCTACATGATGAGTT 1376
DB 19 CCACCTACGTGAGGAGTT 1

RESULT 272
ABK70776
ID ABK70776 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK70776;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DE Human TSP1 domain containing gene sequencing primer KY01-S09.
XX
DE TSP1; thrombospondin domain; DNA sequencing; primer; ss;
KW FG06969; FG01896; angiogenesis; vasculogenesis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP20020805059-A.
XX
PD 26-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 08-SEP-2000; 2000JP-0273778.
XX
PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000JP-0273778.
XX
PA (KAZU-) ZH KAZUSA DNA KENKYUSHO.
PA (YOSH ) YOSHITOMI PHARM IND KK.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-378268/41.
XX
XX TSP1 domain-containing polypeptide useful for drug compositions -
XX
PS Example 2; Page 15; 51pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a TSP1 (thrombospondin 1) domain-containing
CC polypeptide comprising the proteins appearing as AAU80188 and AAU80189,
CC encoded by cDNAs designated FG06969 and FG01896. Also included are
CC proteins that are 50% homologous to the proteins and a polypeptide having
CC at least one deletion, replacement, addition or insertion of amino acid
CC in the proteins and having at least 8 repetitions of the TSP1 domain.
CC The polypeptide can be used in drug compositions particularly
CC for disorders associated with angiogenesis and vasculogenesis. The
CC present sequence is a sequencing primer for the cDNAs of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1604 GGATCTCGAGATTGGTGC 1622
DB 2 GGCACTCGAGCTGGTGC 20

RESULT 273
ABL35572
ID ABL35572 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL35572;
XX
DT 04-APR-2002 (first entry)
DE Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 498.
XX
```

```
KW DNA/RNA hybrid; phosphorothioate backbone; immunostimulatory;
KW vaccine; infection; allergy; cancer; hypersensitivity; bio-warfare;
KW immunostimulant; antiallergic; cytostatic; antimicrobial; anti-HIV;
KW immunosuppressive; protoacide; virucide; hepatotropic; gene therapy;
KW antiinflammatory; antibacterial; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_RNA 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "Optionally thymidine is replaced by uracil to
XX FT form RNA or DNA/RNA hybrids. Thymidine is linked to at
XX FT least one other base through a ribose sugar"
XX
PN WO200193902-A2.
XX
XX 13-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 07-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US18276.
XX
PR 07-JUN-2000; 2000US-209797P.
XX
PA (BIOS-) BIOSYNEXUS INC.
XX
PI Mond JJ, Flora M, Klinman DM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-130570/17.
XX
XX New immunostimulatory compositions comprising RNA/DNA hybrid
XX oligonucleotides, useful for enhancing an immune response or inducing
XX cytokines, particularly for treating diseases, e.g. cancer, allergy or
XX HIV infection -
XX
XX Example 11; Page 61; 68pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an immunostimulatory composition, which
CC comprises at least one oligonucleotide comprising both an RNA region and
CC a DNA region. The composition is useful for enhancing an immune response
CC or inducing cytokines. It can be used as a vaccine adjuvant and in
CC treating diseases, including pathogenic infection, (non-)malignant
CC tumours (e.g. cancers of the brain, lung, ovary, breast, prostate or
CC colon, or carcinomas and sarcomas), autoimmune diseases or allergies
CC (e.g. allergic rhinitis, hay fever or food allergies), Lyme disease,
CC hepatitis, HIV or malaria. The composition is also useful for treating,
CC preventing or ameliorating the symptoms resulting from exposure to a
CC bio-warfare agent, e.g. Ebola, Anthrax or Listeria. The present sequence
CC is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the exemplification
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 441 GTGCATCCACGAGGGGGG 459
DB 2 GTGCATCGACGAGGGGGG 20

RESULT 274
ABL35583
ID ABL35583 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL35583;
XX
DT 04-APR-2002 (first entry)
DE Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 509.
XX
DE DNA/RNA hybrid; phosphorothioate backbone; immunostimulatory;
KW vaccine; infection; allergy; cancer; hypersensitivity; bio-warfare;
```

KW immunostimulant; antiallergic; cytostatic; antimicrobial; anti-HIV;  
 KW immunosuppressive; protozoacide; virucide; hepatotropic; gene therapy;  
 KW antiinflammatory; antibacterial; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH misc\_RNA 1..20

FT /tag= a  
 FT /note= "optionally thymidine is replaced by uracil to  
 FT form RNA or DNA/RNA hybrids. Thymidine is linked to at  
 FT least one other base through a ribose sugar"

XX WO200193902-A2.

PN 13-DEC-2001.

PD 07-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US18276.

PF 07-JUN-2000; 2000US-209797P.

PR (BIOS-) BIOSYNEXUS INC.

XX Mond JJ, Flora M, Klinman DM;

XX WPI; 2002-130570/17.

DR New immunostimulatory compositions comprising RNA/DNA hybrid

XX oligonucleotides, useful for enhancing an immune response or inducing

PT cytokines, particularly for treating diseases, e.g. cancer, allergy or

PT HIV infection

XX Example 11; Page 61; 68pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an immunostimulatory composition, which

CC comprises at least one oligonucleotide comprising both an RNA region and

CC a DNA region. The composition is useful for enhancing an immune response

CC or inducing cytokines. It can be used as a vaccine adjuvant and in

CC treating diseases, including pathogenic infection, (non-)malignant

CC tumours (e.g. cancers of the brain, lung, ovary, breast, prostate or

CC colon, or carcinomas and sarcomas), autoimmune diseases or allergies

CC (e.g. allergic rhinitis, hay fever or food allergies), Lyme disease,

CC hepatitis, HIV or malaria. The composition is also useful for treating,

CC preventing or ameliorating the symptoms resulting from exposure to a

CC bio-warfare agent, e.g. Ebola, Anthrax or Listeria. The present sequence

CC is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the exemplification

XX of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 441 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGG 459

DB 2 GTGCATCGACGACGGGGG 20

RESULT 275

ABL35616

ID ABL35616 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABL35616;

XX 04-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 542.

DE DNA/RNA hybrid; phosphorothioate backbone; immunostimulatory;

XX vaccine; infection; allergy; cancer; hypersensitivity; bio-warfare;

KW immunostimulant; antiallergic; cytostatic; antimicrobial; anti-HIV;

KW immunosuppressive; protozoacide; virucide; hepatotropic; gene therapy;

KW antiinflammatory; antibacterial; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH misc\_RNA 1..20

FT /tag= a  
 FT /note= "optionally thymidine is replaced by uracil to  
 FT form RNA or DNA/RNA hybrids. Thymidine is linked to at  
 FT least one other base through a ribose sugar"

XX WO200193902-A2.

PN 13-DEC-2001.

PD 07-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US18276.

PF 07-JUN-2000; 2000US-209797P.

PR (BIOS-) BIOSYNEXUS INC.

XX Mond JJ, Flora M, Klinman DM;

XX WPI; 2002-130570/17.

DR New immunostimulatory compositions comprising RNA/DNA hybrid

XX oligonucleotides, useful for enhancing an immune response or inducing

PT cytokines, particularly for treating diseases, e.g. cancer, allergy or

PT HIV infection

XX Example 11; Page 62; 68pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an immunostimulatory composition, which

CC comprises at least one oligonucleotide comprising both an RNA region and

CC a DNA region. The composition is useful for enhancing an immune response

CC or inducing cytokines. It can be used as a vaccine adjuvant and in

CC treating diseases, including pathogenic infection, (non-)malignant

CC tumours (e.g. cancers of the brain, lung, ovary, breast, prostate or

CC colon, or carcinomas and sarcomas), autoimmune diseases or allergies

CC (e.g. allergic rhinitis, hay fever or food allergies), Lyme disease,

CC hepatitis, HIV or malaria. The composition is also useful for treating,

CC preventing or ameliorating the symptoms resulting from exposure to a

CC bio-warfare agent, e.g. Ebola, Anthrax or Listeria. The present sequence

CC is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the exemplification

XX of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 441 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGG 459

DB 2 GTGCATCGACGACGGGGG 20

RESULT 276

AAD25599

ID AAD25599 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD25599;

XX 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Corynebacterium glutamicum sec genes amplifying 3' PCR primer, seq.

DE Genetically modified bacterial strain; secD; secF; reporter system;

KW enhanced secretion activity; PCR primer; ss.

XX Corynebacterium glutamicum.

XX WO200185967-A2.

```

XX 15-NOV-2001.
PD XX
PF XX
PR 26-APR-2001; 2001WO-EP04703.
PR XX
PR 12-MAY-2000; 2000EP-0110021.
PR XX
PA (DEGS ) DEGUSSA AG.
PA XX
XX Berens S, Kalinowski J, Puehler A;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-082901/11.
XX
XX Genetically modified Corynebacterium with enhanced secretion activity
XX useful for production of desired substance e.g. protein, comprises a
XX modification at one of the genes secD and secE.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 17; 42pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to genetically modified bacterial strain
XX of Corynebacterium glutamicum, comprising a genetical modification at one of
XX the genes secD and secE. The genetically modified bacterial strain is
XX useful for production of desired substance which is an amino acid,
XX oligopeptide, polypeptide or protein preferably a heterologous protein,
XX where the produced substance is secreted by the bacterial strain. The
XX invention is useful in a reporter system. Modification in secD and secE
XX in genetically modified bacterial strain Corynebacterium glutamicum,
XX results in enhanced secretion of the strain, which is utilised for
XX production of high amounts of desired substances which can be easily
XX isolated from the source of production. The present sequence is
XX Corynebacterium glutamicum sec genes amplifying PCR primer.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1094 TTGGCTGGTTGATTCGAT 1112
XX |||||
XX Db 1 TTGCTGGTTGATTCGAT 19
XX
XX RESULT 277
XX ABI93616/c
XX ID ABI93616 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABI93616;
XX
XX DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#703 oligo #9.
XX
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
XX ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
XX infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity;
XX cancer; oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
XX environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO200179548-A2.
XX
XX PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US10958.
XX
XX PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-197271P.
XX
XX PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
XX PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX

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DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch -
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
XX oligonucleotide probes (i) for use on a support to which complementary
XX oligonucleotide probes (ii) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
XX (i) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
XX selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
XX medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
XX as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
XX Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
XX involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
XX cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BCRAL gene,
XX p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
XX method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
XX and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
XX electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
XX particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
XX sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
XX presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
XX ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
XX of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1089 GGAGTTGGCTGGTTGATT 1107
XX |||||
XX Db 19 GGAGCTGGCTGGCTGATT 1
XX
XX RESULT 278
XX ABI94244
XX ID ABI94244 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABI94244;
XX
XX DT 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#1331 oligo #9.
XX
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
XX ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
XX infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity;
XX cancer; oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
XX environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO200179548-A2.
XX
XX PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US10958.
XX
XX PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-197271P.
XX
XX PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
XX PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX

```

DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.  
 XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which  
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch -  
 XX  
 PS Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture  
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary  
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where  
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful  
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents  
 CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal  
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and  
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,  
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents  
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus  
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such  
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.  
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes  
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the  
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,  
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The  
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food  
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning  
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the  
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe  
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a  
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to  
 CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification  
 CC of the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1418 CGGTGATAGGAGACCGG 1436  
 Db 2 CTGCGATAGGAGACCGG 20  
 RESULT 279  
 ABA02192/c  
 ID ABA02192 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABA02192;  
 XX  
 DT 12-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human C/EBP alpha quantitative real-time PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:4.  
 XX  
 KW Human; C/EBP alpha; CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha; CEBPA;  
 KW transcription factor; tissue development; cellular function;  
 KW proliferation; differentiation; adipocyte; energy metabolism;  
 KW chondrogenic; ovulation; follicular development;  
 KW hepatic steroid-induced cell cycle arrest; GLUT2 promoter regulation;  
 KW hormonal metabolic regulation; granulocyte development; cancer;  
 KW tumour formation; infection; inflammation; expression inhibition;  
 KW antisense therapy; quantitative real-time PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US6306655-B1.  
 XX  
 PD 23-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 13-JUN-2000; 2000US-0593589.  
 XX  
 PR 13-JUN-2000; 2000US-0593589.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Butler MM, Wyatt J;  
 DR WPI; 2002-040202/05.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating the expression of  
 PT CCAAT/enhancer-binding proteins alpha, particularly useful for  
 PT preventing, delaying or treating infection, inflammation or tumor  
 PT formation -  
 XX  
 PS Example 13; Column 39; 44pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Sequences ABA02192-ABA02193 represent human CCAAT/enhancer-binding  
 CC protein alpha (C/EBP alpha) PCR primers used in quantitative real-time  
 CC PCR with probe ABA02194 in an exemplification of the present invention.  
 CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the human  
 CC or mouse C/EBP alpha gene, which inhibit its expression. A series of  
 CC oligonucleotides (ABA02205-ABA02282) were designed to target different  
 CC regions of the human C/EBP alpha RNA, and were analysed for their effect  
 CC on C/EBP alpha mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR. A similar  
 CC investigation on mouse C/EBP alpha expression was performed using a  
 CC subset of the antisense oligonucleotides that were capable of hybridising  
 CC to mouse C/EBP alpha mRNA. GAPDH (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate) mRNA levels  
 CC were measured as a control. The C/EBP family of proteins are a family of  
 CC transcription factors which regulate the expression of wide range of  
 CC genes that control normal tissue development, cellular function,  
 CC cellular proliferation and functional differentiation. C/EBP alpha (also  
 CC known as CEBPA) is primarily found in tissues involved in energy  
 CC metabolism which have a capacity to metabolise lipids, cholesterol and  
 CC other sterols. It is thought to be involved in the regulation of  
 CC adipocyte and chondrogenic differentiation, and is also involved in  
 CC follicular development and ovulation, steroid-induced cell cycle arrest  
 CC in the liver, in controlling glucose transporter GLUT2 promoter activity,  
 CC in the hormonal regulation of metabolism, and in granulocyte development.  
 CC The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for diagnosis,  
 CC prevention and treatment of conditions associated with C/EBP expression,  
 CC such as cancer, tumour formation, infection, or inflammation.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1195 GTTTGCATTGCTAGGAAAC 1213  
 Db 20 GTTTGCATTTCAGGCAC 2  
 RESULT 280  
 ABL45449  
 ID ABL45449 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL45449;  
 XX  
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human chromosome 21q22.1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2493.  
 XX  
 KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;  
 KW genome; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN JP2001321190-A.  
 XX  
 PD 20-NOV-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.  
 XX  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.  
 XX  
 PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
 XX  
 PT Arraying genome clones -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 6; Page 54; 528pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. AB42957 to ABL45322 represent  
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 697 GGAGGAGAAAGTGTCTCG 715  
 |||||  
 Db 2 GGGGTGAAGTGTCTCG 20  
 RESULT 281  
 AAL55466/c  
 ID AAL55466 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAL55466;  
 XX  
 DT 22-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Nucleic acid nonwoven fabric purifying method PCR primer SEQ ID No 10.  
 XX  
 KW Cellular nucleic acid; non-woven fabric; purification; blood cell;  
 KW white blood cell; bacteria; liquid culture medium; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003006650-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 23-JAN-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 09-JUL-2002; 2002WO-JF06939.  
 XX  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001JP-0208514.  
 PR 29-NOV-2001; 2001JP-0364878.  
 XX  
 PA (ASAH ) ASAH KASEI KOGYO KK.  
 XX  
 PI Kanno K, Oda N, Aritomi M, Sato A;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-300416/29.  
 XX  
 PT Purification of nucleic acid from sample including blood cells,  
 PT bacteria and liquid culture media involves using non-woven fabric for

PT adsorption before elution, for nucleic acid amplification or base  
 sequence -  
 XX  
 PS Example 32; Page 113; 118pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel method for preparing a cellular nucleic  
 CC acid from a cell-containing samples. The method comprises obtaining a  
 CC cell extract by disrupting cells, adsorbing the nucleic acid in such a  
 CC cell extract with a non-woven fabric after contact, and eluting the  
 CC nucleic acid from the non-woven fabric. The method is useful for  
 CC purification of nucleic acids from a sample including blood cells,  
 CC particularly white blood cells, bacteria and liquid culture media, which  
 CC can then be used for nucleic acid amplification or base sequence analysis  
 CC applicable in disease diagnosis and species identification. This  
 CC polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer used in the  
 CC exemplification of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1078 ATTACACAGCAGAGCTTTC 1096  
 |||||  
 Db 19 ATCAGCAGCAGAGGATG 1  
 RESULT 282  
 ABX11734  
 ID ABX11734 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABX11734;  
 XX  
 DT 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer VE3 for DNA encoding human ocular vitreous protein (vitrin).  
 XX  
 KW Human; ocular vitreous protein; vitrin; von Willebrand A domain;  
 KW collagen fibril; connective tissue; hyaluronan; surgical procedure;  
 KW vulnerary; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2002160937-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-0801736.  
 XX  
 PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0206559.  
 XX  
 PA (MAYN/) MAYNE R.  
 PA (SENZ/) REN Z.  
 PA (LIUJ/) LIU J.  
 XX  
 PI Mayne R, Ren Z, Liu J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-275297/27.  
 XX  
 PT New purified, isolated polypeptide or protein, referred to as vitrin,  
 PT useful in facilitating the stabilisation and healing of weakened or  
 PT injured connective tissue, or as an additive to commercial preparations  
 PT of hyaluronan -  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Fig 4; 10pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to the isolation of a novel human ocular  
 CC vitreous protein (referred to as vitrin), and the polynucleotide  
 CC sequence encoding it. Vitrin contains two von Willebrand A domains  
 CC and is released from the collagen fibrils at high salt concentrations.  
 CC The vitrin polypeptide is useful in facilitating the stabilisation and  
 CC healing of weakened or injured connective tissue. The protein can also



CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1  
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were  
CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme  
CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect  
CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by  
CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase  
CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free  
CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the  
CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A  
CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The  
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  
CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  
CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  
CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  
CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  
CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred.No. 2e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0;

QY 904 GAGGAGCTCTTGAGACGA 922  
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||  
Db 19 GAAGAGCTCTTGGGACCA 1

RESULT 284  
ABZ75060/c

ID ABZ75060 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ75060;

DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human DCAMKL1-like serine/threonine kinase forward PCR primer.

XX Human; DCAMKL1-like serine/threonine kinase; 565 protein;  
KW cancer; diabetes; CNS disorder; central nervous system disorder; COPD;  
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; asthma; cardiovascular disorder;  
KW drug screening; vaccine; cytosolic; antidiabetic; neurotropic;  
KW neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; cardiant; gene therapy;  
KW expression profiling; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003018816-A1.

XX PD 06-MAR-2003.

XX PF 20-AUG-2002; 2002WO-BP09282.

PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-313809P.

PR 08-MAY-2002; 2002US-378413P.

XX PA (FARB ) BAYER AG.

XX PI Xiaoy Y;

DR WPI; 2003-230075/28.

XX New polynucleotide encoding a DCAMKL1-like serine/threonine kinase  
PT polypeptide, useful for treating diseases related to the polypeptide,  
PT PT as cancer, diabetes, a CNS disorder, COPD, asthma, or a  
PT PT cardiovascular disorder -

XX Example 12; Page 89; 152pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a polynucleotide encoding a human DCAMKL1-like  
CC serine/threonine kinase (ABZ75052) and to polynucleotides at least 68%  
CC identical to it. The invention also relates to the DCAMKL1-like protein  
CC (also referred to as 565 protein; ABP97380), methods of identifying a

modulator of DCAMKL1-like protein activity, agents which reduce or regulate DCAMKL1-like protein, and expression vectors and host cells comprising a DCAMKL1-like protein polynucleotide. The expression vector and the DCAMKL1-like protein inhibitor/regulator are useful for modulating the activity of the DCAMKL1-like serine/threonine kinase in diseases such as cancer, diabetes, a central nervous system (CNS) disorder, COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), asthma, or cardiovascular disorders. DCAMKL1-like serine/threonine kinase proteins may also be used to identify compounds which may act as activators or inhibitors at the enzyme's active site, to raise specific antibodies which can block the enzyme and effectively reduce its activity, as a bait protein in a two-hybrid or three-hybrid assay to identify other proteins which bind to or interact with the DCAMKL1-like serine/threonine kinase polypeptide and modulate its activity, and for immunisation of mammals. Sequences ABZ75060-ABZ75061 represent PCR primers used with probe ABZ75062 in expression profiling of human DCAMKL1-like serine/threonine kinase in an exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 436 ATGGTGTGGATCCACGGG 454

Db 19 ATGGGGGATCCACGAG 1

RESULT 285

ABZ81374

ID ABZ81374 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ81374;

DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID 24 used for generating truncated KGF\_desl-37.

XX KGF; keratinocyte growth factor; epithelial cell proliferation stimulant; dermatological; protein therapy; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1

FT /tag= a

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "5, phosphate group"

XX WO2003016505-A2.

XX 27-FEB-2003.

XX 21-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US26929.

XX 21-AUG-2001; 2001US-313881P.

XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.

XX Gospodarowicz DJ, Kavanaugh WM, Crawford K;

XX WPI; 2003-278568/27.

XX Use of the keratinocyte growth factor polypeptide for the manufacture

XX of a medicament for stimulating epithelial cell proliferation -

XX Example 1; Page 38; 83pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to mature keratinocyte growth factor (KGF)

XX polypeptide (see ABP59275), which is useful for the manufacture of a

XX medicament for stimulating epithelial cell proliferation. A number of

XX N-terminal truncations were described in the specification: KGF\_desl-15,

CC KGF\_desl-18, KGF\_desl-19, KGF\_desl-20, KGF\_desl-21, KGF\_desl-22,  
CC KGF\_desl-24 and KGF\_desl-25, which display enhanced biological activity  
CC relative to the present sequence and KGF\_desl-26, KGF\_desl-30,  
CC KGF\_desl-35 and KGF\_desl-37 which did not display enhanced activity. The  
CC present oligonucleotide was used in an example for generating the  
CC truncated KGFs.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 880 CACTGCTGCGACAGAGA 898

Db 1 CACTGTGTCGACAGAGA 19

RESULT 286

ABZ79380/C

ID ABZ79380 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ79380;

DT 01-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Acetyl-Coenzyme A-carboxylase-alpha gene PCR primer, SEQ ID 67.

XX Human; enzyme; acetyl-Coenzyme A-carboxylase-alpha; ACC-alpha; cancer;

XX breast; ovary; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2002100896-A2.

XX 19-DEC-2002.

XX 12-JUN-2002; 2002WO-FR02015.

XX 13-JUN-2001; 2001FR-0007740.

XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002FR-0002788.

XX (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.

XX (UPLY-) UNIV LYON 1 BERNARD CLAUDE.

XX Dalla Venezia NL, Magnard CM, Lenoir GM, Sinelnikova-Erard O;

XX WPI; 2003-175165/17.

XX In vitro diagnosis of cancer, particularly breast and ovarian cancer,

XX or susceptibility, comprises detecting alterations in the acetyl

XX coenzyme A-carboxylase alpha gene or protein expression -

XX Example 1; Page 11; 56pp; French.

XX The present invention relates to human acetyl-Coenzyme A-carboxylase-

XX alpha (ACC-alpha; see ABZ79442), which can be used for in vitro

XX diagnosis of cancer (or of an increased risk of developing it), by

XX detecting ACC-alpha gene mutations or polymorphisms, or altered ACC-alpha

XX protein expression, relative to a control population. The method is

XX particularly used to diagnose cancer, especially of breast or ovary, or

XX for assessing the risk of developing such cancers. The present sequence

XX is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 827 AGCAATTGCTATCACTGC 845

Db 20 AGCAATTGAAACCACTGC 2

RESULT 287  
AAL54396/c  
ID AAL54396 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC AAL54396;  
XX DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)  
XX DE rpoB gene oligomer probe SEQ ID No 13.  
XX KW Mycobacterium tuberculosis; non-tuberculosis Mycobacterium; MOTT;  
XX KW anti-tuberculosis drug; rpoB gene; probe; ss.  
XX OS Mycobacterium chelonae.  
XX PN W02003008645-A1.  
XX PD 30-JAN-2003.  
XX PF 23-JUL-2001; 2001WO-KR01253.  
XX PR 19-JUL-2001; 2001KR-0043450.  
XX PA (XENI-) XENISS LIFE SCI CO LTD.  
XX PI Lee H, Bang HE, Cho S, Bai G, Kim S;  
XX WPI; 2003-221853/21.  
XX DR Identifying Mycobacterium tuberculosis and non-tuberculosis  
PT Mycobacterium (MOTT) and detecting resistance or susceptibility to an  
PT anti-tuberculosis drug, comprises amplifying a fragment in the rpoB  
PT gene.  
XX Claim 4; Page 7; 45pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying Mycobacterium  
CC tuberculosis and non-tuberculosis Mycobacterium (MOTT) and detecting the  
CC resistance or susceptibility of M. tuberculosis, obtained by mutation of  
CC the rpoB gene to an anti-tuberculosis drug by amplifying a 531 base pair  
CC fragment in the rpoB gene by a polymerase chain reaction. The method, a  
CC kit and oligomer probes are useful for identifying M. tuberculosis and  
CC MOTTs and for detecting their resistance or susceptibility obtained by  
CC mutation of the rpoB gene. New primers are useful for amplifying a 531 bp  
CC fragment in the rpoB gene by PCR. This polynucleotide sequence represents  
CC an oligomer probe used for targeting Mycobacterium of the invention.  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 516 CGTGGTGGTGTCACCAT 534  
Db 20 CGTGGTGGTCACCAT 2  
RESULT 288  
AAQ26688/c  
ID AAQ26688 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
XX AC AAQ26688;  
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
XX DT 15-JAN-1993 (first entry)  
XX DE PDGF-B primer 1.  
XX KW Polymerase chain reaction; PCR; c-sis; pharmaceutical compositions;  
KW wound healing; amplification; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
XX EP495638-A2.  
XX PD 22-JUL-1992.  
XX PF 15-JAN-1992; 92EP-0300330.  
XX PR 16-JAN-1991; 91US-0641345.  
XX PA (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.  
XX PI Alexander DM, Cable MB, Dalie BL, Narula SK;  
XX WPI; 1992-243474/30.  
XX DR Expression of mature human platelet derived growth factor-B -  
PT e.g. using plasmid pTactBlq in E. coli  
XX PS Disclosure; Page 13; 19pp; English.  
XX The sequences given in AAQ26688-93 are primers which were used in the  
CC production of an unglycosylated, biologically active, mature human  
CC platelet derived growth factor-B (PDGF-B). The amplified sequence is  
CC identical to the sequence of c-sis. This sequence can be used for  
CC any medical condition susceptible to treatment by known PDGF's.  
CC Pharmaceutical compositions for such uses comprise an effective  
CC amount of the PDGF-B and a carrier. It can be used for wound  
CC healing and to treat skin damaged by cuts, abrasions, sun, wind, etc.  
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 657 AGGGACCCAGGCT 670  
Db 14 AGGGACCCAGGCT 1  
RESULT 289  
AAQ49379/c  
ID AAQ49379 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
XX AC AAQ49379;  
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
XX DT 04-MAY-1994 (first entry)  
XX DE Human PDGF-B PCR primer.  
XX KW Platelet-derived growth factor; monomeric; binding; inhibition;  
KW stenosis; restenosis; antiproliferative; invasive cardiovascular;  
KW procedures; polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX PN W09320204-A1.  
XX PD 14-OCT-1993.  
XX PF 26-MAR-1993; 93WO-US02612.  
XX PR 30-MAR-1992; 92US-0860711.  
XX PA (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.  
XX PI Cable MB, Hesson TE, Mannarino AF;  
XX WPI; 1993-336912/42.  
DR

XX Monomeric platelet-derived growth factor - useful for preventing  
PT stenosis or restenosis following invasive cardiovascular procedures  
PS Disclosure; Page 28; 41pp; English.  
XX The sequence is that of a primer used in the generation by PCR of a  
CC DNA fragment encoding the mature form of monomeric human platelet-  
CC derived growth factor (PDGF-B) with lambda phage DNA (isolated from  
CC a human placental cDNA library) as template.  
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
XX  
XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 657 AGGGAACCCAGGCT 670  
Db 14 AGGGAACCCAGGCT 1

RESULT 290  
AA52090  
ID AA52090 standard; RNA; 15 BP.  
XX  
AC AA52090;  
XX  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
DT 24-MAR-1997 (first entry)  
DE Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2803).  
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;  
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;  
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;  
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;  
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; leukemia; CML; cancer;  
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;  
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;  
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;  
KW myocardial ischemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;  
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;  
KW AIDS; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX PN WO9523225-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-AUG-1995.  
XX  
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-1B00156.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.  
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.  
XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.  
XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.  
XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.  
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.  
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-0228041.  
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.  
XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.  
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.  
XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.  
XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.  
XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.  
XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.  
XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.  
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.  
XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.  
XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0314397.  
XX 94US-0316771.

PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.  
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0321993.  
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.  
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.  
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.  
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.  
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dizenzo A, Draper XG, Dudycz LW;  
PI Gramm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Meszwiggen JA;  
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Svedler D;  
PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;  
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.  
XX  
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them -  
PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes  
XX  
XX Claim 2; Page 175; 407pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for  
CC an enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1  
CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.  
CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding  
CC structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin  
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.  
CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and  
CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease  
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and  
CC thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing  
CC transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with  
CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders.  
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 872 TCATGGTCTACTGC 885  
Db 1 UCAUGGUCAUCGC 14

RESULT 291  
AAV05178  
ID AAV05178 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
XX  
XX AC AAV05178;  
XX  
XX 19-MAY-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Primer JP64 used to identify spy mutant alleles of Arabidopsis.  
XX  
XX Gibberellin signal transduction; spindly phenotype; spy gene;  
XX spy mutant gene; gibberellin overdose syndrome;  
XX modulation; plant development; plant height; fruit growth;  
XX flower development; leaf size; PCR primer; amplify; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX OS Arabidopsis thaliana.  
XX  
XX PN WO9743419-A2.  
XX  
XX 20-NOV-1997.  
XX  
XX 16-MAY-1997; 97WO-US08765.  
XX  
XX 16-MAY-1996; 96US-0649046.  
XX

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PA (MINU ) UNIV MINNESOTA.
XX
XX Jacobson SE, Olszewski NE;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-008888/01.
XX
XX New isolated spindly gene from plants - is involved in gibberellin
XX signal transduction, used to develop products for altering plant
XX development
XX
XX Example 2; Page 28; 54pp; English.
XX
XX Primers AAV05173-82 were used in a reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR)
XX reaction to identify spy mutant alleles. The SPY protein is involved
XX in gibberellin signal transduction. Inactivation of the SPY gene
XX produces a spindly phenotype. The spindly mutation is characterised by
XX elongated petioles, yellow-green leaves, early flowering, long spindly
XX bolts, partial male sterility and parthenocarpic fruit development. These
XX phenotypes are also observed in wild type plants exhibiting a
XX gibberellin overdose syndrome due to external application of gibberellin.
XX Primers were designed to hybridise to the region around exon 8 of the
XX gene because spy mutants spy-1 and spy-2 have the eighth exon of the
XX gene missing, while spy-3 and spy-5 have mutations around this region.
XX Introduction of the SPY gene into plants rescues the spindly
XX phenotype. The SPY DNA, vectors and proteins can be used to modulate
XX plant development including plant height, fruit growth, flower
XX development and leaf size.
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1340 ACAGAGATGCTGGA 1353
DB 2 ACAGAGATGCTGGA 15
|||||
ACAA18540;
RESULT 292
AAAL8540/c
ID AAA18540 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
XX AAA18540;
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
DE Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:1766.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
XX integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antiposrotic; ARMD;
XX dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
XX age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
XX myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiobroma;
XX Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9950403-A2.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
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DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors
XX
XX Claim 56; Page 101; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
XX RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
XX hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
XX gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
XX AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
XX and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
XX corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
XX AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
XX and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20361 to AAA21500 and
XX AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
XX sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
XX AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
XX for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
XX AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
XX the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT.
XX integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or tie-2. They are
XX especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
XX macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
XX neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
XX angiobroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
XX syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
XX and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
XX integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 3 G; 9 U; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1712 AGACAGAACACATA 1725
DB 15 AGACAGAACACATA 2
|||||
ACAA18541;
RESULT 293
AAAL8541/c
ID AAA18541 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
XX AAA18541;
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
DE Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:1767.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
XX integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antiposrotic; ARMD;
XX dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
XX age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
XX myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiobroma;
XX Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9950403-A2.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
XX

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XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;  
 XX XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.  
 XX DR  
 XX XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 XX PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -  
 XX XX  
 XX PS Claim 56; Page 101; 305pp; English.  
 XX CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with  
 XX CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl  
 XX CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3  
 XX CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to  
 XX CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,  
 XX CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their  
 XX CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to  
 XX CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086  
 XX CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 XX CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme  
 XX CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and  
 XX CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 XX CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence  
 XX CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to  
 XX CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of  
 XX CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 XX CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,  
 XX CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are  
 XX CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related  
 XX CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as  
 XX CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,  
 XX CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber  
 XX CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,  
 XX CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,  
 XX CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.  
 XX XX  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 U; 0 other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 XX QY 1712 AGACAGAACACACATA 1725  
 XX Db 14 AGACAGAACACATA 1  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 294  
 XX AAV08128  
 XX XX AAV08128 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC AAV08128;  
 XX XX  
 XX DT 22-JAN-1999 (first entry)  
 XX XX  
 XX DE Primer Vbeta16 for T cell receptor V region.  
 XX XX  
 XX KW PCR primer; T-cell receptor; TCR; V region; immune response; arthritis;  
 XX KW somatic homologous recombination; hypervariable region;  
 XX KW spectratype determination; autoimmune response; multiple sclerosis;  
 XX KW myasthenia gravis; muscular dystrophy; graft-infiltrating lymphocyte;  
 XX KW tumour-infiltrating lymphocyte; ss.  
 XX XX  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX OS Mammalia.  
 XX XX  
 XX PN US5837447-A.  
 XX XX  
 XX PD 17-NOV-1998.  
 XX XX  
 XX PF 19-APR-1994; 94US-0229528.

XX PR 19-APR-1994; 94US-0229528.  
 XX PR 15-APR-1992; 92US-0868569.  
 XX PA (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.  
 XX XX Gorski J;  
 XX PI WPI; 1999-023435/02.  
 XX DR  
 XX XX Monitoring immune responses by analysing amplified B or T-cell  
 XX PT nucleic acid - using primers specific for variable and constant or  
 XX PT junction region gene segments, with separation of products by  
 XX PT length, especially to monitor autoimmunity  
 XX PS  
 XX CC Claim 22; Column 38; 26pp; English.  
 XX CC This sequence represents a primer for the T cell receptor (TCR) variable  
 XX CC region and is used in the method of the invention. The method is for  
 XX CC monitoring an immune response that involves somatic homologous  
 XX CC recombination between elements of at least two segments associated with a  
 XX CC hypervariable region, and comprises: (a) providing a polynucleotide  
 XX CC sample from B- or T-cells, and amplifying it with: (i) a primer specific  
 XX CC for a variable gene segment; and (ii) a primer specific for a constant or  
 XX CC joining gene segment to produce amplification products (AP) that can be  
 XX CC resolved at a difference in size of 2 or 3 bp; (c) separating the AP  
 XX CC according to length; (d) detecting the range of lengths in the separated  
 XX CC products to produce a 'spectratype' of the subject's immune response; and  
 XX CC (e) comparing the spectratype with a predetermined standard to determine  
 XX CC immune status or to monitor immune responses. The method is specifically  
 XX CC used to monitor autoimmune responses (including relapses), i.e. to  
 XX CC identify the predominant TCR in sites of autoimmune activity (e.g. in  
 XX CC arthritis, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis and muscular dystrophy)  
 XX CC or present in graft-infiltrating (in cases of organ rejection) or  
 XX CC tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes. As each gene rearrangement is unique,  
 XX CC each complementarily determining region 3 is a specific molecular  
 XX CC fingerprint of the lymphocyte that generates it, and immune responses can  
 XX CC be correlated with an increase in a particular TCR or immunoglobulin.  
 XX CC Specific determination of two V beta families may be done simultaneously.  
 XX XX  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 XX QY 234 GCAGCCTGCAGAAC 247  
 XX Db 4 GCAGCCTGCAGAAC 17  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 295  
 XX ABN01181  
 XX ID ABN01181 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX XX  
 XX AC ABN01181;  
 XX XX  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX XX  
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1173.  
 XX XX  
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;  
 XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX XX  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX OS  
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX XX  
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX XX  
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
 PA (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1173; 214pp; English.  
 PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1 in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1647 GAAGGACAAAGAG 1660  
 Db |||||  
 4 GAAGGACAAAGAG 17  
 RESULT 296  
 ABN01182  
 ID ABN01182 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN01182;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1174.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
 PA (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1174; 214pp; English.  
 PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1 in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 5 G; 0 U; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1647 GAAGGACAAAGAG 1660  
 Db |||||  
 4 GAAGGACAAAGAG 17  
 RESULT 296  
 ABN01182  
 ID ABN01182 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN01182;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1174.

Db 3 GAAGGACAAAGAAG 16  
|||||  
RESULT 297  
ABN01183  
ID ABN01183 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABN01183;  
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1175.  
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200192524-A2.  
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
XX PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
XX PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
XX PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 1175; 214pp; English.  
XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
XX CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
XX CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
XX CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
XX CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
XX CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
XX CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
XX CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
XX CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
XX CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
XX CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
XX CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
XX CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
XX CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
XX CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the

CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
CC invention.  
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
XX XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 7 G; 0 U; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 1647 GAAGGACAAAGAAG 1660  
Db 2 GAAGGACAAAGAAG 15  
|||||  
RESULT 298  
ABN01184  
ID ABN01184 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABN01184;  
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1176.  
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200192524-A2.  
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
XX PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
XX PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
XX PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 1176; 214pp; English.  
XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
XX CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
XX CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification



CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific  
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for  
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in  
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to  
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pct\\_sequence](http://ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence).

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 8 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1647 GAAGGACAAAGAAG 1660  
Db 1 GAAGGACAAAGAAG 14  
|||||

RESULT 299  
AAAT49326/c  
ID AAT49326 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAT49326;

XX DT 19-FEB-1997 (first entry)

DE Enhancer element from calcitonin/calcitonin gene related protein.

XX Enhancer element; transcription; regulation; pain; hypertension;  
KW calcitonin/calcitonin related protein; CT/GRP; transcription;  
KW neuroendocrine cell; steroid; retinoid superfamily; Paget's disease;  
KW osteoporosis; hypercalcaemia; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN US5569604-A.

XX PD 29-OCT-1996.

XX PF 03-SEP-1993; 93US-0117364.

XX PR 03-SEP-1993; 93US-0117364.

XX PA (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.

XX PI Lanigan TM, Russo AF, Tverberg LA;

XX DR WPI; 1996-496900/49.

XX Enhancer sequence from the calcitonin-calcitonin gene related  
PT protein gene - promotes transcription specifically in  
PT neuroendocrine cells, for control of in vivo or in vitro gene  
PT expression

PS Claim 1; Column 25; 31pp; English.

XX This sequence represents an enhancer element derived from a sequence  
CC which regulates transcription of the calcitonin/calcitonin related  
CC protein (CT/GRP) genes. This sequence provides specific  
CC enhancement of transcription in neuroendocrine cells, and is further  
CC regulated by members of the steroid and retinoid superfamily. It

CC can be used to regulate expression of a variety of genes in vivo or  
CC in vitro, e.g. for treatment of Paget's disease, osteoporosis  
CC hypercalcaemia, pain and hypertension, where the expression of  
CC calcitonin or CGRP is being controlled.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 153 AGGATTTCACAGC 166  
Db 18 AGGATTTCACAGC 5  
|||||

RESULT 300  
AAZ72829/c  
ID AAZ72829 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ72829;

XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7185.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
KW diagnosis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9954500-A2.

XX PD 28-OCT-1999.

XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.

XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.

XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.

XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.

XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
PT map of the human genome

PS Claim 9; Page 1762; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the  
CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density  
CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and  
CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis  
CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also  
CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of  
CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the  
CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side  
CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other  
CC treatment.

CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297  
CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing  
CC from the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1487 CAGAAGAGGAGATC 1500  
 DB 18 CAGAAGAGGAGATC 5

RESULT 301  
 AAZ31975/c  
 ID AAZ31975 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ31975;  
 DT 27-JAN-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE CT/CGRP enhancer sequence.  
 XX  
 KW CT/CGRP enhancer sequence; calcitonin; calcitonin-gene related peptide;  
 KW gene therapy; Paget's disease; osteoporosis; hypercalcaemia; pain;  
 KW hypertension; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN US5976788-A.  
 XX  
 PD 02-NOV-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 01-JUN-1995; 95US-0457733.  
 XX  
 PR 03-SEP-1993; 93US-0117364.  
 XX  
 PA (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.  
 XX  
 PI Tverberg LA, Russo AF;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-012117/01.  
 XX  
 PT Repressing Calcitonin and Calcitonin-gene related peptide enhancer -  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Claim 1; Column 25-26; 16pp; English.  
 This sequence represents a calcitonin/ calcitonin-gene related peptide (CT/CGRP) enhancer. The invention relates to a method for repressing CT/CGRP enhancer activity, comprising introducing into an isolated cell multiple copies of a purified DNA containing this CT/CGRP enhancer sequence. The method is used in gene therapy, for example to treat Paget's disease, osteoporosis, hypercalcaemia, pain and hypertension.

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 153 AGGATTTCACAGC 166  
 DB 18 AGGATTTCACAGC 5

RESULT 302  
 AAF26707/c  
 ID AAF26707 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAF26707;  
 XX  
 DT 29-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Calcitonin/calcitonin gene related protein enhancer element SEQ ID NO:1.  
 XX  
 KW Calcitonin; calcitonin gene related protein; CT; CGRP; enhancer;  
 KW transcription regulation; neuroendocrine; steroid; retinoid;

KW upstream regulatory region; osteopathic; hypocalcaemic; analgesic;  
 KW cytostatic; Paget's disease; osteoporosis; hypercalcaemia; pain; ss.  
 OS Rattus sp.  
 XX  
 PN US6159735-A.  
 XX  
 PD 12-DEC-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 01-JUN-1995; 95US-0457996.  
 XX  
 PR 03-SEP-1993; 93US-0117364.  
 XX  
 PA (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.  
 XX  
 PI Lanigan TM, Russo AF, Tverberg LA;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-090279/10.  
 XX  
 PT Use of calcitonin/calcitonin gene related peptide enhancer element for  
 PT regulating gene expression comprises introducing DNA construct  
 PT comprising gene of interest and the enhancer element into a host cell  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Column 6; 33pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes the use of an enhancer element (EE) of  
 CC calcitonin/calcitonin gene related peptide (CT/CGRP) (I) for regulating  
 CC gene expression. The method comprises constructing a DNA sequence  
 CC containing the gene of interest (II) and EE of (I) forming a DNA  
 CC construct, inserting the DNA construct into a recombinant expression  
 CC vector which is introduced into a host cell under conditions such that  
 CC the expression of (II) is regulated. (I) has osteopathic, hypocalcaemic,  
 CC analgesic and cytostatic activities. The method can be used for  
 CC regulating calcitonin gene expression in vitro and is therefore useful  
 CC for treating diseases such as Paget's disease, osteoporosis,  
 CC hypercalcaemia, as well as in alleviation of pain. The present sequence  
 CC represents a specifically claimed CT/CGRP enhancer element, for use in  
 CC the method of the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 153 AGGATTTCACAGC 166  
 DB 18 AGGATTTCACAGC 5

RESULT 303  
 AAQ0817/c  
 ID AAQ0817 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ0817;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
 DT 01-AUG-1995 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE LH gene primer LHIV Forward.  
 XX  
 KW Luteinizing hormone; LH-beta; lutropin; primer; PCR;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN EP633269-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JAN-1995.  
 XX  
 PF 17-JUN-1994; 94EP-0850108.  
 XX

PR 07-JUL-1993; 93US-0086915.  
 XX (WALL-) WALLAC OY.  
 PA  
 XX Pettersson KSI;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1995-038479/06.  
 DR  
 XX DNA encoding variant form of luteinising hormone - with  
 PT mutation(s) at positions 8 and 15 of luteinising hormone beta  
 chain  
 PT  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Fig. 1; 8pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC DNA recovered from white cells of variant and normal LH individuals  
 CC was amplified using 4 pairs of primers (given in AAQ80811-12,  
 CC AAQ80813-14, AAQ80815-16 and AAQ80817-18) designed for regions of DNA  
 CC showing the highest variation between the beta genes of HCG and  
 CC human LH, to obtain DNA fragments covering the LH-beta gene.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1425 AGGAGACACCGGG 1438  
 DB 14 AGGAGACACCGGG 1  
 RESULT 304  
 AAA09692  
 ID AAA09692 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA09692;  
 XX  
 DT 31-JAN-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer specific for the rice CatA DNA sequence.  
 XX  
 KW Catalase A; CatA; promoter; rice; transgenic plant; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Oryza sativa.  
 XX  
 PN WC200058454-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 05-OCT-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-JP01551.  
 XX  
 PR 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-JP01551.  
 XX  
 PA (NOR) JAPAN MIN AGRIC FORESTRY & FISHERIES.  
 XX  
 PI Higo K, Iwamoto M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-611709/58.  
 XX  
 PT Plant expression cassette for expressing a foreign gene in anthers and  
 PT pollens, useful for providing improved breed of rice plants -  
 XX  
 PS Examples; Page 14; 29pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC This invention relates to a plant expression cassette for expressing a  
 CC foreign in gene in anthers and/or pollens. The expression cassette  
 CC comprises a Catalase A (CatA) gene promoter sequence, and a site at which  
 CC the foreign gene is to be inserted. The promoter and expression cassette  
 CC are used in the production of transgenic plants, to improve create  
 CC improved breeds of rice plants for example. The present sequence  
 CC represents a PCR primer specific for the rice CatA DNA sequence.  
 XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1095 TGGCTGGTTCATTC 1108  
 DB 3 TGGCTGGTTCATTC 16  
 RESULT 305  
 AAF91211  
 ID AAF91211 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAF91211;  
 XX  
 DT 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human multi drug resistance-1 gene related sequence SEQ ID NO: 298.  
 XX  
 KW Human; MDR-1; multi drug resistance-1; drug uptake; disease; cancer;  
 KW inflammatory disease; neuronal disease; CNS disease;  
 KW cardiovascular disease; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WC200109183-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-FEB-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-EP07314.  
 XX  
 PR 30-JUL-1999; 99EP-0114938.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000EP-0103361.  
 XX  
 PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
 XX  
 PI Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Eichelbaum M, Roots I;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-159855/16.  
 XX  
 PT New polynucleotide encoding a molecular variant Multi Drug Resistance  
 PT (MDR)-1 polypeptide is useful for diagnosing and treating diseases  
 PT associated with abnormal MDR-1 expression or function, e.g. cancer -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 138; 154pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention provides nucleotides encoding molecular variants of  
 CC the human multi drug resistance-1 (MDR-1) protein. These can be used to  
 CC identify compounds capable of treating multidrug resistance and  
 CC sensitivity interfering resulting from polymorphisms in MDR-1, which can  
 CC lead to difficulties in treating cancer, cardiovascular, neuronal,  
 CC inflammatory and CNS diseases.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843  
 DB 2 AAATTGCTATCACT 15  
 RESULT 306  
 AAF91212/c  
 ID AAF91212 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAF91212;  
 XX  
 DT 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX Human multi drug resistance-1 gene related sequence SEQ ID NO: 299.  
 DE  
 DE  
 KW Human; MDR-1; multi drug resistance-1; drug uptake; disease; cancer;  
 KW inflammatory disease; neuronal disease; CNS disease;  
 KW cardiovascular disease; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN WO200109183-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 08-FEB-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-BP07314.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JUL-1999; 99EP-0114938.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000EP-0103361.  
 XX  
 XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.  
 PA  
 XX Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Eichelbaum M, Roots I;  
 PI WPI; 2001-159855/16.  
 XX  
 DR New polynucleotide encoding a molecular variant Multi Drug Resistance  
 PT (MDR)-1 polypeptide is useful for diagnosing and treating diseases  
 PT associated with abnormal MDR-1 expression or function, e.g. cancer -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 138; 154pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention provides nucleotides encoding molecular variants of  
 CC the human multi drug resistance-1 (MDR-1) protein. These can be used to  
 CC identify compounds capable of treating multidrug resistance and  
 CC sensitivity interfering resulting from polymorphisms in MDR-1, which can  
 CC lead to difficulties in treating cancer, cardiovascular, neuronal,  
 CC inflammatory and CNS diseases.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 830 AAATGCTATCACT 843  
 DB 18 AAATGCTATCACT 5  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
 DT 27-MAR-1996 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Pectin-lyase-I C-terminal region DNA probe 5066.  
 DE  
 DE pectin-lyase-I; signal peptide; promoter; terminator; probe; 5066;  
 KW C-terminus; Ultrazym; vector; recombinant protein; pectin;  
 KW Aspergillus niger; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN EP683228-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 22-NOV-1995.  
 PD  
 XX 01-FEB-1988; 95EP-0110254.  
 PF  
 XX 04-FEB-1987; 87GB-0002475.  
 PR  
 XX

(CIBA ) CIBA GEIGY AG.  
 PA (NOVS ) NOVARTIS AG.  
 PA (NOVS ) NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERWALTUNGS GMBH.  
 XX  
 PI Gysler C, Heim J, Kester HCM, Visser J;  
 XX WPI; 1995-394350/51.  
 DR  
 XX Aspergillus niger pectin lyase recombinant expression system - for  
 PT expression of proteins in filamentous fungi induced by pectin  
 XX  
 XX Example 5; Page 17; 41pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequence may be used as a DNA probe for determination of the  
 CC C-terminal area of a pectin-lyase-I gene (AA02504) from Aspergillus  
 CC niger. The N-terminal area is identified with probe AA02511. The  
 CC gene has been isolated by screening with probes based on N-terminal  
 CC sequences of pectin-lyase-I from the commercial preparation  
 CC Ultrazym. The gene has been isolated with signal peptide, promoter  
 CC and terminator sequences, and may be used to produce vectors for  
 CC expression of useful proteins, or to over-express pectin-lyase-I in  
 CC Aspergillus. The expression system allows recombinant protein  
 CC expression to be induced by adding pectin to the culture medium.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 630 GGTCCAGGACACAA 643  
 DB 2 GGTCCAGGACACAA 15  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4532.  
 KW  
 KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9954500-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 28-OCT-1999.  
 PD  
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.  
 PF  
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.  
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.  
 PR  
 XX (GIST ) GENSET.  
 PA  
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 XX  
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome -  
 PT  
 XX

PS Claim 8; Page 1197; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ659578 represent human biallelic markers from the present

CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their

CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ659579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification

CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the

CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density

CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and

CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis

CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also

CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of

CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the

CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side

CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other

CC treatment.

CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297

CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing

CC from the present invention.

XX SEQ Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 707 GTGTCCTGTTCTT 720

Db 16 GTGTCCTGTTCTT 3

RESULT 309

AAC62065

ID AAC62065 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC62065;

XX 06-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DT Forward primer used to amplify a human pancreatic elastase I cDNA.

DE Human; elastase I; chromosome 12q13; mutant; serine protease; eczema;

XX hyperproliferative skin condition; psoriasis; lupus erythematosus;

XX erythema; cancer; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200061728-A2.

PN 19-OCT-2000.

PD 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-GB01389.

PF 13-APR-1999; 99GB-0008458.

PR (QUEB-) QUEEN MARY & WESTFIELD COLLEGE.

PA Gerst-Talais U, Dunlop J, Kalsell DP;

XX WPI; 2000-679482/66.

XX Recombinant polynucleotide encoding human elastase I mutant useful for

PT determining the predisposition of a subject to cancer or

PT hyperproliferative skin condition such as psoriasis, eczema,

PT erythematosis -

XX Disclosure; Page 17; 35pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAC62065-66 and AAC62067-68 were used to amplify overlapping

CC transcripts of human pancreatic elastase I. The elastase gene maps to

CC chromosome 12q13. Elastase is a serine protease, and is localised in

CC the basal layer of the mammalian skin. The specification describes a

CC mutant elastase I, with a frame shift mutation in any one of the

CC codons 207-225. The mutation results in the disruption of the carboxy

CC terminal of the protein, and possibly affects substrate binding. An

CC allele encoding a mutant elastase I can be detected to determine

CC the predisposition of a subject to a hyperproliferative skin condition

CC (e.g. psoriasis, eczema, lupus erythematosus and erythema) or cancer.

XX SEQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1886 CAAGAGGCGAGTGG 1899

Db 1 CAAGAGGCGAGTGG 14

RESULT 310

AAT53487

ID AAT53487 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAT53487;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

DT 27-MAR-1997 (first entry)

XX Rat ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 293).

DE Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;

XX gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;

XX intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;

XX TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;

XX translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;

XX Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;

XX atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;

XX transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;

XX myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;

XX human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;

XX AIDS; ss.

XX Rattus rattus.

OS WO9523225-A2.

PN 31-AUG-1995.

PD 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB00156.

PF 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.

PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.

PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.

PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.

PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.

PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.

PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0228041.

PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.

PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.

PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.

PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.

PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.

PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.

PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.

PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0300339.

PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.

PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.

PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0314397.

PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.

PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.

PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0321993.

PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.

PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.

PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.

PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.

PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.

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XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudyecz LW;
XX Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D;
PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozyms having modified bases and methods for producing them -
PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 201; 407pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for
CC an enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1
CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.
CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding
CC structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and
CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and
CC thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing
CC transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with
CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1027 GAAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043
XX ||||| :|||:|||||
XX 1 GAAGCUCUUCAGCUGA 17
XX
XX RESULT 311
XX AAT53805
XX ID AAT53805 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAT53805;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX DT 03-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Rat ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2977).
XX
XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
XX gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
XX intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
XX TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
XX Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; leukaemia; CML; cancer;
XX atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
XX transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
XX myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
XX AIDS; immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;
XX HADS; ss.
XX
XX OS Rattus rattus.
XX
XX PN WO9523225-A2.
XX
XX PD 31-AUG-1995.
XX
XX PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-1B00156.
XX
XX PP 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.
XX PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.

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PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0228041.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0245736.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0271280.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudyecz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D;
PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozyms having modified bases and methods for producing them -
PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 204; 407pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for
CC an enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1
CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.
CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding
CC structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and
CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and
CC thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing
CC transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with
CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1027 GAAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043
XX ||||| :|||:|||||
XX 1 GAAGCUCUUCAGCUGA 17
XX
XX RESULT 312
XX AAX75341/C
XX ID AAX75341 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAX75341;
XX
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #869.

```



XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
 XX  
 PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or  
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,  
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; Page 89; 218pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can  
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 2 G; 6 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1035 TCAGCTGAAGGAATT 1051  
 DB 17 TCAGGCTGAATGAATT 1  
 RESULT 315  
 AAX70117/c  
 ID AAX70117 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX70117;  
 XX  
 DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1412.  
 XX  
 KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;  
 KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9715662-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 01-MAY-1997.  
 XX  
 PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.  
 XX  
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.  
 PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.  
 XX  
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
 XX  
 CC Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or  
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,  
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; Page 89; 218pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more

CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can  
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 2 G; 6 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1034 TTCAGCTGAAGGAAT 1050  
 DB 17 TTCAGGCTGAATGAAT 1  
 RESULT 316  
 AAT8895/c  
 ID AAT8895 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT8895;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
 DT 11-MAY-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Forward PCR primer used to amplify a origin of replication.  
 XX  
 KW Pasteurella haemolytica serotype 1; temperature-sensitive;  
 KW origin of replication; plasmid pD70; shuttle vector;  
 KW temperature-conditional; replication; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Pasteurella haemolytica.  
 XX  
 PN WO9741823-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 13-NOV-1997.  
 XX  
 PF 07-MAY-1997; 97WO-US07627.  
 XX  
 PR 19-DEC-1996; 96US-0770234.  
 PR 08-MAY-1996; 96US-0016311.  
 XX  
 PA (BIOT-) BIOTECHNOLOGY RES & DEV CORP.  
 PA (USDA) US SEC OF AGRIC.  
 XX  
 PI Briggs RE, Tatum FW;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1997-558669/51.  
 XX  
 PT Replication-conditional plasmids from Pasteurellaceae - used for  
 PT producing mutation(s) in H. somnus DNA and production of vaccine  
 PT strains  
 XX  
 PS Example 7; Page 17; 25pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC PCR primers AAT8895-96 were used to amplify a 1450 bp fragment from  
 CC Pasteurella haemolytica serotype 1 containing the temperature-sensitive  
 CC origin of replication of plasmid pD70. The PCR product was used to  
 CC construct a temperature-sensitive shuttle vector named pBB192. A method  
 CC for introducing a DNA segment to a Pasteurellaceae genome comprises  
 CC administering to a Pasteurellaceae cell a recombinant construct  
 CC comprising the DNA segment and a plasmid which is  
 CC temperature-conditional for replication in the Pasteurellaceae cell (e.g.  
 CC pBB192) to form transformants. The transformants are subjected to a  
 CC non-permissive temperature, and screened for the presence of the DNA  
 CC segment.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)  
 XX



```

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;
  Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 411 GACACAGAAAAACAGGC 427
Db 17 GAGCAGGAAAAACAGGC 1

RESULT 317
AAT86572/c
ID AAT86572 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAT86572;
XX
DE 24-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
KW Primer to amplify clone 2.70 containing DNA enriched in triplet repeats.
XX
KW Triplet repeat; transcribed DNA; trinucleotide repeat disease;
KW myotonic dystrophy; Parkinson's disease; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9730178-A2.
XX
PD 21-AUG-1997.
XX
PF 17-FEB-1997; 97WO-FR00297.
XX
PR 15-FEB-1996; 96FR-0001864.
XX
PA (DAUS-) FOND DAUSSET-CEPH JEAN.
XX
PI Cann HM, Cohen D, Neri C;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-425052/39.
XX
PT New human transcribed DNA sequences enriched in triplet repeats -
PT used for treating trinucleotide repeat diseases or assessing the
PT risk of their development e.g. myotonic dystrophy, Parkinson's
PT disease, etc
XX
PS Claim 5; Page 16; 26pp; French.
XX
CC PCR primers AAT86563-80 were used to amplify nine specific transcribed
CC DNAs (sequences not given in the specification), enriched in the
CC triplets CAG or CTG, and their normal or mutated alleles, or
CC complementary sequences. Sequence comparison between patient DNA and
CC these specific DNA sequences is used to assess the risk of development
CC of a trinucleotide repeat disease, i.e. spinobulbar muscular
CC dystrophy; myotonic dystrophy; cerebrosplinal ataxia;
CC dentato-rubropallidolysian atrophy or Huntington's disease, although
CC many other diseases (e.g. schizophrenia, autism, Parkinson's disease,
CC obsessive disorders) may also be caused by such repeats. The presence of
CC additional triplets indicates risk of disease and the number of extra
CC triplets allows estimation of the age at which the disease will develop
CC and its severity.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
  Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 758 CCATTTCGAGAGTGGC 774
Db 17 CCATTTCGAGTGTGC 1

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
  Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1170 ACTCCTGTGGAAGTCT 1186
Db 17 ACTCCTTTGGAATCT 1

RESULT 319
AAV94863/c
ID AAV94863 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV94863;
XX
DE 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX

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RESULT 318
AAT79947/c
ID AAT79947 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAT79947;
XX
DE 16-OCT-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Variant anti-sense primer 573-557 for P. cepacia detection.
XX
KW PCR; primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; Pseudomonas cepacia;
KW cblA gene; pilin protein; cystic fibrosis; transmissible lineage;
KW cable adhesin type II PC pili; Toronto/Edinburgh lineage; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9701647-A2.
XX
PD 16-JAN-1997.
XX
PF 28-JUN-1996; 96WO-US11132.
XX
PR 28-JUN-1995; 95US-0000828.
XX
PA (HEAL-) HEALTH & HOSPITALS CITY BOSTON.
XX
PI Goldstein R;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-100217/09.
XX
PT Identification of Pseudomonas cepacia lineages - using restriction
PT fragment length polymorphism analysis to identify highly
PT transmissible strains
XX
PS Claim 11; Page 41; 52pp; English.
XX
CC AAT79942-T79945, and AAT79947-T79952 represent amplification primers used
CC in the method of the invention. The numbering of these sequences refers
CC to the nucleotides these sequences bind to in the Pseudomonas cepacia
CC (PC) cblA gene (encoding a 17 kDa major subunit pilin protein) shown in
CC AAT79955. PC is a aerobic gram-negative bacillus with a ubiquitous
CC distribution in soil and water. It is an important pathogen among cystic
CC fibrosis (CF) patients, where patients infected by PC have a higher
CC morbidity and mortality than non-infected CF patients. The method of the
CC invention is for detecting the presence of a strain of a transmissible
CC lineage of PC in a sample. The method comprises analysing the sample for
CC restriction fragment length polymorphisms (RFLPs) linked to a strain
CC known to be of a transmissible lineage of PC. Alternatively, the method
CC comprises using one or more pairs of oligonucleotide primers (such as
CC these sequences) having sequences identical to portions of the gene
CC encoding a 17 kDa major subunit pilin protein of the cable adhesin type
CC II PC pili. The methods are used for identifying highly transmissible
CC lineages of PC, especially the Toronto/Edinburgh lineage. They are used
CC particularly for studying the pathogen in CF patients.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
  Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1170 ACTCCTGTGGAAGTCT 1186
Db 17 ACTCCTTTGGAATCT 1

RESULT 319
AAV94863/c
ID AAV94863 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV94863;
XX
DE 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX

```

```

XX Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 43.
DE
XX Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
XX graft rejection; ss.
XX Mus sp.
XX WO9824913-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUN-1998.
XX
XX 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.
XX
XX 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
XX WPI; 1998-333332/29.
XX
XX Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
XX cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 40; 61pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
XX the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
XX RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
XX AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
XX from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
XX of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
XX allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
XX to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 1 G; 8 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1646 TGAAGGACAAAGAGTA 1662
XX |||||
XX 17 TGAAGGACTAAGAAGGA 1
XX
XX RESULT 320
XX AAV94865/c
XX ID AAV94865 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV94865;
XX
XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 49.
XX
XX Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
XX graft rejection; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX
XX WO9824913-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUN-1998.
XX
XX 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.
XX
XX 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
XX

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XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
XX WPI; 1998-333332/29.
XX
XX Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
XX cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 40; 61pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
XX the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
XX RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
XX AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
XX from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
XX of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
XX allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
XX to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1640 AGAAGCTGAAGGACAAA 1656
XX |||||
XX 17 AGCAGCTGAAGGACTAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 321
XX AAV47319
XX ID AAV47319 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV47319;
XX
XX 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide 819, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
XX
XX Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..17
XX /**tag= a
XX /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
XX linkages"
XX
XX WO9823294-A1.
XX
XX 04-JUN-1998.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-322464/28.
XX
XX Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed
XX against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery
XX to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of
XX asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.
XX

```

XX Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.

XX Sequences AAV4501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target

CC the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the

CC secondary structure of this target mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA

CC secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense

CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the

CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their

CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The

CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions

CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they

CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the

CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have

CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat

CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung

CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,

CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86

DB 1 GCGGCATGGGGGCACA 17

RESULT 322

AAA18578

ID AAA18578 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAA18578;

XX

XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:1804.

KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;

KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;

KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;

KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;

KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;

KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;

KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiodiroma;

KW tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;

KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX W09950403-A2.

XX

XX 07-OCT-1999.

XX

XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.

XX

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.

XX

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX

XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;

XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.

XX

XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or

PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -

XX

XX Claim 56; Page 104; 305pp; English.

XX

XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with

CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl

CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3

CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to

CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,

CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their

CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to

CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086

CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;

CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme

CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and

CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;

CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence

CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to

CC AAA23442 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of

CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or

CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,

CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are

CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related

CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as

CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,

CC angiodiroma of tubercous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber

CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,

CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,

CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 186 AATCCCTTTGCCAAGC 202

DB 1 AAUCCCAUUGCAAAGC 17

RESULT 323

AAA20895

ID AAA20895 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAA20895;

XX

XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

DE Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:4121.

KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;

KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;

KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;

KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;

KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;

KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;

KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiodiroma;

KW tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;

KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX W09950403-A2.

XX

XX 07-OCT-1999.

XX

XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.

XX

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.

XX

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX

XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;

XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.

XX

XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or

PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -

XX

XX Claim 56; Page 104; 305pp; English.

XX

XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with

CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl

XX PS Claim 55; Page 174; 305pp; English.

CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3 gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT, CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17694 represent their CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17695 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA19386 to AAA19086 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences; CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences; CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23362, AAA23343 to CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT, CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris, CC angioblastoma of tuberosus sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber CC syndrome, Kippel-trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome, CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2, CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 GACTGCTTTTACCTCAA 389  
||||: :|||  
Db 1 GACUGUGUCCUCAA 17

RESULT 324  
AA53696  
ID AAX53696 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AAX53696;  
AC AAX53696;  
XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
DT Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.  
XX  
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;  
KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;  
KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;  
KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impaired respiration;  
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;  
KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;  
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;  
KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;  
KW prostate cancer; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX WO9913886-A1.  
PN  
XX 25-MAR-1999.  
PD  
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.  
PF  
XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.  
PR  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.  
PR  
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX PI Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.

DR New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary

PT vasoconstriction

PS Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.

XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271) CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes. Gene CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides CC may be derived from sequences AAX55272-74. These multiple target CC oligonucleotides (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, CC pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 CGCGCTTGGGGGGCACA 86  
||||: :|||  
Db 1 CGCGCATGGCGGCACA 17

RESULT 325  
AAX14650  
ID AAX14650 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AAX14650;  
AC AAX14650;  
XX 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
DT Triple helix forming nucleotides 5967-5983 of the dystrophin gene.  
XX Triple helix forming region; Triplex formation; DNA detection;  
KW identification; bacteria; oncogene; virus; ds.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX US5861244-A.  
PN  
XX 19-JAN-1999.  
PD  
XX 22-DEC-1993; 93US-0173489.  
PF  
XX 22-DEC-1993; 93US-0173489.  
PR  
XX 29-OCT-1992; 92US-0968436.  
PR  
XX (PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.  
PA  
XX Hepburn AG, Wang C;  
PI  
XX WPI; 1999-130384/11.  
DR  
XX Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double

PT stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with  
PT reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify  
PT bacteria  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Columns 15-16; 168pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present sequence represents a potential triple-helix forming region.  
CC It can be used to demonstrate the assay of the invention. The assay  
CC comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test sequences,  
CC e.g. containing the present sequence, to an aqueous medium containing at  
CC least one complex of anchor DNA, attached to a solid support, and  
CC reporter DNA, where either a part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is  
CC designed to form a triple-strand structure with part of the test  
CC sequence. Triplex formation results in displacement of the reporter DNA  
CC which is detected as an indication of the presence of the DNA test  
CC sequence. The method is used to detect DNA sequences, particularly for  
CC identification of bacteria (by detecting genes for ribosomal RNA) in  
CC clinical samples, but also detection of oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 U; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 893 AGAAGACGGAGAGGAG 909  
| | | | |  
DB 1 AGAAGAGAGAGAGGAG 17  
RESULT 326  
AAV93369/C  
ID AAV93369 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAV93369;  
XX  
DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human B-raf substrate nucleotide position 601.  
XX  
KW Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;  
KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene;  
KW delivery; screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection;  
KW purification; cancer; inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites;  
KW infection; genetic drift; restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO9850530-A2.  
XX  
PD 12-NOV-1998.  
XX  
PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US09249.  
XX  
PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212.  
PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059.  
PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002.  
PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718.  
PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808.  
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321.  
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324.  
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Beaudry A, Beigelman L, Bellon L, Burgin A, Jarvis T;  
PI Karpelisky A, Kisch K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggan JA;  
PI Parry T, Reynolds M, Sweedler D, Thompson U, Workman CT;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.  
XX  
XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected  
PT processes - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating

PT cancer, restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside  
PT triphosphates used as antiviral agents and synthons  
XX  
XX Claim 177; Page 166; 259pp; English.  
XX  
CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid  
CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method  
CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic  
CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising  
CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC  
CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence  
CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules  
CC with endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present  
CC invention, are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian  
CC cells and to cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating  
CC systemic diseases caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation,  
CC psoriasis, non-hepatic ascites and infection. They may also be used to  
CC detect genetic drift and mutations in diseased cells and to determine  
CC c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate  
CC expression of the Raf gene, are used to treat cancer, restenosis,  
CC psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or generally any condition associated  
CC with the level of c-raf. Introduction of sugar/phosphate modifications  
CC increases stability against nuclease and activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877  
CC represent NACs that can be used in the method, specifically for  
CC modulating the expression of a Raf gene.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; B A; 3 C; 4 G; 2 U; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 363 GCTTCTGAGACTGTC 379  
| | | | |  
DB 17 GCTTCTTTAGACTGTC 1  
RESULT 327  
AAV92538  
ID AAV92538 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAV92538;  
XX  
DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human A-Raf substrate position 1469.  
XX  
KW Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;  
KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene;  
KW delivery; screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection;  
KW purification; cancer; inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites;  
KW infection; genetic drift; restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO9850530-A2.  
XX  
PD 12-NOV-1998.  
XX  
PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US09249.  
XX  
PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212.  
PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059.  
PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002.  
PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718.  
PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808.  
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321.  
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324.  
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Beaudry A, Beigelman L, Bellon L, Burgin A, Jarvis T;  
PI Karpelisky A, Kisch K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggan JA;  
PI Parry T, Reynolds M, Sweedler D, Thompson U, Workman CT;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.  
XX  
XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected  
PT processes - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating

PI Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggen JA;  
 PI Parry T, Reynolds M, Sweedler D, Thompson J, Workman CT;  
 XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.  
 XX  
 XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected  
 PT processes - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating  
 PT cancer, restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside  
 PT triphosphates used as antiviral agents and synthons  
 XX  
 XX Claim 177; Page 159; 259pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid  
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method  
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic  
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising  
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC  
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence  
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules  
 CC with endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present  
 CC invention, are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian  
 CC cells and to cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating  
 CC systemic diseases caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation,  
 CC psoriasis, non-hepatic ascites and infection. They may also be used to  
 CC detect genetic drift and mutations in diseased cells and to determine  
 CC c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate  
 CC expression of the Raf gene, are used to treat cancer, restenosis,  
 CC psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or generally any condition associated  
 CC with the level of c-raf. Introduction of sugar/phosphate modifications  
 CC increases stability against nuclease and activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877  
 CC represent NACs that can be used in the method, specifically for  
 CC modulating the expression of a Raf gene.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 U; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 739 RAGACCTCTTCACCG 755  
 DB 1 RAGAACAUCAUCCACG 17  
 RESULT 328  
 ID AAF19261 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AAF19261;  
 AC AAF19261;  
 XX  
 DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #828.  
 XX  
 KW Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;  
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;  
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytosstatic;  
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;  
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;  
 KW cancer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200062736-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 26-OCT-2000.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.  
 PF  
 XX

PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.  
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-679539/66.  
 XX  
 PT Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not  
 PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating  
 PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 14; Page 118; 1592pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.  
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,  
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytosstatic activities.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the  
 CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with the  
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and  
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,  
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and  
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,  
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and  
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central  
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system  
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide  
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and  
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders  
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction  
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)  
 CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or  
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,  
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),  
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,  
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide  
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of  
 CC the present invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGACCA 86  
 DB 1 GCGGCAATGGCGGCACA 17  
 RESULT 329  
 ID AAA33139 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AAA33139;  
 AC AAA33139;  
 XX  
 DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:828.  
 XX  
 KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;  
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antiasthmatic; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytosstatic;  
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;

KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200009525-A2.  
 XX 24-FEB-2000.  
 XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.  
 XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.  
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 XX Nyce JW;  
 XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary  
 PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,  
 PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or  
 PT cancers -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 18; Page 369; 1343pp; English.  
 CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenine (up to 15%), which  
 CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or  
 CC inflammation. The ON can have anti-inflammatory, antiallergic,  
 CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are  
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation.  
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary  
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating  
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,  
 CC asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic  
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive  
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,  
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including  
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenine content of  
 CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the  
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing  
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the  
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present  
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last  
 CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences  
 CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1860  
 CC (AAA32323 to AAA3392) are specifically claimed ONs from the present  
 CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present  
 CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences  
 CC given in the sequence listing.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGACACA 86  
 DB 1 GCGGCATGGCGGGACACA 17

RESULT 330  
 AAA25032/C  
 ID AAA25032 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAA25032;

XX DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1530.

KW Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;  
 KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO9954459-A2.  
 XX 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.  
 XX 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.  
 XX 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;  
 PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;  
 PI Matulic-Adamic J;  
 XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.  
 XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target  
 PT sequences, used to treat cancer -  
 PT  
 XX Claim 77; Page 66; 148pp; English.  
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably  
 CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorothioate  
 CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A) and more generally any  
 CC catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen  
 CC receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or  
 CC endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting  
 CC treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of  
 CC oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)  
 CC can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with  
 CC alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic  
 CC targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that  
 CC restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of  
 CC modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity  
 CC and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor  
 CC hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their  
 CC corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen  
 CC receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent  
 CC their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent  
 CC other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 889 CGACAGAGACGGGAGA 905  
 DB 17 CACACAGAGACAGAGA 1

RESULT 331  
 AAA03498  
 ID AAA03498 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAA03498;

XX DT 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)

XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:782.

XX Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;

KW adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine A3 receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;

KW phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;

KW endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
 KW cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;  
 KW supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO9963938-A2.  
 PN 16-DEC-1999.  
 PD 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.  
 XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.  
 PF 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA Nyce JW, Hill JL;  
 XX WPI; 2000-116433/10.  
 DR Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and  
 XX renal injury -  
 PT Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.  
 PS The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising  
 XX at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits  
 CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.  
 CC (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide  
 CC (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to  
 CC target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5'  
 CC or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to  
 CC all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3  
 CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a  
 CC mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more  
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat  
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure  
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or  
 CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating  
 CC supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive  
 CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with  
 CC administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions  
 CC are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and  
 CC AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present  
 CC invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720  
 CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 70 GGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86  
 DB 1 GCGCATGGGGGCACA 17  
 RESULT 332  
 AAH94747/C  
 ID AAH94747 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AAH94747;  
 AC  
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
 DT

XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 172.  
 DE Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;  
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.  
 KW Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200157206-A2.  
 PN 09-AUG-2001.  
 PD 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.  
 XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.  
 PF (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PR (FATT/) FATTAY A R.  
 XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Boher RN, Holman PS;  
 PI WPI; 2001-496922/54.  
 DR Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid  
 XX molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1  
 PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers  
 PT -  
 XX Claim 4; Page 55; 115pp; English.  
 PS The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of  
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)  
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the  
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,  
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in  
 CC the exemplification of the invention.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 U; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1263 CAAAAGAGAAAGACCTGT 1279  
 DB 17 CATTAAGGAAAGACCTGT 1  
 RESULT 333  
 AAH95849/C  
 ID AAH95849 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AAH95849;  
 AC  
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
 DT Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 1274.  
 DE Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;  
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.  
 KW Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200157206-A2.  
 PN 09-AUG-2001.  
 PD 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.  
 XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.  
 PF (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PR (FATT/) FATTAY A R.  
 XX



XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;  
 XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.  
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid  
 XX molecules, which downregulate expression of a checkpoint kinase-1  
 XX gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers  
 XX  
 XX Claim 4; Page 91; 115pp; English.  
 XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of  
 XX downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)  
 XX gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the  
 XX treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,  
 XX including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in  
 XX the exemplification of the invention.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 331 ATGGAATTCCTATCTCT 947  
 Db 17 ATGGAATTCCTCTCTCT 1  
 RESULT 334  
 ABK02800/c  
 ID ABK02800 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABK02800;  
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human CD20 Hammerhead ribozyme #99.  
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
 XX cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
 XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 XX DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
 XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
 XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
 XX MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
 XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
 XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 XX Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
 XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO200159103-A2.  
 XX 16-AUG-2001.  
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.  
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.  
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.  
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
 XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
 XX

DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
 XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,  
 XX and central nervous system injury -  
 XX Claim 30; Page 141; 200pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
 XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
 XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).  
 XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
 XX DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
 XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN  
 XX motif) pr an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme  
 XX (cleaving RNA with a VGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used  
 XX to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is  
 XX preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce  
 XX CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition  
 XX associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the  
 XX use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting  
 XX nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell  
 XX lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky  
 XX low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human  
 XX immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),  
 XX immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune  
 XX thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting  
 XX nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a  
 XX divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the nucleic acid  
 XX may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and  
 XX treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The  
 XX treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.  
 XX In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat  
 XX central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,  
 XX stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
 XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 XX Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
 XX disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 XX states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The  
 XX present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 2 G; 7 U; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAGGG 1481  
 Db 17 CCATTTTAAAGATGG 1  
 RESULT 335  
 ABK03608  
 ID ABK03608 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABK03608;  
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human CD20 DNazyme #62.  
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
 XX cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
 XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 XX DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
 XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
 XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
 XX MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
 XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
 XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
 XX

KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO200159103-A2.  
 PD 16-AUG-2001.  
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.  
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.  
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
 XX  
 PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
 DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
 XX  
 PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,  
 PT and central nervous system injury -  
 XX  
 XX Claim 30; Page 160; 200pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NGO).  
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
 CC DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN  
 CC motif) or an ambezyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zynzyme  
 CC (cleaving RNA with a VGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used  
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is  
 CC preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce  
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition  
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the  
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting  
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell  
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky  
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human  
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),  
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NGO-targeting  
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NGO gene in the presence of a  
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the nucleic acid  
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NGO activity of the cell and  
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NGO. The  
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.  
 CC In particular, the NGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat  
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,  
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NGO expression. The  
 CC present sequence is a DNzyme molecule of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred.No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 914 TGGAGACGACATTGAAA 930  
 : ||| |||::|||

Db 1 UGAAGAAGACAUUGAAA 17  
 RESULT 336  
 ABS97167  
 ID ABS97167 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABS97167;  
 XX  
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human CYP4501A2 promoter 1B sequencing primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; primer; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;  
 KW cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;  
 KW adrenergic receptor beta1; ADBR1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR1I2;  
 KW aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; catepsin S; CTSS;  
 KW cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;  
 KW epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;  
 KW glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;  
 KW HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;  
 KW NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoltransferase thermolabile;  
 KW STM; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;  
 KW UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;  
 KW multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;  
 KW multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;  
 KW acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;  
 KW altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;  
 KW central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; sequencing.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200257410-A2.  
 XX 25-JUL-2002.  
 XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US44838.  
 XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-0724389.  
 XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.  
 XX Guida M, Hall J;  
 WPI; 2002-698522/75.  
 Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human  
 genes e.g. cytochrome p450 and catepsin S useful as genetic linkage  
 markers for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes  
 responsible for disorder-related traits -  
 Example 2; Page 101; 714pp; English.  
 This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid  
 molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known  
 human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),  
 cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADBR1),  
 aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator  
 (ARNT), catepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding  
 inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydroxylase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase  
 activating protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12),  
 histamine-N-methyl transferase (HNMT), kallikrein 2 (KLK2), nicotinamide  
 N-methyl transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),  
 sulfoltransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4  
 (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl  
 transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance  
 1 (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated  
 protein 3 (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR1I2), or acetylcholine  
 muscarinic receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or  
 CHMR5) sequence. The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the  
 invention are useful as genetic linkage markers for locating and  
 characterising the genes that are responsible for specific traits within  
 the genome and eventually identifying the genes responsible for a

variety of disorder-related traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP450A3, AHRNT, EPHX2, GSTP1, NNMT, NQO2, NR1I2, SPM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary, immunological or haematological function, in KHK2 for altered serine protease activity in the prostatic, in LIF for altered immunological or haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a sequencing primer used to sequence the polymorphic genes of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

```

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY    1316 CATCTGTGATGTGGCC 1332
      |||||
Db     1 CACCTGTGATGTGTC 17

RESULT 337
ABS54519/c
ID    ABS54519 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC    ABS54519;
XX
DT    22-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE    HBVIPDL hepatitis B detector probe.
XX
KW    HBVIPDL: hepatitis; probe: ss: HBVL: hepatitis B detection.
```

CC required for a selected amplification reaction. The amplified target  
CC sequence is detected using a specific oligonucleotide given in the  
CC specification. The oligonucleotide is selected such that a 5' end of  
CC the target binding sequence of the oligonucleotide for detection  
CC overlaps a 3'-end of the target binding sequence of the first  
CC amplification primer. Detection also comprises quantifying the target  
CC sequence by co-amplification of a control sequence and the target  
CC sequence. The methods and oligonucleotides of the invention allow a  
CC real-time, rapid and sensitive detection of all HBV genotypes. The  
CC present sequence represents the hepatitis B (HBV) detector probe  
CC HBV1PDL of the invention.

CC  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1260 TGTCAAAAGAGAAAGACC 1276  
DB 17 TGTCAACAGAAAAACC 1  
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 338  
ABQ63591  
ID ABQ63591 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
AC ABQ63591;  
XX  
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 304.  
XX  
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;  
XX gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;  
XX kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200224750-A2.  
XX  
XX 28-MAR-2002.  
XX  
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.  
XX  
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-086451.  
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315678P.  
XX  
XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.  
XX  
XX Zhang J;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.  
XX  
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and  
XX nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having  
XX defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a  
XX disorder of e.g., liver or bone -  
XX  
XX Example 2; Page 197; 418pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human  
 CC KTOm1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the  
 CC invention has cytosolic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene  
 CC therapy. The KTOm1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or  
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOm1.  
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be  
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOm1 which can manifest as  
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,  
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta  
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to  
 CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOm1a (AB0633232).  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1010 TGCTGCTGAAACACTT 1026  
 DB 1 TGCTGCTGAAACACTT 17  
 RESULT 339  
 ABN06759  
 ID ABN06759 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABN06759;  
 XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6751.  
 XX  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 FD  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 PF  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 DR  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
 XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 6751; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1689 GAAGGCGAGTGGAGAGC 1705  
 DB 1 GAAGGCGAGTGGAGAGC 17  
 RESULT 340  
 ABN08320  
 ID ABN08320 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABN08320;  
 XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8312.  
 XX  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 FD  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 PF  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 DR  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
 XX

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PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 8312; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
XX deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
XX screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
XX invention.
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 976 CAACCCCTCTGGGCAC 992
XX Db 1 CAGCTCTCTGGGCAC 17
XX
XX RESULT 341
XX ABN09115/c
XX ID ABN09115 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN09115;
XX XX
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9107.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200192524-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX XX
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX
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PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000G3-0024363.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 9107; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
XX deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
XX screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
XX invention.
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 228 TCCACCGCAGCGCTGCAG 244
XX Db 17 TCCACGCGCAGCGCTGCAG 1
XX
XX RESULT 342
XX ABZ65244
XX ID ABZ65244 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX XX
XX AC ABZ65244;
XX XX
XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human HER2 DNAzyme substrate #701.
XX XX
```

KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200297114-A2.  
 FN PD  
 XX 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.  
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.  
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA Mcswiggen J;  
 XX Mcswiggen J;  
 PI WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
 DR  
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 PT treating cancer; modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; Page 146; 185pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and  
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for  
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic  
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,  
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.  
 CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,  
 CC ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target  
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 1 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 2.2e-02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1561 GGGGAGGCGTCCCA 1577  
 DB 1 GGGGAGGCGTCCCA 17  
 RESULT 343  
 ID AAN70236 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAN70236;  
 XX  
 DT 03-OCT-2002 (updated)  
 DT 15-APR-1991 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Sequence of domain comprising at least one restriction site in  
 DE plasmid capable of replication in Bacillus strains.  
 XX  
 KW Bacillus expression plasmid; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX EP224294-A.  
 PN  
 XX 03-JUN-1987.  
 PD  
 XX 10-NOV-1986; 86EP-0201951.

XX 08-NOV-1985; 85NL-0003074.  
 XX (KONN ) GIST-BROCADES NV.  
 PA Vanee JH, Huygens AV;  
 PI WPI; 1987-151763/22.  
 XX  
 DR New plasmid capable of replication in Bacillus strains - useful  
 PT in evaluating regulatory or signal sequences for expression of  
 PT hybrid gene  
 PT  
 XX Claim 2C; p19; 26pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The patent application claims a plasmid contg. a restriction site,  
 CC (a promoter region), an RBS and a signal sequence. The plasmid when  
 CC introduced into a Bacillus host is useful for determining the  
 CC efficiency of functional element(s) in the prodn. of a peptide.  
 CC (Updated on 03-OCT-2002 to add missing OS field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e-02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 251 GGGCTTTGTGAGGAAT 267  
 DB 18 GAAGCTTTGTCAAGAAT 2  
 RESULT 344  
 ID AAQ22263  
 XX AAQ22263 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAQ22263;  
 XX  
 DT 20-JUL-1992 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Methylphosphonate oligomer #0020 complementary to HSV-1 polyA signal.  
 XX  
 KW Herpes Simplex Virus; type 1; beta-gene; UL5; DNA dependent ATPase;  
 KW ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO9203051-A.  
 PN  
 PD 05-MAR-1992.  
 XX  
 PF 13-AUG-1991; 91WO-1005756.  
 XX  
 PR 15-AUG-1990; 90US-0568501.  
 XX  
 PA (GENT-) GENTA INC.  
 XX  
 FI Roizman B, Maxwell KW;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1992-096516/12.  
 XX  
 PT New oligomers complementary to viral genome(s) or mRNA  
 PT transcripts - are anti-sense agents which interfere with viral  
 PT replication of e.g. Herpes simplex virus, Epstein-Barr virus etc.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; Page 20; 33pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This oligomer contains methylphosphonate linkages except for the  
 CC first 5' linkage which is a phosphate diester bond. The oligomer is  
 CC complementary to the area around the polyA signal of the  
 CC HSV-1 UL5 gene. UL5 is one of the essential beta-genes and the  
 CC protein it encodes forms a complex with two other proteins which  
 CC functions as a primase and helicase. The protein specified by UL5

CC has also been shown to act as a DNA dependent ATPase. The oligomer  
 CC can interfere with expression and function of the gene.  
 CC See also AAQ22247-Q22283.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1091 AGTTGGCTGGTTGATT 1107

Db 1 AATTGGCTGGTTGTTT 17

RESULT 345

AAQ79129/c

ID AAQ79129 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAQ79129;

AC AAQ79129;

DT 06-OCT-1995 (first entry)

DE Murine male enhanced antigen (Mea) cDNA PCR primer.

KW Murine male enhanced antigen; Mea; gender discrimination;  
 KW mouse; primers; probes; PCR primer; ss.

OS Mus musculus.

XX JP06319546-A.

XX 22-NOV-1994.

XX 07-MAY-1993; 93JP-0130055.

XX 07-MAY-1993; 93JP-0130055.

PA (KACH-) KACHIKU JUSEIRAN ISHOKU GIKUTSU KENKYUKU.

XX WPI; 1995-040314/06.

XX DNA sequences from mice and cattle - used as primers and probes  
 PT for the discrimination of gender

XX Claim 8; Page 4; 12pp; Japanese.

XX AAQ79128 and AAQ79129 are a pair of primers for the PCR amplification  
 CC of AAQ79134, which encodes AAR67586 murine male enhanced antigen (Mea).  
 CC The cDNA can be used to produce probes and primers for the  
 CC discrimination of genders from tissue samples and embryos.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1715 CAGACACATAGAGCTG 1731

Db 17 CAGACATGTAGAGCTG 1

RESULT 346

AAQ64416

ID AAX64416 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

XX AC

XX AAX64416;

XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE Human stromelysin hairpin target sequence SEQ ID NO:1048.

XX

KW

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9618736-A2.

XX 20-JUN-1996.

XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US15516.

XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-0541365.

XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-0354920.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363253.

XX 17-FEB-1995; 94US-0363254.

XX 02-APR-1995; 95US-0390850.

XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-0426124.

XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-0432874.

XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0434509.

XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951.

XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-0000974.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Draper K, Gustofson J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb DT;

XX Beigelman L, Karpeisky A, Modak A, Usman N, Burgin A;

XX Matulic-Adamic J, Jarvis T, Thompson JD, Wincott F;

XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used

XX for the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or

XX treatment of auto-immune diseases

XX Example 1; Page 164; 307pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)

XX having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose

XX residues; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii)

XX at least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification.

XX The ENA's can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the

XX synovial membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,

XX particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also

XX be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance

XX in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for

XX enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for

XX treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also

XX be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of

XX stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene

XX expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.

XX The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment

XX is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly

XX specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the

XX present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 U; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

XX Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 498 CCTTGGCTGCCCATGAAA 514

Db 1 CGUUGCUGCUCAUGAAA 17

RESULT 347

AAV14104/c

ID AAV14104 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

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XX

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XX AAV14104;
AC
XX
XX
XX 19-MAY-1998 (first entry)
DE
XX Probe HBPz270 for RT pol region of HBV.
XX
XX Probe; hepatitis b virus; HBV detection; RT pol region; genetic analysis;
KW preCore region; HBsAg region; genotype specific target;
KW mutation detection; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Hepatitis b virus.
XX
XX WO9740193-A2.
FN
XX
XX 30-OCT-1997.
PD
XX
XX 21-APR-1997; 97WO-EP02002.
PF
XX
XX 19-APR-1996; 96EP-0870053.
PR
XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
PA
XX Maertens G, Rosseau R, Stuyver L;
PI
XX WPI; 1997-535867/49.
DR
XX
XX Detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus -
PT specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations
PT and RT gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs
PS
XX Claim 5; Fig 1; 80pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a probe for the RT pol region of hepatitis
CC b virus (HBV). This sequence can be used in the method of the invention
CC for detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) in a
CC sample. The method comprises: (a) optionally releasing, isolating or
CC concentrating polynucleic acids (I) in the sample, and amplifying the
CC relevant part of a suitable HBV gene in the sample with at least 1
CC suitable primer pair; (b) hybridising (I) with a combination of at least
CC 2 nucleotide probes, which are applied to known locations on a solid
CC support and hybridise specifically to mutant target sequences chosen from
CC the HBV RT pol gene region, HBV preCore region, HBsAg region and/or HBV
CC genotype specific target sequences, or their complements or U for T
CC homologues; (c) detecting the hybrids formed in step (b), and inferring
CC the HBV genotype and/or mutants present in the sample from the
CC differential hybridisation signal(s). The composition can be used to
CC diagnose and/or monitor HBV mutants and/or genotypes in a sample,
CC specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and
CC RT gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs, e.g. lamivudine and
CC penciclovir.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 413 CCAAGAAAAACAGGCTG 429
DB 17 CCAGAGAGAAACAGCTG 1
|||||
RESULT 349
AAV14110/C
ID AAV14110 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAV14110;
AC
XX
XX 19-MAY-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX Probe HBPz276 for RT pol region of HBV.
DE

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XX Probe; hepatitis b virus; HBV detection; RT pol region; genetic analysis;
KW preCore region; HBsAg region; genotype specific target;
KW mutation detection; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Hepatitis b virus.
XX
XX WO9740193-A2.
FN
XX
XX 30-OCT-1997.
PD
XX
XX 21-APR-1997; 97WO-EP02002.
PF
XX
XX 19-APR-1996; 96EP-0870053.
PR
XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
PA
XX Maertens G, Rosseau R, Stuyver L;
PI
XX WPI; 1997-535867/49.
DR
XX
XX Detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus -
PT specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations
PT and RT gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs
PS
XX Claim 5; Fig 1; 80pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a probe for the RT pol region of hepatitis
CC b virus (HBV). This sequence can be used in the method of the invention
CC for detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) in a
CC sample. The method comprises: (a) optionally releasing, isolating or
CC concentrating polynucleic acids (I) in the sample, and amplifying the
CC relevant part of a suitable HBV gene in the sample with at least 1
CC suitable primer pair; (b) hybridising (I) with a combination of at least
CC 2 nucleotide probes, which are applied to known locations on a solid
CC support and hybridise specifically to mutant target sequences chosen from
CC the HBV RT pol gene region, HBV preCore region, HBsAg region and/or HBV
CC genotype specific target sequences, or their complements or U for T
CC homologues; (c) detecting the hybrids formed in step (b), and inferring
CC the HBV genotype and/or mutants present in the sample from the
CC differential hybridisation signal(s). The composition can be used to
CC diagnose and/or monitor HBV mutants and/or genotypes in a sample,
CC specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and
CC RT gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs, e.g. lamivudine and
CC penciclovir.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 413 CCAAGAAAAACAGGCTG 429
DB 17 CCAGAGAGAAACAGCTG 1
|||||
RESULT 349
AAV14112/C
ID AAV14112 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAV14112;
AC
XX
XX 19-MAY-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX Probe HBPz278 for RT pol region of HBV.
DE
XX
XX Probe; hepatitis b virus; HBV detection; RT pol region; genetic analysis;
KW preCore region; HBsAg region; genotype specific target;
KW mutation detection; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS

```



```

OS Hepatitis b virus.
XX
PN WO9740193-A2.
XX
XX 30-OCT-1997.
XX
XX 21-APR-1997; 97WO-EP02002.
XX
XX 19-APR-1996; 96EP-0870053.
XX
XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
XX
XX Maertens G, Rossau R, Stuyver L;
XX WPI; 1997-535867/49.
XX
XX Detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus -
XX specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations
XX and RT gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs
XX
XX Claim 5; Fig 1; 80pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a probe for the RT pol region of hepatitis
XX b virus (HBV). This sequence can be used in the method of the invention
XX for detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) in a
XX sample. The method comprises: (a) optionally releasing, isolating or
XX concentrating polynucleic acids (I) in the sample, and amplifying the
XX relevant part of a suitable HBV gene in the sample with at least 1
XX suitable primer pair; (b) hybridising (I) with a combination of at least
XX 2 nucleotide probes, which are applied to known locations on a solid
XX support and hybridise specifically to mutant target sequences chosen from
XX the HBV RT pol gene region, HBV preCore region, HBsAg region and/or HBV
XX genotype specific target sequences, or their complements or U for T
XX homologues; (c) detecting the hybrids formed in step (b), and inferring
XX the HBV genotype and/or mutants present in the sample from the
XX differential hybridisation signal(s). The composition can be used to
XX diagnose and/or monitor HBV mutants and/or genotypes in a sample,
XX specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and
XX RT gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs, e.g. lamivudine and
XX penciclovir.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 413 CCAAGAAAACAGGCTG 429
Db 17 CCATGAGAAAACAGGCTG 1

RESULT 350
AAT86918
ID AAT86918 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAT86918;
XX
XX 27-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX ISTR analysis reverse primer ISTR-5.
XX
XX Primer; PCR; amplification; copia; coconut; DNA fingerprinting; human;
XX inverse sequence-tagged repeat; analysis; diagnosis; animal; plant;
XX microorganism; biodiversity; evolution; taxonomy; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Cocos nucifera.
XX WO9728278-A1.
XX
XX 07-AUG-1997.
XX

```

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PF 31-JAN-1997; 97WO-EP00442.
XX
XX 19-SEP-1996; 96US-0026912.
XX
XX 02-FEB-1996; 96EP-0101515.
XX
XX (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
XX
XX Becker D, Rohde W, Salamini F;
XX WPI; 1997-402630/37.
XX
XX DNA fingerprinting using primers that hybridise to copia-like
XX elements in the coconut genome - is universally applicable to
XX animals, plants and microorganisms
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 22; 43pp; German.
XX
XX Primers AAT86906-18 hybridise to and are used to PCR amplify copia-like
XX element sequences from coconut (Cocos nucifera), which are used in a DNA
XX fingerprinting method, designated inverse sequence-tagged repeat (ISTR)
XX analysis, for detecting these sequences from humans, animals, plants or
XX microorganisms. The method is used for studies of biodiversity, genetic
XX relationships, evolution and taxonomy; in forensic medicine; in
XX breeding; protection of varieties; gene bank management; diagnosis and
XX population genetics.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 1171 CTCCTGTGGAGTCTCA 1187
Db 1 CTCCTGTGAAAGTCTCA 17

RESULT 351
AAV58069/c
ID AAV58069 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAV58069;
XX
XX 24-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Humanised variable heavy chain PCR primer vh611r2.
XX
XX Hepatitis B surface antigen; HBsAg; MHC class II-restricted peptide;
XX vaccination; vaccine; MHC class I molecule; immune response; cancer;
XX major histocompatibility complex molecule; pathogenic organism;
XX viral disease; autoimmune condition; allergy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9833523-A1.
XX
XX 06-AUG-1998.
XX
XX 02-FEB-1998; 98WO-GB00325.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97GB-0024584.
XX
XX 31-JAN-1997; 97GB-0001999.
XX
XX 05-JUL-1997; 97GB-0014182.
XX
XX 07-AUG-1997; 97GB-0016620.
XX
XX 07-AUG-1997; 97GB-0016641.
XX
XX (BIOV-) BIOVATION LTD.
XX
XX Carr FJ, Carter G;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-437178/37.
XX
XX Immunogenic molecules - comprising nucleic acid and polypeptide
XX

```

PT portion, from both of which peptide for presentation on major  
 PT histocompatibility complex molecules can be derived

XX Example 10; Page 58; 87pp; English.

XX A molecule has been developed which comprises: (a) a nucleic acid portion  
 CC from which at least one peptide for presentation of MHC class I or class  
 CC II molecules, or both, may be derived, and (b) a polypeptide portion,  
 CC from which at least 1 peptide for presentation on MHC class I or class II  
 CC molecules, or both, may be derived. Also described in the present  
 CC invention is another molecule comprising: (a) a nucleic acid portion from  
 CC which at least 1 peptide for presentation on MHC class I or class II  
 CC molecules, or both, may be derived, and (b) a polypeptide portion  
 CC comprising a recognition domain capable of targeting the molecule to an  
 CC antigen presenting cell (APC), where the polypeptide portion does not  
 CC comprise a specific antigen binding site. The molecules can be used to  
 CC induce immune responses to treat or prevent, e.g. diseases caused by  
 CC pathogenic organisms, cancers, viral disease, e.g. HIV or hepatitis  
 CC infection, autoimmune conditions, e.g. Grave's disease, multiple  
 CC sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, diabetes mellitus, Kawasaki's  
 CC disease, rheumatoid arthritis or allergies, e.g. atopic dermatitis,  
 CC allergic rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis, atopic asthma or eczema. The  
 CC combination of DNA and polypeptide in the same molecule can give rise not  
 CC only to a combination of MHC class I- and MHC class II-mediated immune  
 CC responses but also to an enhancement of these responses compared to the  
 CC responses given by either DNA or polypeptide alone. The present sequence  
 CC represents a PCR primer used in an example from the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 49 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGCG 65  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 18 CTGGCCACTGCTCTGCG 2

RESULT 352

AAV47318  
 ID AAV47318 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAV47318;

XX DT 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide 818, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.

XX KW Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;  
 KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;  
 KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1..18  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide  
 FT linkages"

XX PN WO9823294-A1.

XX PD 04-JUN-1998.

XX PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.

XX PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.

XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX PI Nyce JW;

XX

XX WPI; 1998-322454/28.

XX Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed  
 PT against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery  
 PT to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of  
 XX asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.

XX Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.

XX Sequences AAV4501-V4746 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target  
 CC the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the  
 CC secondary structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA  
 CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the  
 CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their  
 CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions  
 CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they  
 CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the  
 CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have  
 CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat  
 CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,  
 XX allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 GCGGCATGCGGGGCACA 17

RESULT 353

AAV47302

ID AAV47302 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAV47302;

XX DT 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide 802, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.

XX KW Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;  
 KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;  
 KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1..18  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide  
 FT linkages"

XX PN WO9823294-A1.

XX PD 04-JUN-1998.

XX PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.

XX PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.

XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX PI Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 1998-322454/28.

XX Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed  
PT against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery  
PT to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of  
PT asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.  
XX  
PS Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.  
XX  
XX Sequences AAV46501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target  
CC the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the  
CC secondary structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA  
CC secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense  
CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the  
CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their  
CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The  
CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions  
CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they  
CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the  
CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have  
CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat  
CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,  
CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGACACA 86  
|||||  
DB 2 GCGCATGGCGGGACACA 18  
|||||  
RESULT 354  
AAV30356  
ID AAV30356 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAV30356;  
XX  
DT 29-SEP-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligomer 18bp used in construction of recombinant HBSag/ayw.  
XX  
XX Hepatitis B virus; surface antigen; yeast; PHOS; promoter; vaccine; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Hepatitis B virus.  
XX  
PN RU2088664-C1.  
XX  
PD 27-AUG-1997.  
XX  
XX 26-JAN-1996; 96RU-0101565.  
XX  
XX 26-JAN-1996; 96RU-0101565.  
XX  
XX (KOMB-) KOMBIOTEKH STOCK CO.  
XX  
XX Borisova VN, Budanov MV, Druitsa VL;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1998-191876/17.  
XX  
XX New recombinant plasmid DNA pDES 20 coding for HBSag-ayw - and new  
PT Saccharomyces cerevisiae yeast strain containing it, for producing  
PT non-toxic, highly immunogenic hepatitis B vaccines  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Column 7; 11pp; Russian.  
XX  
XX The oligonucleotides AAV30347-V30394 were used in the construction of  
CC a recombinant hepatitis B virus surface antigen ayw coding sequence  
CC (AAV23279). The recombinant sequence was cloned into the plasmid pDES20

CC under control of a modified yeast PHOS gene promoter (AAV23280) and the  
CC PHOS terminator sequence (AAV23281). The recombinant plasmid also  
CC contains a ColE1 bacterial replication origin; a bacterial beta-lactamase  
CC gene; the natural yeast 2-micron plasmid fragment allowing autonomous  
CC replication of pDES20 in yeast; a yeast Leu2 gene and the recombinant  
CC HBSag/ayw gene. The plasmid is used to generate the yeast strain  
CC DAN-041/pDES20 for expressing the antigen. The antigen can then be  
CC used to generate an anti-hepatitis virus vaccine.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1393 TTCTCATGACAGATGAA 1409  
|||||  
DB 1 TTCTCATGACAGATGAA 17  
|||||  
RESULT 355  
AAZ41164/C  
ID AAZ41164 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ41164;  
XX  
DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human G-alpha-11 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide #68.  
XX  
XX Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;  
KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;  
KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;  
KW target validation; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo Sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO9953101-A1.  
XX  
XX 21-OCT-1999.  
PD  
XX  
PF 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US08268.  
XX  
PR 13-APR-1999; 98US-0081483.  
XX  
PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-0067638.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Cowsett LM, Baker BP, McNeil J, Freier SM, Sasnor HM, Brooks DG;  
PI Chasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.  
DR  
XX  
XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used  
PT to provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive  
PT properties, e.g. antisense activity -  
XX  
PS Example 27; Page 109; 264pp; English.  
XX  
XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate  
CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of  
CC the compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a  
CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria,  
CC and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the  
CC tNA according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of  
CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONS) that modulate the expression of  
CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONS with the tNA sequence comprising  
CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined  
CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONS with  
CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a  
CC set of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via  
CC binding of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the

CC Generation and identification of synthetic compounds having defined  
 CC physical, chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from  
 CC assays of such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that  
 CC are tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies,  
 CC e.g. antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40952 to  
 CC AAZ41220, and AA52701 to AA52706, represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1262 TCACCAAGAGAGAGCTG 1278  
 DB 18 TCACCAAGAGAGAGCTG 2

RESULT 356  
 AA231630/C  
 ID AA231630 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AA231630;

XX DT 13-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Human IKB-Beta antisense inhibitor ISIS# 23575.

XX KW Inhibitor-kappa B kinase inhibitor; human; T-cell leukaemia; asthma;  
 KW inflammatory response; inflammatory disease; juvenile diabetes mellitus;  
 KW Graves' disease; rheumatoid arthritis; allograft rejection; diagnosis;  
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; contact dermatitis;  
 KW rhinitis; allergy; hyperproliferative disorder; tumour; therapy;  
 KW antisense inhibitor; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX DN US5977341-A.

XX PD 02-NOV-1999.

XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0197008.

XX PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0197008.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Monia BP, Cowseert LM;

XX DR WPI; 1999-619715/53.

XX PT Antisense oligonucleotides inhibiting human inhibitor-kappa B  
 PT Kinase-beta, useful for treating conditions such as inflammation,  
 PT asthma, diabetes, allograft rejection, allergies, hyperproliferative  
 PT disorders or tumours.

XX PS Example 13; Column 39; 32pp; English.

XX CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide (I) of the  
 CC invention. (I) are 8 to 30 nucleotides in length and inhibit the  
 CC expression of human inhibitor-kappa B kinase-beta (IKB-beta). (I)  
 CC inhibits the expression of human IKB-beta which plays a role in the  
 CC development of T-cell leukaemia and in the activation of inflammatory  
 CC responses. (I) is therefore useful for treating inflammatory diseases or  
 CC disorders with an inflammatory component such as asthma, juvenile  
 CC diabetes mellitus, Graves' disease, rheumatoid arthritis, allograft  
 CC rejection, inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis, contact  
 CC dermatitis, rhinitis and various allergies, or hyperproliferative  
 CC disorders such as leukaemias and other tumours. (I) may also be used for  
 CC detection of the above disorders.

XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 825 TGAGCAAAATGCTATCA 841  
 DB 17 TGAGCAGATTGCCATCA 1

RESULT 357  
 AA219535/C

ID AA219535 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AA219535;

XX DT 15-NOV-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human G-alpha-11 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:75.

XX KW Human; G-alpha-11; antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; expression;  
 KW phosphorothioate; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US951455-A.

XX PD 14-SEP-1999.

XX PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205922.

XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205922.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Cowseert LM;

XX DR WPI; 1999-539140/45.

XX PT Inhibitory antisense compounds useful for the treatment of diseases  
 PT associated with G-alpha-11

XX PS Example 15; Column 41; 38pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes inhibitory antisense compounds of 8-30  
 CC nucleotides, targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human  
 CC G-alpha-11. AA219468 to AA21947 represent human G-alpha-11  
 CC phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides given in the present  
 CC invention. The oligonucleotides may be useful for the treatment of  
 CC diseases associated with G-alpha-11.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1262 TCACCAAGAGAGAGCTG 1278  
 DB 18 TCACCAAGAGAGAGCTG 2

RESULT 358  
 AA53679

ID AA53679 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AA53679;

XX DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.

```

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; pain; cystic fibrosis;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
KW prostate cancer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO9913886-A1.
PN
XX
XX 25-MAR-1999.
PD
XX
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.
PF
XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
PR
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.
PR
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
PA
XX Nyce JW;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
DR
XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction
PT
XX Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.
PS
XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)
CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene
CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the
CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding
CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one
CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC may be derived from sequences AAX55180-271. These multiple target
CC oligonucleotides (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the
CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and
CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and
CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC asthma, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded
CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,
CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,
CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,
CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize
CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86
Db 2 GCGGCATGGCGGCACA 18
RESULT 359
AAX53695
ID AAX53695 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAX53695;
XX
DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)

```

```

XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
DE
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; pain; cystic fibrosis;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
KW prostate cancer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO9913886-A1.
PN
XX
XX 25-MAR-1999.
PD
XX
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.
PF
XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
PR
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.
PR
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
PA
XX Nyce JW;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
DR
XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction
PT
XX Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.
PS
XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)
CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene
CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the
CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding
CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one
CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC may be derived from sequences AAX55180-271. These multiple target
CC oligonucleotides (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the
CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and
CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and
CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC asthma, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded
CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,
CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,
CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,
CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize
CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86
Db 1 GCGGCATGGCGGCACA 17
RESULT 360
AAX22864
ID AAX22864 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAX22864;

```



PT of a given species  
 PS Example 4; Fig 22; 77pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a method for the production of non-immunogenic  
 CC proteins. The method comprises determining at least part of the amino  
 CC acid sequence of the protein; (b) identifying in the amino acid sequence  
 CC one or more potential epitopes for T-cells (T-cell epitopes) of the  
 CC given species; and (c) modifying the amino acid sequence to eliminate at  
 CC least one of the T-cell epitopes identified in step (b) thereby to  
 CC eliminate or reduce the immunogenicity of the protein when exposed to the  
 CC immune system of the given species. A method of analysing a pre-existing  
 CC protein to predict the basis for immunogenic responses is also provided.  
 CC The methods can be used particularly for reducing the immunogenicity of  
 CC immunoglobulins or therapeutic proteins, e.g. Streptokinase (SK). The  
 CC products can be used for diagnosis and therapy. Sequences AAV8111-122  
 CC represent oligonucleotides used for constructing vaccine 3 708 Vh.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 49 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGC 65  
 DB 18 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGC 2  
 RESULT 363  
 AAV81103/c  
 ID AAV81103 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV81103;  
 XX  
 DT 03-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Vaccine 2 708 Vh constructing flanking primer VH611R2.  
 XX  
 KW Non-immunogenic; epitope; T-cell; immunogenicity; immune system; SK;  
 KW immunoglobulin; therapeutic; streptokinase; vaccine; 708; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9852976-A1.  
 XX  
 DD 26-NOV-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 21-MAY-1998; 98WO-GB01473.  
 XX  
 PR 14-APR-1998; 98GB-0007751.  
 PR 21-MAY-1997; 97GB-0010480.  
 PR 31-JUL-1997; 97GB-0016197.  
 PR 28-NOV-1997; 97GB-0025270.  
 PR 02-DEC-1997; 97US-0067235.  
 XX  
 PA (BIOV-) BIOVATION LTD.  
 XX  
 PI Carr FU;  
 XX  
 WPI; 1999-045301/04.  
 XX  
 DR Reducing immunogenicity of proteins - by modifying the amino acid  
 PT sequence of the protein to eliminate potential epitopes for T-cells  
 PT of a given species  
 XX  
 XX Example 4; Fig 20; 77pp; English.  
 PS  
 CC The invention relates to a method for the production of non-immunogenic  
 CC proteins. The method comprises determining at least part of the amino  
 CC acid sequence of the protein; (b) identifying in the amino acid sequence  
 CC one or more potential epitopes for T-cells (T-cell epitopes) of the  
 CC given species; and (c) modifying the amino acid sequence to eliminate at  
 CC least one of the T-cell epitopes identified in step (b) thereby to  
 CC eliminate or reduce the immunogenicity of the protein when exposed to the  
 CC immune system of the given species. A method of analysing a pre-existing  
 CC protein to predict the basis for immunogenic responses is also provided.  
 CC The methods can be used particularly for reducing the immunogenicity of  
 CC immunoglobulins or therapeutic proteins, e.g. Streptokinase (SK). The  
 CC products can be used for diagnosis and therapy. Sequences AAV8111-122  
 CC represent oligonucleotides used for constructing vaccine 3 708 Vh.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 49 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGC 65  
 DB 18 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGC 2  
 RESULT 364  
 AAZ74230/c  
 ID AAZ74230 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ74230;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8586.  
 XX  
 KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9954500-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.  
 XX  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.  
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.  
 XX  
 PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX  
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 XX  
 WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 XX  
 DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome -  
 PT  
 PS Claim 8; Page 2061; 2745pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the  
 CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density  
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and  
 CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis  
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also  
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of  
 CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the  
 CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side  
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other  
 CC treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297

CC least one of the T-cell epitopes identified in step (b) thereby to  
 CC eliminate or reduce the immunogenicity of the protein when exposed to the  
 CC immune system of the given species. A method of analysing a pre-existing  
 CC protein to predict the basis for immunogenic responses is also provided.  
 CC The methods can be used particularly for reducing the immunogenicity of  
 CC immunoglobulins or therapeutic proteins, e.g. Streptokinase (SK). The  
 CC products can be used for diagnosis and therapy. Sequences AAV81090-110  
 CC represent oligonucleotides used for the construction of vaccine 2 708  
 CC Vh and V1.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 49 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGC 65  
 DB 18 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGC 2  
 RESULT 364  
 AAZ74230/c  
 ID AAZ74230 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ74230;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8586.  
 XX  
 KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9954500-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.  
 XX  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.  
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.  
 XX  
 PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX  
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 XX  
 WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 XX  
 DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome -  
 PT  
 PS Claim 8; Page 2061; 2745pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the  
 CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density  
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and  
 CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis  
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also  
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of  
 CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the  
 CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side  
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other  
 CC treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297

CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing  
 CC from the present invention.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1214 TGATTCAGAGCACT 1230  
 |||||  
 Db 17 TGATTCAGAGCTCT 1

RESULT 365  
 AAF19244  
 ID AAF19244 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAF19244;  
 XX DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #811.

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;  
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;  
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;  
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;  
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;  
 KW cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200062736-A2.

XX PD 26-OCT-2000.

XX PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.

XX PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.

XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not  
 PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating  
 PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -

XX Claim 14; Page 118; 1592pp; English.

XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.  
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,  
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the  
 CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with  
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and  
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,  
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and  
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,  
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and  
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central  
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system  
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide

CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and  
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders  
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction  
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)  
 CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or  
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,  
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),  
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,  
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide  
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of  
 CC the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86

Db 2 GCGCATGGGGGCACA 18

RESULT 366

AAFI9260

ID AAF19260 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAF19260;

XX DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #827.

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;  
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;  
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;  
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;  
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;  
 KW cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200062736-A2.

XX PD 26-OCT-2000.

XX PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.

XX PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.

XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not  
 PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating  
 PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -

XX Claim 14; Page 118; 1592pp; English.

XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.



CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,  
 CC immunosuppressive, antiarrhythmic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the  
 CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with  
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and  
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,  
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and  
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,  
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and  
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central  
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system  
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide  
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and  
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders  
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction  
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)  
 CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or  
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,  
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),  
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,  
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide  
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of  
 CC the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 70 GCGGCTGGGGGACACA 86  
 |||||  
 Db 1 GCGGATGGGGGACACA 17

RESULT 367

AAAC73194/C  
 ID AAC73194 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAC73194;

XX DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Reverse primer #31 used in multiplexing PCR/SBE assay.

XX KW Oligonucleotide array; genotyping; single base extension reaction; SBE;  
 KW PCR primer; polymorphic locus; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO200058516-A2.

XX PD 05-OCT-2000.

XX PF 27-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08069.

XX PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0126473.

XX PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359.

XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.  
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX PI Fan J, Hirschhorn JN, Huang X, Kaplan P, Lander ES, Lockhart DJ;  
 PI Ryder T, Sklar P;

XX DR WPI; 2000-656171/63.

XX Universal array of oligonucleotides tags attached to a solid substrate  
 PT along with locus-specific tagged oligonucleotides useful in genotyping  
 PT using single base extension reactions -

XX Example 7; Page 51; 83pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide array comprising  
 CC oligonucleotide tags fixed to a solid substrate. The oligonucleotide  
 CC array is useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample at one or more loci  
 CC via single base extension (SBE) reactions. A pair of primers is used to  
 CC amplify a polymorphic locus in a sample e.g. a single nucleotide  
 CC polymorphism (SNP). The present sequence is one of the primers used in  
 CC the method of the present invention to amplify a polymorphic sample. The  
 CC amplified nucleic acid product is then used as a template in a SBE  
 CC reaction with an extension primer. The SBE reaction products are used to  
 CC form the oligonucleotide array.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1004 GGATGCTGCTCTGAAA 1020  
 |||||  
 Db 17 GGATGCTGCTCTGAGA 1

RESULT 368

AAAS0156  
 ID AAAS0156 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAAS0156;

XX DT 07-NOV-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Mouse zins3 gene PCR primer ZC19,682.

XX KW Zins3; insulin; relaxin; mouse; NIDDM; diagnosis;  
 KW non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Mus musculus.

XX PN WO200047776-A2.

XX PD 17-AUG-2000.

XX PF 10-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US03515.

XX PR 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0198248.

XX PR 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0250125.

XX PA (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

XX PI Jaspers SR, Whitmore TE, Conklin DC, Lofton-Day CE, Lok S;

XX WPI; 2000-558220/51.

XX Identifying mutations in human chromosome 1p31, preferably a zins3 gene  
 PT mutation, comprises using an insulin/relaxin family member (designated  
 PT zins3), useful for diagnosing non-insulin dependent diabetes -

XX Example 9; Page 48; 51pp; English.

CC This primer, termed ZC19,682, was used as sense primer, together  
 CC with antisense primer ZC19,683 (see AAAS0156) in the mapping of the  
 CC mouse zins3 gene (see AAAS0153) using the mouse T31 genome radiation  
 CC hybrid panel. The gene was mapped on mouse chromosome 4 at a  
 CC region with known synteny or linkage conservation with the region  
 CC of human chromosome 1 where the human form of the zins3 gene (see  
 CC AAAS0150) has been mapped. The human zins3 gene maps to a region of  
 CC chromosome 1 that correlates with a heritable form of non-insulin  
 CC dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). The invention provides  
 CC methods for identifying abnormalities in expression of zins3 that  
 CC are a factor in causing, or predisposing, a person to some defect  
 CC in glucose metabolism, such as NIDDM.

```

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 821 TGGCTCAGCAATTTGCT 837
Db 1 TGGCTGACCACATTGCT 17

RESULT 369
ID AAA09428 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAA09428;
XX
DT 10-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE A. niger prtT cDNA primer Prt2365r.
XX
KW prtT; GAL4; transcriptional activator; extracellular protease; fungal;
XX recombinant polypeptide production; primer; ss.
XX
OS Aspergillus niger.
XX
PN WO200020596-A1.
XX
PD 13-APR-2000.
XX
PF 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-DK00524.
XX
PR 05-OCT-1998; 98DK-0001258.
XX
PA (NOVO) NOVO-NORDISK AS.
XX
PI Hjort C, Van Den Hondel CAMJJ, Punt PJ, Schuren FHJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-303781/26.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide having fungal transcriptional
PT activation activity, useful in methods for producing desirable
PT polypeptides
XX
PS Example 2; Page 50; 86pp; English.
XX
CC AAA09425-29 are primers used for analysis of the prtT cDNA from A.
CC niger. The Aspergillus niger prtT gene encodes a putative GAL4 family
CC transcriptional activator. The transcriptional activator can be used to
CC mediate the expression of an extracellular protease so that transformed
CC fungi are useful for recombinant production of polypeptides. The
CC function/activity of the prtT polypeptide may be altered so that lowered
CC levels of a protease are produced in the fungal cell. The recombinantly
CC produced polypeptides are preferably antibodies, antigens, clotting
CC factors, enzymes, hormones or their variants, receptors, regulatory
CC proteins, structural proteins, reporters or transport proteins.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 AACTGNTTCAGAGCC 1227
Db 17 AACTGATGCCAGAGTC 1

RESULT 370
ID AAA33122 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAA33122;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:811.
XX
KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
KW phosphothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200009525-A2.
XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.
XX
PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers -
XX
FS Claim 18; Page 367; 1343pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an
CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which
CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,
CC asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of
CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA3512 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last
CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences
CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680
CC (AAA32323 to AAA33992) are specifically claimed CNS from the present
CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present
CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences
CC given in the sequence listing.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCGACA 86
Db 2 GCGGCATGCGGGCGACA 18

```

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86  
 Db 2 GCGGCATGCGGGCACA 18

RESULT 373  
 AAA03497  
 ID AAA03497 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAA03497;  
 XX 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)  
 DT Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:781.  
 DE Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;  
 XX adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine A2b receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;  
 KW phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;  
 KW endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
 KW cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;  
 KW supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS WO9963938-A2.  
 XX 16-DEC-1999.  
 PD 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.  
 PF 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.  
 XX (EPITG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA Nyce JW, Hill JL;  
 PI WPI; 2000-116433/10.  
 DR Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and  
 PT renal injury -  
 XX Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising  
 CC at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits  
 CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.  
 CC (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide  
 CC (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to  
 CC target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5'  
 CC or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to  
 CC all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3  
 CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist  
 CC activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a  
 CC mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more  
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat  
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure  
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or  
 CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating  
 CC supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive

CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with  
 CC administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions  
 CC are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and  
 CC AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present  
 CC invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720  
 CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86  
 Db 1 GCGGCATGCGGGCACA 17

RESULT 374  
 AAZ91391  
 ID AAZ91391 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAZ91391;  
 XX 22-MAY-2000 (first entry)  
 DT Human PTEN phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide #29557.  
 DE Human; PTEN; MMAC1; TEPI; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;  
 XX inhibition; protein phosphatase; tumour; diagnosis; inflammation;  
 KW anticancer; anti-inflammatory; anti-infective; infection; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Key Location/Qualifiers  
 PH modified\_base 1..18  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"  
 XX US6020199-A.  
 XX 01-FEB-2000.  
 PD 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0358381.  
 PF 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0358381.  
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA Monia BP, Cowser LM;  
 PI WPI; 2000-181363/16.  
 DR New antisense compounds useful for treating, preventing or diagnosing  
 PT e.g. tumors or inflammation, are targeted to the human dual specificity  
 PT protein phosphatase (PTEN) sequence -  
 XX Claim 3; Column 41; 32pp; English.

XX The present invention describes phosphorothioate antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides that are targeted to the 3'-untranslated region (UTR)  
 CC of the sequence encoding a human dual specificity protein phosphatase  
 CC designated PTEN (also known as MMAC1 and TEPI), and hybridise  
 CC specifically to the human PTEN nucleotide sequence given in AAZ91361.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides have anticancer, anti-inflammatory and  
 CC anti-infective activities. The phosphorothioate antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides can be used for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of  
 CC PTEN-related diseases, e.g. infections, inflammation and tumours. The  
 CC present sequence represents a phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC for human PTEN, from the present invention.

```
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 369 TGAAGACTGCTTTTACC 385
Db 1 TGAAGAGTGTATTACC 17

RESULT 375
AAD18490/C
ID AAD18490 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD18490;
DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Aspergillus niger prtt cDNA analysing PCR primer Prt2365r.
XX
KW Transcriptional activator; prtt; transcription factor;
KW expression control; recombinant protein production;
KW clotting factor; pectinolytic enzyme; hormone; regulatory protein;
KW structural; transport; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Aspergillus niger.
XX
PN WO200168864-A1.
XX
PD 20-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 14-MAR-2001; 2001WO-DK00169.
XX
PR 14-MAR-2000; 2000DK-0000406.
XX
PA (NOVO ) NOVOZYMES AS.
XX
PI Hjort CM, Van Den Hondel CMJJ, Punt PJ, Schuren FHJ, Christensen T;
XX WPI; 2001-582455/65.
XX
XX New fungal transcriptional activator, useful for increasing production
PT of polypeptides e.g. antibodies, enzymes or hormones in host cells in
PT which production or function of the transcriptional activator has been
PT altered -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 51; 106pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated fungal polypeptide having
CC transcriptional activation activity. In particular, the polypeptide is
CC the transcriptional factor prtt from Aspergillus niger or Aspergillus
CC oryzae (AAE11061, AAE11065) or allelic variants thereof, or is a
CC polypeptide comprising the sequence given in AAE11062. The invention also
CC relates to nucleic acids encoding the transcriptional activators;
CC constructs and host cells containing such nucleic acids; host fungal
CC cells for the production of a functional polypeptide in which the
CC activity or expression level of the transcriptional activator has been
CC altered; and methods for the recombinant production of the polypeptides.
CC The functional polypeptide whose expression may be mediated using
CC the transcriptional activators of the invention are preferably human
CC insulin or an analogue thereof, human growth hormone, and the enzymes
CC transglutaminase or xylanase. Other polypeptides whose expression
CC may be mediated using the transcriptional activators include: an antibody
CC or its portion; an antigen; a clotting factor; an enzyme such as
CC aminopeptidase, amylase, carboxypeptidase, carboxypeptidase, catalase,
CC cellulase, chitinase, cutinase, deoxyribonuclease, dextranase, esterase,
CC alpha-galactosidase, beta-galactosidase, glucamylase, alpha-glucosidase,
CC beta-glucosidase, haloperoxidase, invertase, lactase, lipase,
CC mannosidase, mutanase, oxidase, pectinolytic enzyme, peroxidase, phytase,
CC polyphenoloxidase, proteolytic enzyme, ribonuclease, transglutaminase or
CC xylanase; a hormone or its variant, receptor or its portion; a regulatory
CC protein; a structural protein; a reporter protein; or a transport
CC
```

```
protein. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for analysing
CC Aspergillus niger transcriptional activator prtt cDNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 AACTGATTCGAGAGCC 1227
Db 17 AACTGATTCGAGAGTC 1

RESULT 376
AAS14017
ID AAS14017 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAS14017;
DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PTEN antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 29557.
XX
KW Human; PTEN; WMA1; TEPL; protein phosphatase; antisense; ss;
KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antidiabetic; antilipemic;
KW infection; inflammation; tumour; diabetes; insulin resistance;
KW insulin sensitivity; triglyceride control; cholesterol control;
KW ISIS 29557.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18 /*tag= a
FT /*note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..4 /*tag= b
FT /*note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl residue (2'-MOE)."
FT /*note= "When 1-4 are 2'-MOE all cytosines in this region are
FT 5-methylcytosines"
FT modified_base 15..18 /*tag= c
FT /*note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl residue (2'-MOE)."
FT /*note= "When 15-18 are 2'-MOE all cytosines in this region are
FT 5-methylcytosines"
XX
PN US6284538-B1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-0577902.
XX
PR 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0358381.
XX PR 14-DEC-1999; 99WO-US29594.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM, McKay R;
XX WPI; 2001-588976/66.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeting nucleic acids encoding PTEN,
XX useful for treating diabetes, increasing insulin sensitivity, or
XX decreasing insulin resistance, blood triglyceride or cholesterol levels
XX in a diabetic animal -
XX
XX Example 15; Column 41; 38pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC PTEN (a dual specificity protein phosphatase), where the compound is an
CC antisense oligonucleotide. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful in
```

CC modulating the function of nucleic acids encoding PTEN, ultimately  
 CC modulating the amount of PTEN produced. The antisense compounds can be used  
 CC as diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylactics (e.g. to prevent or delay  
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation), and as research agents and  
 CC kits. The antisense compounds are also useful in treating diabetes,  
 CC decreasing insulin resistance, increasing insulin sensitivity and  
 CC decreasing blood triglyceride or cholesterol levels in a diabetic animal.  
 CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting the DNA  
 CC encoding PTEN (also known as MMAC1/TSP1).  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 369 TGAAGACTGCTTTTACC 385  
 Db 1 TGAGAGATGATTATACC 17

RESULT 377

AAF85686

ID AAF85686 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAF85686;

XX

DT 25-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Pea blight resistance protein related oligonucleotide #5.

XX Pea; blight resistance; nucleotide triphosphate decomposition; ds.  
 KW  
 XX Unidentified.

OS

JP2001017176-A.

PN

23-JAN-2001.

PD

02-JUL-1999; 99JP-0189129.

PF

02-JUL-1999; 99JP-0189129.

PR

(KYOU) UNIV KYOTO.

XX

WPI; 2001-320697/34.

DB

New blight-resistant polypeptide useful for giving blight resistance to

PT a plant -

PT

Example; Page 7; 20pp; Japanese.

PS

The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of a

CC pea protein with nucleotide triphosphate decomposing activity. The gene

CC can be used for conferring blight resistance on a plant.

CC

Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1405 ATGAACCCCAAGAGGT 1421

Db 2 ATGAACCCCAAGAGGT 18

RESULT 378

AA40052

ID AAD40052 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAD40052;

XX

DT 22-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human PTEN antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 29597.

XX

KW Human, phosphoinositide phosphatase; PTEN; liver; kidney; cholesterol;

KW metabolic disease; diabetes; hyperproliferative; glucose; insulin;

KW PEPCK; triglyceride; antisense gene therapy; cytosolic; adipose cell;

KW antiproliferative; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

Key

Location/Qualifiers

1.1.18

modified\_base

/\*tag= a

/mod\_base= OTHER

/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

modified\_base

1.1.4

/\*tag= b

/mod\_base= OTHER

/note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

modified\_base

15.18

/\*tag= c

/mod\_base= OTHER

/note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

modified\_base

16

/\*tag= d

/mod\_base= m5c

modified\_base

17

/\*tag= e

/mod\_base= m5c

modified\_base

18

/\*tag= f

/mod\_base= m5c

modified\_base

US2002058638-A1.

XX

16-MAY-2002.

XX

11-JUN-2001; 2001US-0878582.

XX

21-JUL-1999; 99US-0358381.

PR

24-MAY-2000; 2000US-0577902.

PR

14-DEC-1999; 99WO-US29594.

XX

(MONI) MONIA B P.

PA

(CONS) CONSERT L M.

PA

(MCKA) MCKAY R.

XX

Monia BP, Cowser LM, McKay R;

WPI; 2002-479187/51.

XX

Claim 7; Page 34; 39pp; English.

XX

The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods

for modulating the expression of phosphoinositide phosphatase (PTEN).

CC The antisense compound is used to inhibit the expression of PTEN in

CC cells or tissues, preferably human, or rodent, such as mouse or rat,

CC liver, kidney or adipose cells or tissues. It is used to treat a

CC disease or condition associated with PTEN, such as a metabolic disease

CC or condition, preferably diabetes, especially Type 2 diabetes, or a

CC hyperproliferative condition. It is also used to decrease blood glucose

CC or insulin levels in an animal, preferably a diabetic human or rodent.

CC It is also used to inhibit expression of PEPCK in cells or tissues. It

CC is also used to decrease insulin resistance, or increase insulin

CC sensitivity, in an animal, preferably a diabetic human or rodent. It is

CC used to decrease blood triglyceride or cholesterol levels in an animal,

CC preferably a diabetic human or rodent. It is also used in antisense gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human PIEN DNA.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 369 TGAAGACTGCTTTTACC 385  
 ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 TGAAGAAATGATTATTACC 17

## RESULT 379

AD38931  
 ID AAD38931 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAD38931;

XX DT 23-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human Her-2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #27958.

XX KW Human; Her-2; epidermal growth factor receptor 2; infection; cancer;  
 XX XW hyperproliferative disorder; prophylaxis; inflammation; antisense;  
 XX KW tumour; gene therapy; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1..18

FT /\*tag= a

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified\_base 1..4

FT /\*tag= b

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified\_base 15..18

FT /\*tag= c

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified\_base 2

FT /\*tag= d

FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 3

FT /\*tag= e

FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 5

FT /\*tag= f

FT /mod\_base= m5c

FT modified\_base 18

FT /\*tag= g

FT /mod\_base= m5c

XX WO200222636-A1.

XX PN 21-MAR-2002.

XX PD 12-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US28572.

XX PF 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-0663834.

XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PA Bennett CF, Cowser LM;

XX PI WPI; 2002-471192/50.

XX DR WPI; 2002-471192/50.

XX XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide which modulates the expression of Human

PT Epidermal Growth Factor receptor, Her2, is useful for treating tumors  
 PT inflammation or to prevent infection in humans -  
 XX Claim 1; Page 89; 116pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic  
 CC acid molecule encoding Her2 (human Epidermal Growth Factor receptor 2)  
 CC that specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of Her2.  
 CC Antisense compounds of the invention are used for treating diseases or  
 CC conditions associated with Her2 such as hyperproliferative disorders  
 CC e.g. lung, breast, gastric, oesophageal, colon, bladder, salivary,  
 CC neural or cardiac cancer. They are also useful prophylactically e.g.  
 CC to prevent or delay infection, inflammation and tumour formation. The  
 CC invention is also used in gene therapy. The present sequence is an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human Her-2.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1337 ACCACAGAGATGCTGGA 1353

||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 ACCGACAGATGATGGA 17

## RESULT 380

ABL89306

ID ABL89306 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABL89306;

XX DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:528.

XX KW Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;

XX XW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.

XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN EP1174518-A1.

XX PD 23-JAN-2002.

XX PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0202611.

XX PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0202611.

XX PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.

XX PI Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;

XX DR WPI; 2002-156696/21.

XX Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,

PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially

PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high

PT significance -

XX Disclosure; Page 135; 166pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a

CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative

CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to

CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family

CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of

CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,

CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining

CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the

CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample

CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of  
 CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for  
 CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a  
 CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent  
 CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1708 CCCGACAGACACAT 1724  
 |||||  
 DB 1 CCCGACAGACAAACAT 17

# RESULT 381

ABL89316  
 ID ABL89316 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABL89316;

DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:538.

XX Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;  
 reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.

OS Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.

XX Synthetic.

PN EP1174518-A1.

PD 23-JAN-2002.

PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0202611.

PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0202611.

PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.

XX Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;

XX WPI; 2002-156696/21.

XX Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,  
 PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially  
 PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high  
 PT significance -

XX Disclosure; Page 137; 166pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a  
 CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative  
 CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to  
 CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family  
 CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of  
 CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,  
 CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining  
 CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the  
 CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample  
 CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of  
 CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for  
 CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a  
 CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent  
 CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1708 CCCGACAGACACAT 1724  
 |||||  
 DB 1 CACGACAGACAAACAT 17

# RESULT 382

ABZ79834/c  
 ID ABZ79834 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABZ79834;

DT 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Exemplary primer Seq3 SEQ ID NO:3.

XX Amplification; genetic material; simultaneous molecular cloning;  
 KW detection; primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2003016546-A1.

PD 27-FEB-2003.

PF 21-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US26670.

PR 21-AUG-2001; 2001US-313912P.

XX (FLIN-) FLINDERS TECHNOLOGIES PTY LTD.  
 PA (KOHN/) KOHN K I.

XX Burgoyne LA;

XX WPI; 2003-268337/26.

XX Amplifying genetic material for detecting the presence of pathogens in  
 a sample and in recording and cataloging unidentified organisms, by  
 amplifying genetic material using single primer sequence -

XX Disclosure; Page 13; 46pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M) for amplifying genetic  
 CC material, which comprises amplifying the genetic material using a single  
 CC primer sequence. Also described (1) a detector for detecting pathogens  
 CC in a sample, which comprises a single primer sequence for use in an  
 CC amplification reaction, where the primer sequence amplifies pathogen  
 CC genetic material, and so detects pathogens in a sample; (2) a kit for  
 CC performing (M), comprises a single primer sequence, and a device for  
 CC amplifying genetic material; (3) a device for performing (M), which  
 CC comprises a robot for performing (M), and DNA separating and observing  
 CC units functionally connected to the robot, therefore the robot runs the  
 CC DNA separating and observing units; and (4) a computer program for  
 CC creating primers for use in (M). (M) is useful for detecting the presence  
 CC of pathogens in a sample, by amplifying genetic material for a pathogen  
 CC in the sample using a single primer in an amplification process. (M) is  
 CC useful in recording and cataloging unidentified organisms. (M) is useful  
 CC for amplifying RNA and/or DNA in a sample while simultaneously producing  
 CC molecular clones that also constitute a profile of that sample, for  
 CC detecting illness and the presence of bacteria or other pathogens, for  
 CC agricultural purposes such as testing for bacteria in soil samples or  
 CC other similar purposes, for detecting infectious bacterial and viral  
 CC diseases, for biologically profiling soils from minute samples of soil,  
 CC to amplify nucleic acid from any parasite in the plasma or serum, to  
 CC detect known or unknown virions, either RNA or DNA, with equal speed and  
 CC ease, to detect bacteria, and in systems that handle the acquisition and  
 CC analysis of complex data in databases that associate clinical records  
 CC with molecular data. The present sequence represents an example of a  
 CC primer which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.



```
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 12 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 456 GGGGCTGATGCTGGGTG 472
Db 18 GGGGCTGATGCTGGGTG 2

RESULT 383
AAT78420/c
ID AAT78420 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAT78420;
XX
DT 17-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE
KW Hepatitis B surface antigen; HBsAg; MHC class II-restricted peptide;
KW vaccination; vaccine; MHC class I molecule; immune response; cancer;
KW major histocompatibility complex molecule; pathogenic organism;
KW viral disease; autoimmune condition; allergy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9833523-A1.
XX
PD 06-AUG-1998.
XX
PF 02-FEB-1998; 98WO-GB00325.
XX
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97GB-0024584.
XX
PR 31-JAN-1997; 97GB-0001999.
XX
PR 05-JUL-1997; 97GB-0014182.
XX
PR 07-AUG-1997; 97GB-0016620.
XX
PR 07-AUG-1997; 97GB-0016641.
XX
PA (BIOV-) BIOVATION LTD.
XX
PI Carr FU, Carter G;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-437178/37.
XX
PT Immunogenic molecules - comprising nucleic acid and polypeptide
PT portion, from both of which peptide for presentation on major
PT histocompatibility complex molecules can be derived
PS Example 10; Page 54; 87pp; English.
XX
CC A molecule has been developed which comprises: (a) a nucleic acid portion
CC from which at least one peptide for presentation of MHC class I or class
CC II molecules, or both, may be derived, and (b) a polypeptide portion,
CC from which at least 1 peptide for presentation on MHC class I or class II
CC molecules, or both, may be derived. Also described in the present
CC invention is another molecule comprising: (a) a nucleic acid portion from
CC which at least 1 peptide for presentation on MHC class I or class II
CC molecules, or both, may be derived, and (b) a polypeptide portion
CC comprising a recognition domain capable of targeting the molecule to an
CC antigen presenting cell (APC), where the polypeptide portion does not
CC comprise a specific antigen binding site. The molecules can be used to
CC induce immune responses to treat or prevent, e.g. diseases caused by
CC pathogenic organisms, cancers, viral disease, e.g. HIV or hepatitis
CC infection, autoimmune conditions, e.g. Grave's disease, multiple
CC sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, diabetes mellitus, Kawasaki's
CC disease, rheumatoid arthritis or allergies, e.g. atopic dermatitis
CC allergic rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis, atopic asthma or eczema. The
CC combination of DNA and polypeptide in the same molecule can give rise not
CC only to a combination of MHC class I- and MHC class II-mediated immune
CC responses but also to an enhancement of these responses compared to the
CC responses given by either DNA or polypeptide alone. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in an example from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1510 AAGATGGTGATGAATT 1526
Db 18 AAGATGGTGATGGGATT 2

RESULT 384
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1510 AAGATGGTGATGAATT 1526
Db 18 AAGATGGTGATGGGATT 2

RESULT 384
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 12 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 456 GGGGCTGATGCTGGGTG 472
Db 18 GGGGCTGATGCTGGGTG 2

RESULT 383
AAT78420/c
ID AAT78420 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAT78420;
XX
DT 17-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE
KW Hepatitis B surface antigen; HBsAg; MHC class II-restricted peptide;
KW vaccination; vaccine; MHC class I molecule; immune response; cancer;
KW major histocompatibility complex molecule; pathogenic organism;
KW viral disease; autoimmune condition; allergy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9729757-A1.
XX
PD 21-AUG-1997.
XX
PF 14-FEB-1997; 97WO-US02531.
XX
PR 15-FEB-1996; 96US-0011725.
XX
PA (CLEV-) CLEVELAND CLINIC FOUND.
PA (USSH ) US NAT INST OF HEALTH.
XX
PI Cirino NM, Li G, Silverman RH, Torrence PF, Xiao W;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-424748/39.
XX
PT Polynucleotide containing sequence anti-sense to region of RSV -
PT connected via a linker to an activator of RNaseL, used to treat RSV
PT infections
PS Example 7; Page 24; 89pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence was used in the preparation of a novel
CC polynucleotide, comprising an antisense oligonucleotide, with a
CC hydroxy group at one end, that is complementary to 15-20 bases of
CC the anti-genomic RNA strand of a respiratory syncytial virus (RSV),
CC a linker attached to the OH-end of the antisense oligonucleotide and
CC an oligonucleotide activator of RNaseL attached to the linker. The
CC polynucleotide can be used to treat RSV infections, which can also
CC be treated by administration of the antisense oligonucleotide, so as
CC to form a complex with activated RNase L in vivo. The
CC polynucleotide can be transported across the cell membranes without
CC carriers or permeability agents, and once introduced destroys
CC antisense target RNA. It also inhibits RSV infection in vitro in a
CC superior manner to the conventional drug, ribavirin.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1510 AAGATGGTGATGAATT 1526
Db 18 AAGATGGTGATGGGATT 2

RESULT 384
```

## RESULT 385

AAV47317  
ID AAV47317 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAV47317;  
XX DT 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide 817, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.  
XX KW Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;  
XX KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;  
XX KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX FT modified\_base 1..19

XX FT /\*tag= a  
XX FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages"

XX PN WO9823294-A1.

XX PD 04-JUN-1998.

XX PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.

XX PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.

XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX PI Nyce JW;

XX DR WPI; 1998-322464/28.

XX PT Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed  
XX PT against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery  
XX PT to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of  
XX PT asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.

XX PS Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.

XX CC Sequences AAV46501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target  
XX CC the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the  
XX CC secondary structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA  
XX CC secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense  
XX CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the  
XX CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their  
XX CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The  
XX CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions  
XX CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they  
XX CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the  
XX CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have  
XX CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat  
XX CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
XX CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,  
XX CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86  
|||||

DB 1 GCGGCATGGCGGCACA 17  
|||||

## RESULT 386

AAV47284  
ID AAV47284 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

## AAV47301

XX ID AAV47301 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAV47301;

XX DT 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide 801, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.

XX KW Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;  
XX KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;  
XX KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX FT modified\_base 1..19

XX FT /\*tag= a  
XX FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages"

XX PN WO9823294-A1.

XX PD 04-JUN-1998.

XX PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.

XX PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.

XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX PI Nyce JW;

XX DR WPI; 1998-322464/28.

XX PT Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed  
XX PT against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery  
XX PT to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of  
XX PT asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.

XX PS Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.

XX CC Sequences AAV46501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target  
XX CC the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the  
XX CC secondary structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA  
XX CC secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense  
XX CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the  
XX CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their  
XX CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The  
XX CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions  
XX CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they  
XX CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the  
XX CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have  
XX CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat  
XX CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
XX CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,  
XX CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86  
|||||

DB 2 GCGGCATGGCGGCACA 18  
|||||

## RESULT 387

AAV47284

ID AAV47284 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

```

XX AAV47284;
XX
XX 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide 784, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
XX
XX Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
XX bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
XX allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..19
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
XX FT linkages"
XX
XX WO9823294-A1.
XX
XX 04-JUN-1998.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-322464/28.
XX
XX Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed
XX against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery
XX to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of
XX asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAV4501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target
XX the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the
XX secondary structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA
XX secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
XX oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
XX antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
XX predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The
XX antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
XX containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they
XX may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the
XX G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have
XX 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat
XX or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
XX allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 70 CGCGTTGCGGGGCACA 86
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 3 CGCGATGCGGGGCACA 19
XX
XX RESULT 388
XX AAX59686/C
XX ID AAX59686 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAX59686;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 70 CGCGTTGCGGGGCACA 86
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 3 CGCGATGCGGGGCACA 19
XX
XX RESULT 389
XX AAX53678
XX ID AAX53678 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAX53678;
XX
XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
XX impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
XX pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
XX acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
XX pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
XX colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;

```

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XX 26-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify GAPDH (+) nucleic acids.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; negative-strand RNA virus; activator; RNase L;
XX respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; influenza; mumps; rabies;
XX glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; GAPDH; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS WO9922742-A1.
XX PN 14-MAY-1999.
XX
XX 02-NOV-1998; 99WO-US23391.
XX
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0962690.
XX
XX (CLEV-) CLEVELAND CLINIC FOUND.
XX PA (USSH ) US NAT INST OF HEALTH.
XX
XX Cirino NM, Li G, Player MR, Silverman RH, Torrence PF;
XX Xiao W;
XX WPI; 1999-326917/27.
XX
XX New composition useful for inhibiting or treating infections against
XX negative-strand RNA virus
XX
XX Example 2; Page 37; 98pp; English.
XX
XX The specification describes a composition comprising a polynucleotide
XX consisting of an antisense oligonucleotide containing a hydroxy group,
XX complementary to the genomic or antigenomic strand of a negative-strand
XX RNA virus; and an activator of RNase L. The polynucleotide is used to
XX inhibit, or treat, infection by negative-strand RNA viruses, specifically
XX respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) but also (para)influenza, mumps, and
XX rabies. The polynucleotide can cross cell membranes without requiring
XX carriers or permeabilizing agents, and can selectively cleave the RNA
XX targeted by the oligonucleotide. The present sequence represents a PCR
XX primer used to amplify glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase
XX (GAPDH) mRNA sequences.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1510 AAGATGGTGATGAATT 1526
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 18 AAGATGGTGATGGGATT 2
XX
XX RESULT 389
XX AAX53678
XX ID AAX53678 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAX53678;
XX
XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
XX impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
XX pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
XX acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
XX pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
XX colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;

```

KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;  
 KW prostate cancer; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 PN WO9913886-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 25-MAR-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.  
 XX  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.  
 XX  
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary  
 PT vasoconstriction  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)  
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and  
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene  
 CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the  
 CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding  
 CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one  
 CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC may be derived from sequences AA5272-74. These multiple target  
 CC oligonucleotides (specifically AA55180-271) can be used for the  
 CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and  
 CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and  
 CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded  
 CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic  
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,  
 CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,  
 CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,  
 CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize  
 CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 2 GCGGCATGGCGGCACA 18  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 RESULT 390  
 AAX53661  
 ID AAX53661 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX53661;  
 XX  
 XX  
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.  
 XX  
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;  
 KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;  
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;  
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;

KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;  
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;  
 KW prostate cancer; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 PN WO9913886-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 25-MAR-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.  
 XX  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.  
 XX  
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary  
 PT vasoconstriction  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 39; 120pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)  
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and  
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene  
 CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the  
 CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding  
 CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one  
 CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC may be derived from sequences AA5272-74. These multiple target  
 CC oligonucleotides (specifically AA55180-271) can be used for the  
 CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and  
 CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and  
 CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded  
 CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic  
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,  
 CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,  
 CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,  
 CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize  
 CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 3 GCGGCATGGCGGCACA 19  
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 RESULT 391  
 AAX53694  
 ID AAX53694 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX53694;  
 XX  
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.  
 XX  
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;  
 KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;  
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;  
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;

KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;  
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;  
 KW prostate cancer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9913886-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAR-1999.  
 PD  
 XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.  
 XX  
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.  
 PR  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.  
 XX  
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 PA  
 XX Nyce JW;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary  
 PT vasoconstriction  
 PT  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X5271)  
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and  
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, Gene  
 CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the  
 CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding  
 CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one  
 CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC may be derived from sequences AA5272-74. These multiple target  
 CC oligonucleotides (specifically AA55180-271) can be used for the  
 CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and  
 CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and  
 CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded  
 CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic  
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,  
 CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,  
 CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,  
 CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize  
 CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer..  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 70 CGCGCTTCGGGGGACACA 86  
 DB 1 CGCGCATGCGGGGACACA 17  
 RESULT 392  
 AAX37127  
 ID AAX37127 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX37127;  
 XX  
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Integrase gene amplifying primer p661.  
 XX  
 KW DNA integration; Mycobacterium; bacteriophage; phage attachment site;  
 KW attP; promoter; integrase; recombinant; transformation efficiency;

KW vaccine; PCR primer; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9907861-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 18-FEB-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 06-AUG-1997; 97WO-PT00005.  
 XX  
 PR 06-AUG-1997; 97WO-PT00005.  
 XX  
 PA (MEDI-) LAB MEDINFAR-PROD FARMACEUTIC LDTA.  
 XX  
 PI Da Costa Garcia MA, Da Silva Alves PJ, Frazao Monis Pereira JA;  
 PI Freitasvieira A, Ribeiro Dos Santos Anes EM;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1999-180493/15.  
 XX  
 PT A new system for integrating DNA into mycobacterium species -  
 PT allows the stable construction of a vaccine vehicle for long-term  
 PT antigen gene expression  
 XX  
 PS Example 3; Page 19; 51pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to the integration of a DNA fragment into a  
 CC specific site of the Mycobacterium genome, using the integrative  
 CC functions of a bacteriophage. A genetic system for integrating the DNA  
 CC comprises: (a) DNA containing IP of a bacteriophage linked to the DNA to  
 CC be expressed under control of a promoter; or (b) an integrative plasmid  
 CC carrying the phage attachment site (attP) and the DNA to be expressed  
 CC under control of a promoter, and a helper plasmid encoding an integrase.  
 CC The system can be adapted for other bacteria such as E. coli, Salmonella  
 CC spp., Vibrio spp., Shigella spp., Listeria spp., Streptococcus spp.,  
 CC Lactobacillus spp., Corynebacterium spp., and Streptomyces spp. The  
 CC recombinant mycobacterium is used as a vaccine. Transformation efficiency  
 CC using this integration system is higher than that of prior art DNA  
 CC integration using double homologous recombination.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1450 TCCGCTTTTGGGGCCCC 1466  
 DB 3 TCCGCTTTTGGGGACCC 19  
 RESULT 393  
 AAV81132/c  
 ID AAV81132 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV81132;  
 XX  
 DT 03-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Chimeric 708 Vn constructing flanking primer VH611R.  
 XX  
 KW Non-immunogenic; epitope; T-cell; immunogenicity; immune system; SK;  
 KW immunoglobulin; therapeutic; streptokinase; chimeric; 708; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Mus sp.  
 XX  
 PN WO9852976-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 26-NOV-1998.  
 XX  
 XX 21-MAY-1998; 98WO-GB01473.  
 XX

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PR 14-APR-1998; 98GB-0007751.
PR 21-MAY-1997; 97GB-0010480.
PR 28-JUL-1997; 97GB-0016197.
PR 31-NOV-1997; 97GB-0025270.
PR 02-DEC-1997; 97US-0067235.
PA (BIOV-) BIOVATION LTD.
XX
XX Carr FJ;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-045301/04.
XX
XX Reducing immunogenicity of proteins - by modifying the amino acid
XX sequence of the protein to eliminate potential epitopes for T-cells
XX of a given species
XX
XX Example 4; Fig 23; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for the production of non-immunogenic
XX proteins. The method comprises determining at least part of the amino
XX acid sequence of the protein; (b) identifying in the amino acid sequence
XX one or more potential epitopes for T-cells (T-cell epitopes) of the
XX given species; and (c) modifying the amino acid sequence to eliminate at
XX least one of the T-cell epitopes identified in step (b) thereby to
XX eliminate or reduce the immunogenicity of the protein when exposed to the
XX immune system of the given species. A method of analysing a pre-existing
XX protein to predict the basis for immunogenic responses is also provided.
XX The methods can be used particularly for reducing the immunogenicity of
XX immunoglobulins or therapeutic proteins, e.g. Streptokinase (SK). The
XX products can be used for diagnosis and therapy. Sequences AAV81123-139
XX represent oligonucleotides used for the construction of chimeric 708
XX Vh and Vl.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 49 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGC 65
DB 18 CTGGTCACCTGCTCTGC 2
XX
RESULT 394
AAV81082/C
ID AAV81082 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAV81082;
XX
XX 03-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Vaccine 1 708 Vh constructing flanking primer VH611R.
XX
XX Non-immunogenic; epitope; T-cell; immunogenicity; immune system; SK;
XX immunoglobulin; therapeutic; streptokinase; vaccine; 708; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9852976-A1.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1998.
XX
XX 21-MAY-1998; 98WO-GB01473.
XX
XX 14-APR-1998; 98GB-0007751.
XX 21-MAY-1997; 97GB-0010480.
XX 31-JUL-1997; 97GB-0016197.
XX 28-NOV-1997; 97GB-0025270.
XX 02-DEC-1997; 97US-0067235.
XX
XX (BIOV-) BIOVATION LTD.
XX
XX
XX
XX

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PI Carr FJ;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-045301/04.
XX
XX Reducing immunogenicity of proteins - by modifying the amino acid
XX sequence of the protein to eliminate potential epitopes for T-cells
XX of a given species
XX
XX Example 4; Fig 18; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for the production of non-immunogenic
XX proteins. The method comprises determining at least part of the amino
XX acid sequence of the protein; (b) identifying in the amino acid sequence
XX one or more potential epitopes for T-cells (T-cell epitopes) of the
XX given species; and (c) modifying the amino acid sequence to eliminate at
XX least one of the T-cell epitopes identified in step (b) thereby to
XX eliminate or reduce the immunogenicity of the protein when exposed to the
XX immune system of the given species. A method of analysing a pre-existing
XX protein to predict the basis for immunogenic responses is also provided.
XX The methods can be used particularly for reducing the immunogenicity of
XX immunoglobulins or therapeutic proteins, e.g. Streptokinase (SK). The
XX products can be used for diagnosis and therapy. Sequences AAV81069-89
XX represent oligonucleotides used for the construction of vaccine 1 708
XX Vh and Vl.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 49 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGC 65
DB 18 CTGGTCACCTGCTCTGC 2
XX
RESULT 395
AAV19226
ID AAV19226 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAV19226;
XX
XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #793.
XX
XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
XX human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
XX surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
XX immunosuppressive; antialsthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
XX respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
XX surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
XX pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
XX cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2000062736-A2.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.
XX
XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.
XX

```

Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers and respiratory obstructions -

Claim 14; Page 118; 1592pp; English.

The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'universal' or alternative base. (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic, immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities. The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors, immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes, binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergies) and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis, and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention.

Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps

QY 70 GCGGCTTCGGGGGACACA 86  
||||| |||||  
Db 3 GCGGATCGCGGGACACA 19

RESULT 396  
AAF19243  
ID AAF19243 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX AAF19243;  
AC  
XX  
DT  
DE 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
XX Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #810.  
XX  
XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;  
KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;  
KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;  
KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;  
KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;  
KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;  
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis  
KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;  
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;  
KW cancer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200062736-A2.  
XX

KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;  
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;  
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;  
 KW cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200062736-A2.  
 XX 26-OCT-2000.  
 PD 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.  
 PF 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.  
 PR (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.  
 XX NYCE JW;  
 XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.  
 DR Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not  
 PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating  
 PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -  
 XX Claim 14; Page 118; 1592pp; English.

XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.  
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,  
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the  
 CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with  
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and  
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,  
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and  
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,  
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and  
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central  
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system  
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide  
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and  
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders  
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction  
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)  
 CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or  
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,  
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),  
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,  
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide  
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of  
 CC the present invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGACACA 85  
 |||||  
 Db 1 GCGGCTTGGGGGACACA 17

RESULT 398

AAA33104  
 ID AAA33104 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAA33104;  
 XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:793.

XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW phosphothic acid; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;  
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;  
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;  
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200009525-A2.

XX 24-FEB-2000.

XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.

XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.

PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX NYCE JW;

XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary  
 PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,  
 PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or  
 PT cancers -

PS Claim 18; Page 365; 1343pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which  
 CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or  
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,  
 CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are  
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,  
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary  
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating  
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, cystic  
 CC asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, chronic  
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive  
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,  
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including  
 CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the  
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing the  
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the  
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present  
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last  
 CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences  
 CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680  
 CC (AAA32323 to AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present  
 CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present  
 CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences  
 CC given in the sequence listing.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;



QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86  
 DB 3 GCGGCATGGGGGCACA 19

RESULT 399  
 AAA33121  
 ID AAA33121 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA33121;  
 DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:810.  
 XX  
 KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW phosphothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;  
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cyostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;  
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;  
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN WO200009525-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 24-FEB-2000.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PP 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.  
 XX  
 PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.  
 XX  
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 18; Page 367; 1343pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which  
 CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or  
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,  
 CC antiasthmatic, cyostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are  
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,  
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary  
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating  
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,  
 CC asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic  
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive  
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,  
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including  
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of  
 CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the  
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing  
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the  
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present  
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last  
 CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences  
 CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680  
 CC (AAA32323 to AAA33922) are specifically claimed ONs from the present  
 CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present  
 CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences  
 CC given in the sequence listing.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86  
 DB 2 GCGGCATGGGGGCACA 18

RESULT 400  
 AAA33137  
 ID AAA33137 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA33137;  
 DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:826.  
 XX  
 KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW phosphothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;  
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cyostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;  
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;  
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN WO200009525-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 24-FEB-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.  
 XX  
 PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.  
 XX  
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 18; Page 369; 1343pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which  
 CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or  
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,  
 CC antiasthmatic, cyostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are  
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,  
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary  
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating  
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,  
 CC asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic  
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive  
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,  
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including  
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of  
 CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the  
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing  
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the  
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present  
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last  
 CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences  
 CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680  
 CC (AAA32323 to AAA33922) are specifically claimed ONs from the present  
 CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present  
 CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences  
 CC given in the sequence listing.

CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680  
 CC (AA32323 to AAA3392) are specifically claimed ONS from the present  
 CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present  
 CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences  
 CC given in the sequence listing.

XX  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGCACA 86  
 Db 1 GCGGCATGGGGCACA 17

RESULT 401  
 AAA03463  
 ID AAA03463 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA03463;  
 XX  
 XX  
 DT 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)  
 XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:747.  
 DE  
 XX Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;  
 KW adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine Ab receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;  
 KW phosphothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;  
 KW endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
 KW cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;  
 KW supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO9963938-A2.  
 PN  
 PD 16-DEC-1999.  
 XX  
 XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.  
 PR  
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.  
 PR  
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Hill JL;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2000-116433/10.  
 DR  
 XX Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and  
 PT renal injury -  
 XX  
 XX Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising  
 CC at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits  
 CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.  
 CC (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide  
 CC (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to  
 CC target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5'  
 CC or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to  
 CC all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3  
 CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist  
 CC activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a  
 CC mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more  
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat  
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure  
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or

CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating  
 CC supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive  
 CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with  
 CC administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions  
 CC are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and  
 CC AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphothioate  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present  
 CC invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720  
 CC represent other phosphothioate oligonucleotides used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGCACA 86  
 Db 3 GCGGCATGGGGCACA 19

RESULT 402  
 AAA03480  
 ID AAA03480 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA03480;  
 XX  
 DT 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)  
 XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:764.  
 DE  
 XX Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;  
 KW adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine Ab receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;  
 KW phosphothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;  
 KW endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
 KW cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;  
 KW supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO9963938-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 16-DEC-1999.  
 PD  
 XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.  
 PF  
 XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.  
 PR  
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.  
 PR  
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Hill JL;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2000-116433/10.  
 DR  
 XX Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and  
 PT renal injury -  
 XX  
 XX Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising  
 CC at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits  
 CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.  
 CC (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide  
 CC (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to  
 CC target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5'  
 CC or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to  
 CC all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3  
 CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist  
 CC activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a  
 CC mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more  
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat  
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure  
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or

CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist  
 CC activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a  
 CC mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more  
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat  
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure  
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or  
 CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating  
 CC supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive  
 CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with  
 CC administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions  
 CC are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and  
 CC AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present  
 CC invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720  
 CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGACCA 86  
 Db 2 GCGGCATGGCGGGACCA 18

RESULT 403  
 AAA03496  
 ID AAA03496 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAA03496;  
 XX  
 XX 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)  
 XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:780.  
 DE  
 XX Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;  
 KW adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine A3 receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;  
 KW phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;  
 KW endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
 KW cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;  
 KW supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO9963938-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 16-DEC-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.  
 XX  
 XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Nyce JW, Hill JL;  
 PI WPI; 2000-116433/10.  
 DR  
 XX Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and  
 PT renal injury -  
 PT  
 XX Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising  
 CC at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits

CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.  
 CC (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide  
 CC (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to  
 CC target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5'  
 CC or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to  
 CC all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3  
 CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist  
 CC activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a  
 CC mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more  
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat  
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure  
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or  
 CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating  
 CC supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive  
 CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with  
 CC administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions  
 CC are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and  
 CC AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present  
 CC invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720  
 CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGACCA 86  
 Db 1 GCGGCATGGCGGGACCA 17

RESULT 404  
 AAZ36586  
 ID AAZ36586 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AAZ36586;  
 AC AAZ36586;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2000 (first entry)  
 XX Probe hybridising to nucleotides of human c-erb-B-2 (HER-2).  
 DE  
 XX Human; c-erb-B-2; HER-2; chromosome aberration; probe;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; haemopoietic malignancy; cancer;  
 KW inborn constitutuel disease; herbicide resistance gene; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO9957309-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 11-NOV-1999.  
 XX  
 XX 04-MAY-1999; 99WO-DK00245.  
 PF  
 XX 04-MAY-1998; 98DK-0000615.  
 PR  
 XX (DAKO-) DAKO AS.  
 PA  
 XX Pluzek K, Nielsen KV, Adelhorst K;  
 PI WPI; 2000-038821/03.  
 DR  
 XX Detection of chromosome aberrations, used for detecting diseases and  
 PT disorders, infections, and plant alterations related to e.g. herbicide  
 PT resistance -  
 PT  
 XX Example 1; Page 44; 63pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX Oligonucleotides AAZ36582-97 represent a set of probes hybridising to

CC the human c-erb-B-2 (HER-2) gene. The probes are used to demonstrate  
 CC the method of the invention. The specification describes a method  
 CC for the detection of chromosome aberrations in eukaryotic samples  
 CC uses sets of peptide nucleic acid (PNA) probes in hybridisation  
 CC reactions. The method comprises using at least 2 sets of hybridisation  
 CC probes, where at least one set comprises one or more PNA probes capable  
 CC of hybridising to specific nucleic acid sequences related to a potential  
 CC aberration in a chromosome. The methods can be used for the detection of  
 CC chromosome aberrations. They can be used for the diagnosis of disorders  
 CC and diseases related to chromosomal aberrations or abnormalities such as  
 CC e.g. haematopoietic malignancies, cancers and inborn constitutive diseases.  
 CC The method may be used for detecting viral sequences and their  
 CC localization in the chromosome. In plant biology, the methods can be  
 CC used for monitoring the efficiency of transferring herbicide resistance  
 CC genes to a plant.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1337 ACCACAGAGATGCTGGA 1353  
 ||| ||||| |||||  
 Db 2 ACCGCAGAGATGATGGA 18

RESULT 405

AA05022  
 ID AAD05022 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAD05022;

XX DT 17-JUL-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human Chk1-as6 antisense oligonucleotide.

XX KW Human; Chk1 gene; cytostatic; Chk1 inhibitor; G2/M checkpoint;  
 XX KW therapeutic; tumour; Chk1-as6; antisense; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US6211164-B1.

XX PD 03-APR-2001.

XX PF 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0522800.

XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0522800.

XX PA (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.

XX PI Luo Y, Giranda VL, Rockow-Magnone SK;

XX DR WPI; 2001-289637/30.

XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides to the human Chk1 gene, useful for  
 PT inhibiting gene expression, particularly useful as therapeutic agents  
 PT for enhancing the sensitivity of tumor cells to radiation or  
 PT chemotherapy -

XX PS Example 2; Fig 4; 25pp; English.

XX CC The patent discloses antisense oligonucleotides of the human Chk1  
 CC gene, which inhibits the expression of Chk1 protein. The human Chk1  
 CC gene is a major G2/M checkpoint gene that is activated in response  
 CC to DNA damage. Chk1 gene transduces the inhibitory signal from DNA  
 CC damage sensors to the basic cell cycle machinery. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides to the human Chk1 gene are useful for inhibiting  
 CC gene expression thereby preventing G2 arrest induced by DNA damaging  
 CC agents. They are particularly useful for therapeutic purposes. They  
 CC are also useful for enhancing specific defects in tumour or malignant  
 CC cells and causes specific killing of tumour cells. These antisense

CC oligonucleotides make the tumour cells more sensitive to radiation  
 CC or chemotherapy than normal cells.  
 CC The present sequence is Chk1-as6 antisense oligonucleotide which  
 CC is used to inhibit the expression of Chk1 protein.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 9 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 47.1%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 7; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 ATGAATTCCTTATCTCT 947

Db 1 AUGAAUUCUCUCUCU 17

RESULT 406

ABT05312/C

ID ABT05312 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABT05312;

XX DT 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human N-acetylgalactosaminidase (NAGA) alpha gene ASO primer 4.

XX KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; gene therapy; N-acetylgalactosaminidase alpha;  
 XX KW chromosome 22q13.2-q13.31; lysosomal glycosylase; screening; SNP;

XX KW NAGA-related disease; single nucleotide polymorphism; haplotyping; NAGA;  
 XX KW genotyping.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200194637-A1.

XX PD 13-DEC-2001.

XX PF 07-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US18456.

XX PR 07-JUN-2000; 2000US-210110P.

XX PA (GENA-) GENA/ISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX PI Duda A, Kazemi A, Koshy B, Parks KE;

XX DR WPI; 2002-566449/60.

XX PT New genetic variants of isolated N-acetylgalactosaminidase (NAGA),

XX PT Alpha gene, useful for therapeutic purposes, for studying the  
 XX PT expression and function of the polynucleotide, and for expressing NAGA  
 XX PT protein -

XX PS Claim 16; Page 13; 91pp; English.

XX CC The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequence of the human  
 CC N-acetylgalactosaminidase (NAGA) alpha protein. The invention  
 CC specifically comprises novel polymorphic sites identified within the NAGA  
 CC gene. The NAGA gene is located on chromosome 22q13.2-q13.31, and encodes  
 CC a lysosomal glycosylase that cleaves alpha-N-acetylgalactosaminyl  
 CC moieties in glycoconjugates. The NAGA DNA and protein sequences of the  
 CC invention are useful for studying the expression and function of NAGA and  
 CC for screening candidate drugs to treat diseases related to NAGA activity.  
 CC The NAGA gene polymorphisms identified in the present invention are  
 CC useful for haplotyping and genotyping the NAGA gene of an individual. The  
 CC present DNA sequence represents an N-acetylgalactosaminidase gene allele-  
 CC specific oligonucleotide primer.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1558 AATGGGAAGGGCT 1571  
 ID ABK92624 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
 DB 15 ARTGGGAAGGGCT 2

RESULT 407  
 ABK92624  
 ID ABK92624 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
 AC ABK92624;  
 XX  
 DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE ASO primer #22 to detect human ADORA3 gene polymorphisms.  
 XX  
 KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ADORA3; haplotyping;  
 KW chromosome 1p21-p13; adenosine A3 receptor; genotyping;  
 KW pathophysiological heart condition; myocardial ischaemia;  
 KW chronic heart failure; allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO;  
 KW primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200236610-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 10-MAY-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 31-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US45718.  
 XX  
 PR 31-OCT-2000; 2000US-244626P.  
 XX  
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Gilson CR, Kazemi A, Koshy B, Monroe G;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-489998/52.  
 XX  
 PT Novel genetic variants of the adenosine A3 receptor, useful  
 PT therapeutically and in screening for drugs to treat diseases related to  
 PT ADORA3 activity e.g., myocardial ischaemia and chronic heart failure -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; Page 14; 82pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to novel single nucleotide polymorphisms  
 CC (SNPs) in the human adenosine A3 receptor (ADORA3) gene located on  
 CC chromosome 1p21-p13, and methods for haplotyping and/or genotyping  
 CC the ADORA3 gene. The methods of the invention make use of  
 CC allele-specific oligonucleotides (ASOs) as probes and primers and/or  
 CC primer-extension oligonucleotides for detecting the ADORA3 gene  
 CC polymorphisms. The polynucleotides and screened compounds are useful  
 CC for the treatment of diseases associated with ADORA3 activity, such as  
 CC pathophysiological conditions of the heart e.g. myocardial ischaemia  
 CC and chronic heart failure. ABK92603-ABK92628 represent ASO primers for  
 CC detecting human ADORA3 gene polymorphisms.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 4 G; 4 T; 1 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1111 ATGCAGTTCATGAG 1124  
 DB 1 ATGCAGTTCATGAG 14

RESULT 408  
 ABK14432/c  
 ID ABK14432 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
 AC ABK14432;  
 XX  
 DT 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX

XX ASO primer #11, used to detect human HMGL gene polymorphisms.  
 DE  
 XX Human; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A lyase; HMGL; primer; ss;  
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; haplotyping; genotyping; ASO.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200198315-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US19834.  
 XX  
 PR 20-JUN-2000; 2000US-212782P.  
 XX  
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Duda A, Kliem SE, Koshy B, Parks KE;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-130786/17.  
 XX  
 PT Novel genetic variants of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A lyase  
 PT useful in screening drugs to treat disease associated with the protein  
 PT e.g. 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A deficiency -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 17; Page 13; 84pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a new polynucleotide having a sequence  
 CC comprising a 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A lyase (HMGL) isogene,  
 CC selected from 6 isogenes, and defined by a corresponding set of  
 CC polymorphisms whose locations and identities are given in the  
 CC specification. The method of the invention is useful for haplotyping the  
 CC HMGL gene in an individual and in design of clinical trials of  
 CC candidate drugs for treating a specific condition or disease  
 CC predicted to be associated with HMGL activity and is useful for  
 CC genotyping HMGL gene of an individual. The method of the invention  
 CC is also useful for identifying an association between a trait and at  
 CC least one haplotype or haplotype pair of HMGL gene. ASO is useful as  
 CC probes and primers and for assaying a polymorphism in the target region.  
 CC The invention is useful for genotyping and/or haplotyping the HMGL gene  
 CC in an individual. Without requiring any prior knowledge of the  
 CC phenotypic effect of any particular HMGL haplotype or haplotype pair,  
 CC the method of the invention provides the scientist with a tool to  
 CC identify lead compounds that are more likely to show efficacy in clinical  
 CC trials. The present nucleic acid sequence represents one of a collection  
 CC of ASO primers (ABK14046-ABK14050 and ABK14427-ABK14433) that were used  
 CC in the invention to detect polymorphisms in the human HMGL gene.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 3 T; 1 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1341 CAGAGTCTGGAG 1354  
 DB 15 CAGAGTCTGGAG 2

RESULT 409  
 AAF91208  
 ID AAF91208 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAF91208;  
 XX  
 DT 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human multi drug resistance-1 gene related sequence SEQ ID NO: 295.  
 XX  
 KW Human; MDR-1; multi drug resistance-1; drug uptake; disease; cancer;  
 KW inflammatory disease; neuronal disease; CNS disease;  
 KW cardiovascular disease; PCR primer; ss.

```

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200109183-A2.
XX PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX PF 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-EP07314.
XX PR 30-JUL-1999; 99EP-0114938.
XX PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000EP-0103361.
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX PI Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Eichelbaum M, Roots I;
XX WI; 2001-159855/16.
XX DR
XX PT New polynucleotide encoding a molecular variant Multi Drug Resistance
XX PT (MDR)-1 polypeptide is useful for diagnosing and treating diseases
XX PT associated with abnormal MDR-1 expression or function, e.g. cancer -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 137; 154pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides nucleotides encoding molecular variants of
XX CC the human multi drug resistance-1 (MDR-1) protein. These can be used to
XX CC identify compounds capable of treating multidrug resistance and
XX CC sensitivity interfering resulting from polymorphisms in MDR-1, which can
XX CC lead to difficulties in treating cancer, cardiovascular, neuronal,
XX CC inflammatory and CNS diseases.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 1 G; 7 T; 1 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
XX DB 2 AAATTGCTATCACT 15
XX
XX RESULT 410
XX AAF91210/C
XX ID AAF91210 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAF91210;
XX DT 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human multi drug resistance-1 gene related sequence SEQ ID NO: 297.
XX KW Human; MDR-1; multi drug resistance-1; drug uptake; disease; cancer;
XX KW inflammatory disease; neuronal disease; CNS disease;
XX KW cardiovascular disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200109183-A2.
XX PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX PF 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-EP07314.
XX PR 30-JUL-1999; 99EP-0114938.
XX PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000EP-0103361.
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX PI Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Eichelbaum M, Roots I;
XX WI; 2001-159855/16.
XX DR
XX PT New polynucleotide encoding a molecular variant Multi Drug Resistance
XX PT (MDR)-1 polypeptide is useful for diagnosing and treating diseases
XX PT associated with abnormal MDR-1 expression or function, e.g. cancer -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 137; 154pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides nucleotides encoding molecular variants of
XX CC the human multi drug resistance-1 (MDR-1) protein. These can be used to
XX CC identify compounds capable of treating multidrug resistance and
XX CC sensitivity interfering resulting from polymorphisms in MDR-1, which can
XX CC lead to difficulties in treating cancer, cardiovascular, neuronal,
XX CC inflammatory and CNS diseases.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 1 G; 7 T; 1 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
XX DB 2 AAATTGCTATCACT 15
XX
XX RESULT 411
XX AAV62342/C
XX ID AAV62342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAV62342;
XX DT 11-JAN-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human CS198 DNA primer #6.
XX KW Gastrointestinal tract; GI tract; cancer; disease; detection; CS198;
XX KW human; predisposition; treatment; Barrett's oesophagus; gastric ulcer;
XX KW gastritis; leiomyoma; polyps; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
XX KW pancreatitis; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9844159-A1.
XX PD 08-OCT-1998.
XX PF 30-MAR-1998; 98WO-US06251.
XX PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-0828855.
XX PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
XX PI Billing-Medel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN;
XX PI Gordon J, Granados EN, Hayden M, Hodges SC, Klass MR;
XX PI Kratochvil JD, Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
XX WI; 1998-542714/46.
XX PT New gastrointestinal polynucleotides, CS198, and their detection -
XX PT used for developing products for the diagnosis and treatment of
XX PT gastrointestinal disorders, e.g. cancers, gastric ulcer or gastritis
XX PS Example 2; Page 99; 127pp; English.
XX CC AAV62337-V62348 are primers used in a method to detect the presence of a
XX CC target human CS198 polynucleotide in a test sample. The CS198 gene is
XX CC useful as a marker for gastrointestinal (GI) tract disorders. The
XX CC methods and products can be used in detecting, diagnosing, staging,
XX CC monitoring, prognosticating, preventing or treating, or determining the
XX CC predisposition to diseases and conditions of the GI tract, such as GI
XX CC tract cancer, Barrett's oesophagus, gastric ulcer, gastritis, leiomyoma,
XX CC polyps, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and pancreatitis.

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SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;
  Query Match          0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
  Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1667 TCTGGACCAACCTCTTTGCC 1686
Db 20 TCTGTGCCACCTCTTTGAC 1

RESULT 412
AAV62344
ID AAV62344 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AAV62344;
DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Human CS 198 EST-specific clone sequencing primer #4.
XX DE
XX CS 198; gastrointestinal tract disease; GI tract; cancer; gastric ulcer;
KW gastritis; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; pancreatitis;
KW Barrett's oesophagus; gene therapy; drug screening; human; primer;
KW EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX KW
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX US2001010904-A1.
XX PN
XX 02-AUG-2001.
XX PD
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0050516.
XX PF
XX 31-MAR-1997; 97US-0828855.
XX PR
XX (BILL/) BILLING-MEDEL P A.
XX PA (COHE/) COHEN M.
XX PA (COLP/) COLPITTS T L.
XX PA (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.
XX PA (GORD/) GORDON J.
XX PA (GRAN/) GRANADOS E N.
XX PA (HAYD/) HAYDEN M.
XX PA (HODG/) HODGES S C.
XX PA (KLAS/) KLASS M R.
XX PA (KRAT/) KRATOCHVIL J D.
XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS-RAPP L.
XX PA (RUS/) RUSSELL J C.
XX PA (STRO/) STROUPE S D.
XX PI Billing-Medel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Gordon J;
PI Granados EN, Hayden M, Hodges SC, Klass MR, Kratochvil JD;
PI Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2001-496163/54.
XX DR
XX Detecting the presence of target CS 198 polynucleotide, useful for
PT detecting or diagnosing diseases of the gastrointestinal tract,
PT comprises contacting test sample with at least one CS 198-specific
PT polynucleotide -
XX PT
XX Example 2; Page 48; 68pp; English.
XX PS
XX The invention relates to a method of detecting the presence of a target
CC CS 198 polynucleotide comprising contacting the test sample with at
CC least one CS 198-specific polynucleotide. The method is useful for
CC detecting diseases of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract organs,
CC particularly cancer. The CS 198 polynucleotides, polypeptides and
CC antibodies are useful for detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring,
CC prognosticating, preventing, treating or determining predisposition to
CC diseases and conditions of the GI tract such as cancer, gastric ulcer,
CC gastritis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, pancreatitis and
CC Barrett's oesophagus. The CS 198 polypeptides are useful as standards
CC or reagents in diagnostic immunoassays, as components or as
CC target sites for various therapies. Antibodies directed against at
CC least one epitope contained within these polypeptides are useful as
CC delivery agents for therapeutic agents, in diagnostic tests and for
CC screening for conditions or diseases associated with CS 198,
CC particularly cancer. Monoclonal antibodies may also be used for the
CC generation of chimeric antibodies for therapeutic use. The CS 198
CC polynucleotide is also useful in gene therapy and drug screening.
CC The method of the invention provides an alternative, non-surgical
CC diagnostic method capable of detecting early stage GI tract disease
CC such as cancer. The present sequence is a primer used for
CC sequencing human CS 198 expressed sequence tag (EST)-specific clones.
XX CC

```

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1667 TCTGGACCACTCTTTGGC 1686  
 DB 20 TCTGTGCCACCTCTTTGAC 1

RESULT 414  
 AAD13647  
 ID AAD13647 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD13647;  
 XX  
 DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)  
 XX

DE Human CS 198 EST-specific clone sequencing primer #6.  
 KW CS 198; gastrointestinal tract disease; GI tract; cancer; gastric ulcer;  
 KW gastritis; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; pancreatitis;  
 KW Barrett's oesophagus; gene therapy; drug screening; human; primer;  
 KW EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2001010904-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 02-AUG-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0050516.  
 XX  
 PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-0828855.  
 XX

(BILL/) BILLING-MEDEL P A.  
 PA (COHE/) COHEN M.  
 PA (COLP/) COLPITTS T L.  
 PA (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.  
 PA (GORD/) GORDON J.  
 PA (GRAN/) GRANADOS E N.  
 PA (HAYD/) HAYDEN M.  
 PA (HODG/) HODGES S C.  
 PA (KLAS/) KLAS M R.  
 PA (KRAT/) KRATOCHVIL J D.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS-RAPP L.  
 PA (RUS/) RUSSELL J C.  
 PA (STRO/) STROUPE S D.  
 XX

Billings-Medel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Gordon J;  
 Granados EN, Hayden M, Hodges SC, KLAS MR, Kratochvil JD;  
 Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;  
 WPI; 2001-496163/54.  
 DR

Detecting the presence of target CS 198 polynucleotide, useful for  
 detecting or diagnosing diseases of the gastrointestinal tract,  
 comprises contacting test sample with at least one CS 198-specific  
 polynucleotide  
 PT  
 XX

Example 2; Page 48; 68pp; English.  
 PS

The invention relates to a method of detecting the presence of a target  
 CS 198 polynucleotide comprising contacting the test sample with at  
 least one CS 198-specific polynucleotide. The method is useful for  
 detecting diseases of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract organs,  
 particularly cancer. The CS 198 polynucleotides, polypeptides and  
 antibodies are useful for detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring,  
 prognosticating, preventing, treating or determining predisposition to  
 diseases and conditions of the GI tract such as cancer, gastric ulcer,  
 gastritis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, pancreatitis and  
 Barrett's oesophagus. The CS 198 polypeptides are useful as standards  
 CC

or reagents in diagnostic immunoassays, as components or as  
 target sites for various therapies. Antibodies directed against at  
 least one epitope contained within these polypeptides are useful as  
 delivery agents for therapeutic agents, in diagnostic tests and for  
 screening for conditions or diseases associated with CS 198, for the  
 particularly cancer. Monoclonal antibodies may also be used for the  
 generation of chimeric antibodies for therapeutic use. The CS 198  
 polynucleotide is also useful in gene therapy and drug screening.  
 CC The method of the invention provides an alternative, non-surgical  
 CC diagnostic method capable of detecting early stage GI tract disease  
 CC such as cancer. The present sequence is a primer used for  
 CC sequencing human CS 198 expressed sequence tag (EST)-specific clones.  
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1667 TCTGGACCACTCTTTGGC 1686  
 DB 1 TCTGTGCCACCTCTTTGAC 20

RESULT 415  
 AAX64599  
 ID AAX64599 standard; RNA; 15 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX64599;  
 XX  
 DT 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX

DE Human B7-1 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:1231.  
 XX

Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;  
 hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;  
 KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN WO9618736-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 20-JUN-1996.  
 XX

22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US15516.  
 PF  
 XX

05-OCT-1995; 95US-0541365.  
 PR  
 13-DEC-1994; 94US-0354920.  
 PR  
 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363253.  
 PR  
 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363254.  
 PR  
 17-FEB-1995; 95US-0390850.  
 PR  
 20-APR-1995; 95US-0426124.  
 PR  
 02-MAY-1995; 95US-0432874.  
 PR  
 04-MAY-1995; 95US-0434509.  
 PR  
 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951.  
 PR  
 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974.  
 PR  
 07-AUG-1995; 95US-0512861.  
 XX

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX

Draper K, Gustafson J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb DT;  
 Beigelman L, Karpelsky A, Modak A, Usman N, Burgin A;  
 Matulic-Adamic J, Jarvis T, Thompson JD, Wincott F;  
 WPI; 1996-300653/30.  
 DR

Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used  
 PT for the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or  
 PT treatment of auto-immune diseases  
 XX  
 PS Claim 10; Page 167; 307pp; English.



XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)  
 CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose  
 CC residues; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii)  
 CC at least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification.  
 CC The ENA's can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the  
 CC synovial membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,  
 CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also  
 CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance  
 CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for  
 CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for  
 CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also  
 CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of  
 CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene  
 CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.  
 CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment  
 CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly  
 CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the  
 CC present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 6 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 53.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 6; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 781 CTCACTCTCTCTCTG 795  
 Db 1 CUCACUCUGUUCAG 15

RESULT 416  
 AAZ63928/C  
 ID AAZ63928 standard; RNA; 15 BP.  
 XX AAZ63928;  
 AC  
 XX 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 3014.  
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;  
 KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;  
 KW autoimmune disease; ss.  
 XX Hepatitis C virus.  
 OS  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 PN WO9555847-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 04-NOV-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US09027.  
 XX  
 PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842.  
 PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-0257608.  
 PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0274553.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Blatt L, McSwiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.  
 DR  
 XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to  
 PT hepatitis C infection -  
 PS Claim 1; Page 75; 123pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves  
 CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given  
 CC in the descriptor line.

CC The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme target sites using  
 CC a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA which did not form  
 CC secondary folding structures and contained potential ribozyme cleavage  
 CC sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesized to target these sites  
 CC and their activities optimised by either varying the length of the  
 CC binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by nucleases.  
 CC The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or viral  
 CC replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with Hepatitis C  
 CC virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with interferon to  
 CC treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases, and  
 CC cancer.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1083 CAAGCAGGAGTTTG 1097  
 Db 15 CGAGCAGGAGTTTG 1

RESULT 417  
 AAF45294  
 ID AAF45294 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
 XX AAF45294;  
 AC  
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #133.  
 XX  
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;  
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virside; ophthalmological; keloid;  
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;  
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;  
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhea; ruba;  
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;  
 KW hypervascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;  
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN WO200078341-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 28-DEC-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.  
 XX  
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.  
 XX  
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.  
 PA  
 XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.  
 DR  
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by  
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense  
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell  
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -  
 XX  
 PS Example 6; Page 34; 201pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects  
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1  
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of  
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,  
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an  
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 615 GGCTGCCCTGCGGTG 629  
DB 1 GGCTGCCCTGCGGTG 15

## RESULT 418

AAF53566

ID AAF53566 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF53566;

AC AAF53566;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4526.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;  
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;  
XX skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;  
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;  
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;  
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;  
XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;  
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by  
XX administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense  
XX nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell  
XX proliferation and/or inflammation -  
XX Example 8; Page 90; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects  
XX of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an  
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1  
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of  
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,  
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an  
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense  
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and  
XX AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of  
XX psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,  
XX keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the

CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the  
CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other  
CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of  
CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 181 CTGGGATCCCTTTT 195  
DB 1 CTGGGATCCCTTTT 15

## RESULT 419

ABX00981/C

ID ABX00981 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX ABX00981;

AC ABX00981;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Hepatitis C virus substrate #763 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #763.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;  
XX HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;  
XX liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;  
XX type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic;  
XX interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;  
XX substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.

XX Hepatitis C virus.

XX US2002082225-A1.

XX 27-JUN-2002.

XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0274553.

XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0274553.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.

XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.

XX (PVC/) PAVCO P A.

XX (MACE/) MACEJACK D.

XX Blatt L, McSwiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;

XX WPI; 2002-617759/66.

XX New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit  
XX viral replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections  
XX and cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma -  
XX Claim 1; Page 43; 80pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which  
XX specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The  
XX enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or  
XX hairpin (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences  
XX complementary to one of the substrate sequences defined in the  
XX specification. The HCV ribozymes are useful for modulating the  
XX expression and/or replication of HCV. They can be used to treat  
XX cirrhosis, liver failure and/or hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV  
XX ribozymes are also useful for treating a condition associated with  
XX HCV infection in conjunction with one or more other drug therapies,  
XX particularly type I interferon, especially interferon alpha, beta or  
XX gamma or consensus interferon. The present sequence represents a  
XX substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme.

XX Note: Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of





PT New enzymatic nucleic acid(s) - useful for, e.g. reducing alkaloid  
 PT biosynthesis or regulating flowering  
 XX Claim 13; Page 46; 79pp; English.  
 PS  
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with  
 CC RNA-cleaving activity (e.g. ribozymes) which are capable of modulating  
 CC the expression of plant genes: (i) involved in biosynthesis of  
 CC alkaloids; or (ii) involved in flower formation. AA955982 to AA956334,  
 CC and AA956335 to AA956354 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase  
 CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozymes, respectively. AA956355 to AA956381,  
 CC and AA956382 to AA956408 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase  
 CC target sequences. AA956409 to AA956435, and AA956436 to AA956462  
 CC represent potato citrate synthase hammerhead and hairpin ribozymes,  
 CC respectively. AA956463 to AA956499, and AA956500 to AA956536 represent  
 CC potato citrate synthase target sequences. Ribozymes of the present  
 CC invention can be used to inhibit the synthesis of toxic alkaloids in  
 CC solanaceous plants, particularly potato but also tomato, pepper,  
 CC aubergine and ditura or to inhibit flowering in potato, lettuce, spinach,  
 CC cabbage, brussel sprouts, arugula, kale, collards, chard, beet, turnip,  
 CC sweet potato and turf grass. Also the ribozymes can be used for RNA  
 CC manipulation in the same way that restriction endonucleases are for DNA,  
 CC as well as to examine genetic drift and mutations in plants and to  
 CC detect specific RNA. The ribozymes can be targeted to specific genes or  
 CC to consensus sequences within a family of related genes, and being  
 CC catalytic need to be present at only very low concentrations.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 561 CTTGAGCAGAGGGGA 575  
 Db 17 CTTGAGCAGAGGGGA 3  
 RESULT 425  
 AAH44578/c  
 ID AAH44578 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAH44578;  
 DT 20-MAR-2003 (updated)  
 DT 01-NOV-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mACHR-6 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:23.  
 XX  
 KW Human; muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6; mACHR-6; detection;  
 KW antiparkinsonian; nootropic; neuroprotective; neuroleptic; antidiabetic;  
 KW antidepressant; antiarrhythmic; antiinflammatory; carnitine; pain;  
 KW G-protein coupled receptor; nervous system related disorder; xerostomia;  
 KW disorders affecting consciousness; affective disorder; movement disorder;  
 KW irritable bowel syndrome; drinking disorder; gland related disorder;  
 KW smooth muscle related disorder; cardiac muscle disorder; eating disorder;  
 KW diabetes mellitus; diagnosis; drug screening; antisense; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US6093545-A.  
 XX  
 PD 25-JUL-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0165543.  
 XX  
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0042780.  
 PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.  
 XX  
 FA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Glucksmann MA, Goodearl ADJ;  
 XX

DR WPI; 1999-394858/38.  
 XX  
 PT New nucleic acid encoding an isolated G-protein coupled receptor useful  
 PT for treating nervous system related disorders -  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Column 49; 64pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6  
 CC (mACHR-6), which is a member of the G family of proteins. mACHR-6 has  
 CC antiparkinsonian, nootropic, neuroprotective, neuroleptic, antidiabetic  
 CC antidepressant, antiarrhythmic and antiinflammatory activities. The  
 CC mACHR-6 protein, is capable of modulating the effects of a G-protein.  
 CC coupled receptor (GPCR) ligand such as acetylcholine or an acetylcholine  
 CC like molecule such as carnitine, e.g. by modulating phospholipase C  
 CC signalling/activity. Products from the present invention can be used for  
 CC treating disorders mediated by abnormal mACHR-6 protein activity such as  
 CC nervous system related disorders, disorders affecting consciousness,  
 CC affective disorders such as REM sleep abnormalities, disorders affecting  
 CC pain generation mechanisms such as pain related to irritable bowel  
 CC syndrome or chest pain, movement disorders, eating disorders, drinking  
 CC disorders, smooth muscle related disorders, cardiac muscle disorders,  
 CC and gland related disorders such as xerostomia or diabetes mellitus.  
 CC The products can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug  
 CC screening. The present sequence represents a human mACHR-6 antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide which is given in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct DR field.)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 765 TGAGAGTGGCGTGGC 779  
 Db 17 TGAGAGAGGCGTGGC 3  
 RESULT 426  
 AAAL7290  
 ID AAAL7290 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAAL7290;  
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE Aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:516.  
 XX  
 KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;  
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;  
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;  
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;  
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;  
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;  
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;  
 KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;  
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9950403-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 07-OCT-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.  
 XX  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.  
 XX  
 FA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;  
 XX



XX 30-JAN-1998; 98EP-0400207.  
 XX (STAM ) DSM NV.  
 PA (INRG ) INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.  
 XX Dekker PUT, Pellerin PJM, Vidal S;  
 XX WPI; 1999-469326/39.  
 XX Rhamnogalacturonase II modifying enzymes used in the manufacture of  
 PT fruit or vegetable derived products such as beverages  
 XX Disclosure; Page 22; 65pp; English.  
 XX This invention describes a novel Rhamnogalacturonan II (RGII) modifying  
 CC enzyme and its cDNA clone xgA isolated from *Penicillium daleae*. RGII is  
 CC based on a backbone composed of disaccharide repeats. The enzymes of the  
 CC invention reduce the polymerization state of RGII. The compositions  
 CC described in the invention are used to make fruit or vegetable  
 CC preparation, juice, cider, beer, wine or distillate, and especially to  
 CC improve the filterability and/or clarification, e.g. the RGII modifying  
 CC enzymes may be used to break down excess RGII in red wine before  
 CC bottling. RGII degrading enzymes may also be used in the production of  
 CC ethanol, including potable alcohol (spirits) and biofuel. They may also  
 CC be used to decrease the heavy metal content in beverages and/or other  
 CC edible products containing RGII. The methods can be used to produce  
 CC enzymes which modify Rhamnogalacturonane II (RGII) in quantities which  
 CC allow cost effective use of the enzymes. Filter fouling when producing  
 CC fruit juices is a problem that is in part associated with RGII. Adding  
 CC RGII degrading enzymes would reduce that problem, thereby decreasing  
 CC costs of filtration and/or increasing yield. AAZ00689-200710 represent  
 CC primers used in the detection of the rghA gene.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 644 TTGCCAGCCTTGGAG 658  
 DB 1 TTGCCAGCCTTGGAG 15  
 RESULT 429  
 AAX59172/c  
 ID AAX59172 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC AAX59172;  
 XX 06-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
 DE Human flh845 3' untranslated region antisense oligonucleotide.  
 XX G protein coupled receptor; flh845; human; diagnosis; screening;  
 KW therapy; antiparkinsonian; nootropic; neuroprotective;  
 KW neuroleptic; antidepressant; antiarrhythmic; antidiabetic;  
 KW antiinflammatory; phosphatidylinositol; antisense; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO9928470-A1.  
 PN 10-JUN-1999.  
 PD 04-DEC-1998; 98WO-US25832.  
 PF 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0042780.  
 PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.  
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.  
 PA

XX Distefano P, Glucksmann MA, Goodearl ADJ, Xie M;  
 XX WPI; 1999-394858/33.  
 XX New nucleic acid encoding an isolated G-protein coupled receptor  
 PT useful for treating nervous system related disorders  
 XX Disclosure; Page 64; 140pp; English.  
 XX This oligonucleotide is complementary to a portion of the 3'  
 CC untranslated region of the human G protein coupled receptor  
 CC flh845 gene corresponding to nucleotides 1850-1866 of the sequence  
 CC given in AAX59167. It can be used to modulate flh845 activity, and  
 CC hence to treat a disease or disorder characterized by, or  
 CC associated with, aberrant or abnormal flh845 nucleic acid  
 CC expression and/or flh845 polypeptide activity by inhibiting  
 CC flh845 nucleic acid expression. Diseases and disorders associated  
 CC with aberrant or abnormal flh845 activity include nervous system  
 CC related disorders, e.g. amnesia, apraxia, agnosia, amestic  
 CC dysnomia, amestic spatial disorientation, Klüver-Bucy syndrome,  
 CC Alzheimer's related memory loss and learning disability; disorders  
 CC affecting consciousness such as visual hallucinations, perceptual  
 CC disturbances or delirium associated with Lewy body dementia,  
 CC schizo-effective disorders, schizophrenia with mood swings,  
 CC depressive illness (primary and secondary); affective disorders  
 CC such as REM sleep abnormalities in patients suffering from e.g.  
 CC depression, paradoxical sleep abnormalities, sleep-wakefulness, and  
 CC body temperature or respiratory depression abnormalities during  
 CC sleep; disorders affecting pain generation mechanisms e.g. pain  
 CC related to irritable bowel syndrome or chest pain; movement  
 CC disorders e.g. Parkinson's disease related movement disorders;  
 CC eating disorders e.g. insulin hypersecretion related obesity or  
 CC drinking disorders, e.g. diabetic polydipsia; smooth muscle related  
 CC disorders, e.g. irritable bowel syndrome, diverticular disease,  
 CC urinary incontinence, oesophageal achalasia or chronic obstructive  
 CC airways disease; cardiac muscle disorders, e.g. pathologic  
 CC bradycardia or tachycardia, arrhythmia, flutter or fibrillation;  
 CC and gland related disorder such as xerostomia or diabetes mellitus.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 765 TGAGAGTGGCGTGGC 779  
 DB 17 TGAGAGTGGCGTGGC 3  
 RESULT 430  
 AAX02892/c  
 ID AAX02892 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC AAX02892;  
 XX 17-MAY-1999 (first entry)  
 DT Human mAChr-6 cDNA antisense inhibitor #3.  
 XX mAChr-6; muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6; disorder; secretion;  
 DE acetylcholine responsive cell; phosphatidylinositol turn-over;  
 KW smooth muscle cell contraction; nervous system disorder; glandular;  
 KW schizo-effective disorder; affective disorder; sleep disorder;  
 KW movement disorder; eating disorder; drinking disorder; human; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS US5882893-A.  
 XX 16-MAR-1999.  
 PD

PF 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.  
 PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.  
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.  
 XX Goodearl AD;  
 PI WPI; 1999-214063/18.  
 XX Nucleic acids encoding muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 - useful  
 PT for modulating the effects of acetylcholine on acetylcholine  
 PT responsive cells  
 XX Disclosure; Column 83-84; 59pp; English.  
 XX This invention describes the isolation of a novel human muscarinic  
 CC acetylcholine receptor 6 (mAChR-6), capable of modulating the effects  
 CC of acetylcholine on acetylcholine responsive cells. mAChR-6 cDNAs and  
 CC polypeptides may be used to detect naturally occurring mutations of the  
 CC mAChR-6 gene and determine if a subject with the mutated gene is at risk  
 CC of (or is predisposed to have) a mAChR-6 related disorder, modulate cell  
 CC activity mediated by mAChR-6 (e.g. biological processes mediated by  
 CC phosphatidylinositol turn-over and signalling), secretion of a molecule  
 CC (e.g. a neurotransmitter or a glandular enzyme), or contraction of a  
 CC smooth muscle cell, treat disorders mediated by abnormal mAChR-6 activity  
 CC e.g. nervous system disorders (e.g. amnesia, apraxia, agnosia, amnesia  
 CC dysnomia, amnesia spatial disorientation, Kliver-Bucy syndrome,  
 CC Alzheimer's related memory loss and learning disability, visual  
 CC hallucinations, perceptual disturbances, and Lewy body dementia  
 CC associated delirium), schizo-affective disorders (e.g. schizophrenia  
 CC with mood swings, and depressive illness), affective disorders, sleep  
 CC disorders (e.g. REM sleep abnormalities, paradoxical sleep abnormalities,  
 CC sleep-wakefulness, and body temperature or respiratory depression  
 CC abnormalities during sleep), pain generating mechanism disorders (e.g.  
 CC related to irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), or chest pain), movement  
 CC disorders (e.g. related to Parkinson's disease), eating disorders (e.g.  
 CC insulin hypersecretion related obesity), drinking disorders (e.g.  
 CC diabetic polydipsia), smooth muscle related disorders (e.g. IBS,  
 CC diverticular disease, urinary incontinence, oesophageal achalasia, and  
 CC chronic obstructive airways disease), cardiac disorders (e.g. pathologic  
 CC bradycardia or tachycardia, arrhythmia, flutter and fibrillation), and  
 CC glandular disorders (e.g. xerostomia and diabetes mellitus).  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 765 TGAGAGTGGCGTGGC 779  
 DB 17 TGAGAGAGCGGTGGC 3  
 RESULT 431  
 AAV91001  
 ID AAV91001 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AAV91001;  
 XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)  
 DT Human C-raf target site nucleotide position 552.  
 DE Human; C-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;  
 XX target; substrate; modulator; expression; Raf gene;  
 KW delivery; screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection;  
 KW purification; cancer; inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites;  
 KW infection; genetic drift; restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS

PN WO9850530-A2.  
 XX 12-NOV-1998.  
 XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US09249.  
 XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212.  
 PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059.  
 PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002.  
 PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718.  
 PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808.  
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321.  
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324.  
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX Beaudry A, Beigelman L, Bellon L, Burgin A, Jarvis T;  
 PI Karpelsky A, Kisch X, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggan JA;  
 PI Parry T, Reynolds M, Svedler D, Thompson J, Workman CT;  
 XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.  
 XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected  
 PT processes - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating  
 PT cancer, restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside  
 PT triphosphates used as antiviral agents and synthons  
 XX Claim 177; Page 147; 259pp; English.  
 CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid  
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method  
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic  
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD) comprising  
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC  
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence  
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules  
 CC with endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present  
 CC invention, are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian  
 CC cells and to cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating  
 CC systemic diseases caused by specific RNA e.g. cancer, inflammation,  
 CC psoriasis, non-hepatic ascites and infection. They may also be used to  
 CC detect genetic drift and mutations in diseased cells and to determine  
 CC c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate  
 CC expression of the Raf gene, are used to treat cancer, restenosis,  
 CC psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or generally any condition associated  
 CC with the level of c-raf. Introduction of sugar/phosphate modifications  
 CC increases stability against nuclease and activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877  
 CC represent NACs that can be used in the method, specifically for  
 CC modulating the expression of a Raf gene.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1533 CAACCTTTCGTCGCA 1547  
 DB 3 CAACUUGUCUGGAA 17  
 RESULT 432  
 AAV95036/C  
 ID AAA25036 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AAA25036;  
 AC 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)  
 DT Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1534.  
 XX Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-raf; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;  
 KW



KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;  
 KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO9954459-A2.

PN 28-OCT-1999.

PD 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.

PF 20-APR-1998; 98US-082404.

PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;  
 PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;  
 PI Matulic-Adamic J;

XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.

XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target  
 PT sequences, used to treat cancer.

PS Claim 77; Page 66; 148pp; English.

XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably  
 CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate  
 CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any  
 CC catalytic nucleic acid (A) that modulates expression of the oestrogen  
 CC receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or  
 CC endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting  
 CC treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of  
 CC oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)  
 CC can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with  
 CC alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic  
 CC targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that  
 CC restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of  
 CC modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity  
 CC and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor  
 CC hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their  
 CC corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen  
 CC receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent  
 CC their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent  
 CC other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 180 CCTGGGAATCCCTTT 194  
 |||||  
 DB 15 CCTTGGGAATCCCTTT 1

RESULT 433  
 AAZ60485/c

ID AAZ60485 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAZ60485;

AC 05-MAY-2000 (first entry)

DE Primer TD2 used to amplify internal transcribed spacer regions of rDNA.

XX Internal transcribed spacer region; ITS region; ribosomal DNA; rDNA;  
 KW yeast identification; Klueckera apiculata; Torulaspora delbrueckii;  
 KW Brettanomyces intermedius; Candida famata; Metschnikowia pulcherrima;

KW Zygosaccharomyces bailii; PCR primer; ss.

XX Torulaspora delbrueckii.

OS FR2781812-A1.

PN 04-FEB-2000.

PD 30-JUL-1998; 98FR-0009786.

PF 30-JUL-1998; 98FR-0009786.

PR (LALL-) LALLEMAND SA.

XX Dulau L, Daniel P, Fleurent J;

PI WPI; 2000-163315/15.

XX Identification of yeast species by DNA amplification using primers  
 PT corresponding to internal transcribed spacer regions of ribosomal DNA

PS Claim 5; Page 18; 27pp; French.

XX PCR primers AAZ60485-86 were used to amplify internal transcribed  
 CC spacer (ITS) regions of the ribosomal DNA (rDNA) of Torulaspora  
 CC delbrueckii. This organism is a reference species. The amplified product  
 CC is used in the method of the invention, as a reference. The  
 CC specification describes a method for determining if one or more yeasts  
 CC belong to one or more reference yeast species. The method comprises  
 CC amplifying DNA from the yeast by PCR, and comparing the results with  
 CC those obtained under the same conditions for the reference species. The  
 CC primers are specific for all strains of the reference species. The method  
 CC is useful for identifying yeast species, preferably species other than  
 CC Saccharomyces cerevisiae, especially Klueckera apiculata, Torulaspora  
 CC delbrueckii, Brettanomyces intermedius, Candida famata, Metschnikowia  
 CC pulcherrima and/or Zygosaccharomyces bailii (control of fermentation  
 CC processes and detection of contaminating yeasts is mentioned).

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1268 AGAAGACCTGTTCC 1282  
 |||||  
 DB 15 AGAAGACATGTTCC 1

RESULT 434  
 AAS05239/c

ID AAS05239 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAS05239;

AC 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Mycobacterium abscessus oligonucleotide probe ABSCESSUS.

XX Non-tuberculous mycobacteria; rpoB gene fragment; NTM; HIV; PRA; RFLP;  
 KW PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis; probe; ss.

XX Mycobacterium abscessus.

OS WO200131061-A1.

PN 03-MAY-2001.

PD 27-OCT-2000; 2000WO-KR01223.

XX 27-OCT-1999; 99KR-0046795.

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PA (BRUM-) ERUME BIOTECH CO LTD.
XX
XX PI Lee H, Park YK, Bai G, Kim S, Cho S, Kim Y, Park HJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-300520/31.
XX
XX New DNA fragments from the rpoB gene of mycobacteria, useful for
PT diagnosis and identification of many mycobacterial species by
PT restriction fragment length polymorphism
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 16; 50pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence for Mycobacterium abscessus oligonucleotide
CC probe ASCSSSUS can be used to detect M. abscessus. It is 1 of 16
CC oligonucleotide probes (AAS05227-AAS05242) that can be used to
CC detect specific mycobacterial species. The probes are described in an
CC invention relating to the use of rpoB gene fragments (AAS05201-AAS05224)
CC from various Mycobacterium species. These rpoB gene fragments can be used
CC in the diagnosis and identification of Mycobacterium species using a
CC novel PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis (PRA)
CC method. The method comprises obtaining a restriction fragment length
CC polymorphism (RFLP) pattern of the 24 rpoB gene fragments; isolating,
CC amplifying and digesting the DNA fragment from the microorganism to
CC be identified and comparing the RFLP patterns from the known rpoB gene
CC fragments with the unidentified fragment. The rpoB gene fragments
CC are useful to identify a wide range of Mycobacterium species, e.g. for
CC diagnosis or to obtain epidemiological and pathogenesis information for
CC selection of appropriate therapies, including M. tuberculosis, M. leprae
CC and non-tuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) encountered in subjects infected
CC with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Analysis of the rpoB gene
CC fragments is rapid, precise, simple and cost effective (only 1 PCR
CC required), and can differentiate between many species in a single
CC experiment, including those difficult to distinguish by usual biochemical
CC tests.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 517 GTGGTGTTGGTGACC 531
DB 16 GTGGTGTTGGTGACC 2
RESULT 435
ABK02088
ID ABK02088 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK02088;
XX
XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human NOGO Zinzyme #410.
XX
XX KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
XX cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
XX MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
XX Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO200159103-A2.

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XX
XX PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
XX PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
XX
XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
XX
XX PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
XX
XX PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX
XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX
XX PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
XX and central nervous system injury
XX
XX Claim 88; Page 102; 200pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
XX DNazyme) or an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
XX motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
XX (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
XX to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
XX preferably Mg2+. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
XX CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
XX associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
XX use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
XX nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
XX lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
XX low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
XX immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
XX immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
XX thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
XX nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
XX divalent cation that is preferably Mg2+. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
XX may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
XX treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
XX treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
XX In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
XX central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
XX stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
XX Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
XX disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
XX states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
XX present sequence is a zinzyme molecule of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 U; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1341 CAGAGATCTCGAGC 1355
DB 1 CAGAGAUGGUGGAGC 15
RESULT 436
ABK02579
ID ABK02579 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX

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AC ABK02579;  
XX  
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human NIGO Amberzyme #251.  
XX  
Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NIGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; ALS;  
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX WO200159103-A2.  
XX  
XX 16-AUG-2001.  
XX  
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.  
XX  
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.  
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.  
XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
XX  
XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
XX  
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,  
XX and central nervous system injury -  
XX  
XX Claim 88; Page 136; 200pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NIGO).  
XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
XX DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN  
XX motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme  
XX (cleaving RNA with a YG motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used  
XX to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is  
XX preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce  
XX CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition  
XX associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the  
XX use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting  
XX nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell  
XX lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky  
XX low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human  
XX immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),  
XX immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune  
XX thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NIGO-targeting  
XX nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NIGO gene in the presence of a  
XX divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the nucleic acid  
XX may be contacted with a cell to reduce NIGO activity of the cell and  
XX treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NIGO. The  
XX treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.  
XX In particular, the NIGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat

CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,  
CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
CC states which respond to the modulation of NIGO expression. The  
CC present sequence is an amberzyme molecule of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 3 G; 2 U; 0 other;  
Best Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 342 AAAGGAGAACATTC 356  
Db 3 AAAGGAGAAAUAUCC 17  
||||||| :|||  
||| ||||| :|||  
RESULT 437  
ABK02701  
ID ABK02701 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABK02701;  
XX  
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human NIGO Amberzyme #373.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NIGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; ALS;  
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX WO200159103-A2.  
XX  
XX 16-AUG-2001.  
XX  
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.  
XX  
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.  
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.  
XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
XX  
XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
XX  
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,  
XX and central nervous system injury -  
XX  
XX Claim 88; Page 136; 200pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NIGO).  
XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
XX DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN  
XX motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme  
XX (cleaving RNA with a YG motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used  
XX to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is  
XX preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce  
XX CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition  
XX associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the  
XX use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting  
XX nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell  
XX lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky  
XX low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human  
XX immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),  
XX immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune  
XX thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NIGO-targeting  
XX nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NIGO gene in the presence of a  
XX divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the nucleic acid  
XX may be contacted with a cell to reduce NIGO activity of the cell and  
XX treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NIGO. The  
XX treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.  
XX In particular, the NIGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat

regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOMO).  
 The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNase) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NUN motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NMO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NMO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NMO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NMO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NMO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat stroke, Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NMO expression. The present sequence is an amberyne molecule of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e-02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1341 CAGAGATGCTGGAGC 1355  
 |||||:|||||  
 Db 2 CAGAGUGGUGGAGC 16

RESULT 438  
 ABV78918  
 ID ABV78918 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABV78918;

DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 164.

Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;  
 human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;  
 male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;  
 prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EP1229046-A2.

PD 07-AUG-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.

XX

PA (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Zhan J;

XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.

DR Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),  
 useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding  
 partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -

XX Example 2; Page 85; 718pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like  
 protein (HTPL, see ABV78918 to ABV78919 and ABV78920 to ABV78921). HTPL  
 has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the  
 two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop  
 codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL  
 shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The  
 shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar  
 to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is  
 mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are  
 useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in  
 therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of  
 such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human  
 HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and  
 foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,  
 skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are  
 clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for  
 male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an  
 example from the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 745 CTCTTCACCGGCC 759

Db 3 CTCTGCACCGGCC 17

RESULT 439

ABV78919

ID ABV78919 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABV78919;

DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 165.

Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;  
 human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;  
 male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;  
 prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EP1229046-A2.

PD 07-AUG-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

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PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Zhan J;
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
XX Example 2; Page 85; 718pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 745 CTCTTCCACCGGGCC 759
DB 2 CTCTGCCACCGGGCC 16
RESULT 440
ABV78920
ID ABV78920 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV78920;
XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 166.
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1229046-A2.
XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Zhan J;
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
XX Example 2; Page 85; 718pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 745 CTCTTCCACCGGGCC 759
DB 1 CTCTGCCACCGGGCC 15
RESULT 441
ABV79639/c
ID ABV79639 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV79639;
XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 885.
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1229046-A2.
XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhan J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
XX useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
XX partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 179; 718pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
XX protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
XX has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
XX two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
XX codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
XX shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
XX shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
XX to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
XX important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
XX mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
XX useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
XX therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
XX such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
XX HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
XX foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
XX skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
XX clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
XX male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
XX example from the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 71 CGGCTTGGGGGGCAC 85
XX ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 17 CGGCTTGGGGGGCAC 3
XX
XX RESULT 442
XX ABV79640/C
XX ID ABV79640 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABV79640;
XX
XX XX
XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 886.
XX
XX XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN EP1229046-A2.
XX
XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
XX
XX

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhan J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
XX useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
XX partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 179; 718pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
XX protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
XX has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
XX two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
XX codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
XX shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
XX shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
XX to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
XX important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
XX mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
XX useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
XX therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
XX such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
XX HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
XX foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
XX skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
XX clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
XX male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
XX example from the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 71 CGGCTTGGGGGGCAC 85
XX ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 16 CGGCTTGGGGGGCAC 2
XX
XX RESULT 443
XX ABV79641/C
XX ID ABV79641 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABV79641;
XX
XX XX
XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 887.
XX
XX XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN EP1229046-A2.
XX
XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
XX

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PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
XX (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Zhan J;
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
XX Example 2; Page 180; 718pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention.
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 71 CGGCTTGGGGGGCAC 85
Db 15 CGGTTGGGGGGCAC 1

RESULT 444
ABQ63297
ID ABQ63297 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABQ63297;
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 10.
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO200224750-A2.
XX PN 28-MAR-2002.
XX PD

XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-235359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Zhang J;
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone -
XX Example 2; Page 159; 418pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1241 TAGGAGGACAGACG 1255
Db 3 TAGGAGGACAGACG 17

RESULT 445
ABQ63298
ID ABQ63298 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABQ63298;
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 11.
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO200224750-A2.
XX PN 28-MAR-2002.
XX PD

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PN WO200224750-A2.
XX 28-MAR-2002.
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX 20-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Zhang J;
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
XX nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
XX defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
XX disorder of e.g., liver or bone.
XX Example 2; Page 197; 418pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
XX scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred.No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 1010 TGCTGCTGAAACAC 1024
XX ||||| |||||
XX Db 3 TGCTGCAGAAACAC 17
XX ||||| |||||
XX RESULT 448
XX ABQ63590
XX ID ABQ63590 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX XX
XX AC ABQ63590;
XX XX
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 303.
XX XX
XX KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

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XX PN WO200224750-A2.
XX XX 28-MAR-2002.
XX XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
XX XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Zhang J;
XX XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
XX PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
XX PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
XX PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone.
XX XX Example 2; Page 197; 418pp; English.
XX XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
XX CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).
XX XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred.No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 1010 TGCTGCTGAAACAC 1024
XX ||||| |||||
XX Db 2 TGCTGCAGAAACAC 16
XX ||||| |||||
XX RESULT 449
XX ABQ63932/c
XX ID ABQ63932 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX XX
XX AC ABQ63932;
XX XX
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 645.
XX XX
XX KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX XX

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KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200224750-A2.  
 PN XX  
 XX 28-MAR-2002.  
 PD XX  
 XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.  
 PF XX  
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 PR XX  
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 PR XX  
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 PR XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 PR XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 PR XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 PR XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 PR XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 PR XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 PR XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 PR XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 PR XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 PR XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 PR XX  
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.  
 PR XX  
 XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.  
 XX XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX XX  
 XX Zhang J;  
 PI XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.  
 DR XX  
 XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and  
 XX nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having  
 PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a  
 PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone -  
 XX XX  
 XX Example 2; Page 242; 418pp; English.  
 PS XX  
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human  
 XX KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the  
 CC invention has cytotatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene  
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or  
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.  
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be  
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as  
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,  
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta  
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to  
 CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).  
 XX XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 1280 TCCTGGACTTGATG 1294  
 Db 15 TCCTGGACTTGATG 1  
 RESULT 452  
 AAL45942/C  
 ID AAL45942 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AAL45942;  
 AC XX  
 XX 08-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 DT XX  
 DE Human dystrophin-specific antisense oligonucleotide hAON#28.  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; exon skipping; exon inclusion signal;  
 KW

KW disease treatment; splice-modulation; gene therapy; dystrophin;  
 KW haemostatic; antithyroid; muscular; human; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS EP1191097-A1.  
 PN XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2002.  
 PD XX  
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000EP-0203283.  
 PF XX  
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000EP-0203283.  
 PR XX  
 XX (UYLE-) UNIV LEIDS MEDISCH CENT.  
 PA Van Ommen GB, Van Deutekom JCT, Den Dunnen JT, Dauwerse JG;  
 PI Datson NA;  
 PI WPI; 2002-354071/39.  
 DR XX  
 XX Decreasing the production of an aberrant protein in a cell, for  
 PT treatment of inherited diseases such as Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy or  
 PT Hemophilia, comprises a splice modulation therapy of exons -  
 XX XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 8; 18pp; English.  
 PS XX  
 XX The present invention relates to a method of decreasing the production of  
 CC an aberrant protein in a cell containing pre-mRNA of exons coding for the  
 CC protein, involving providing the cell with an agent capable of  
 CC specifically inhibiting an exon inclusion signal of one of the exons, and  
 CC allowing translation of mRNA produced from splicing of pre-mRNA. The new  
 CC method decreases the production of an aberrant protein in a cell by using  
 CC a process known as exon-skipping. The process is carried out by  
 CC providing an agent such as a nucleic acid to inhibit the exon inclusion  
 CC signal. The nucleic acid agent can therefore be used as a preparation of  
 CC a medicament for treatment of inherited diseases such as haemophilia A,  
 CC clotting factor VIII deficiency, some forms of congenital hypothyroidism,  
 CC Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, and Becker Muscular Dystrophy. The present  
 CC sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide directed at the human  
 CC dystrophin pre-mRNA.  
 XX XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 458 GCCTGATCGTGGTG 472  
 Db 16 GGGTATCGTGGTG 2  
 RESULT 453  
 ASN06528  
 ID ASN06528 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ASN06528;  
 AC XX  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 DT XX  
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6520.  
 DE XX  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; Gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200192524-A2.  
 PN XX  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 PD XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 PF XX

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6520; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 227 CTCACCGCAGCCTG 241  
 Db 3 CACCACCGCAGCCTG 17  
 RESULT 454  
 ABN06529  
 ID ABN06529 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN06529;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6521.  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6521; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 227 CTCACCGCAGCCTG 241  
 Db 2 CACCACCGCAGCCTG 16

RESULT 455  
 ID ABN06530 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN06530;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6522.  
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6522; 214pp; English.  
 XX PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to

CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e-02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 227 CTCACCGCAGCCTG 241  
 Db 1 CACCACCGCAGCCTG 15

RESULT 456  
 ABN06767  
 ID ABN06767 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN06767;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6759.  
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6759; 214pp; English.  
 XX PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to

CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred.No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 904 GAGGAGCTCTGGAG 918

DB 3 GAGGAGCTCTGGAG 17

RESULT 457

ABN06771  
 ID ABN06771 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN06771;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6763.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1  
 PT proteins or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -

FS Disclosure; SEQ ID 6763; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred.No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 906 GGAGCTCTGGAGAC 920

DB 1 GGAGCTCTGGAGAC 15

RESULT 458

ABN07254

ID ABN07254 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN07254;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7246.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7246; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 684 TGGAGAGTCAGCGGG 698
Db 3 TGGAGAGTCAGCGGG 17
RESULT 459
ID ABN07255 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN07255;
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7247.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; Gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX DD
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7247; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 684 TGGAGAGTCAGCGGG 698
Db 2 TGGAGAGTCAGCGGG 16
RESULT 460
ID ABN07256 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

```

XX AC ABN07256;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7248.  
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 XX PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 XX PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 XX PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 7248; 214pp; English.  
 XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 XX CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 XX CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 XX CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 XX CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 XX CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 XX CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 XX CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 XX CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 XX CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 XX CC concentration and/or amount of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 XX CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 XX CC ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 XX CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 XX CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 XX CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 XX CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 XX CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 XX CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 XX CC invention.  
 XX CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 684 TGGAGAGTCAGCGG 698  
 DB 1 TGGAGAGTCAGCGG 15  
 RESULT 461  
 ABN10643/C  
 ID ABN10643 standard; DNA, 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN10643;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10635.  
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 XX PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 XX PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 XX PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 10635; 214pp; English.  
 XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 XX CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 XX CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 XX CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 XX CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 XX CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 XX CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 XX CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 XX CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 XX CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 XX CC concentration and/or amount of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 XX CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption



ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention.

N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.

Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 50 TGGCCACTCTCTCTG 64  
Db 17 TGGCCAGTCTCTCTG 3

RESULT 462  
ABN10647/C  
ID ABN10647 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABN10647;  
XX XX  
XX XX  
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX XX  
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10639.  
XX XX  
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX XX  
PN WO200192524-A2.  
XX XX  
PD 06-DEC-2001.  
XX XX  
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
XX XX  
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
XX XX  
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX XX  
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DX, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX XX  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX XX  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1  
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -  
XX XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 10639; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention.

N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 48 CCTGGCCACTCTCTCTC 62  
Db 15 CCTGGCCAGTCTCTC 1

RESULT 463  
ABK18927/C  
ID ABK18927 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABK18927;  
XX XX  
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX XX  
XX Human ERG DNAzyme target sequence Seq ID No 1574.  
XX XX  
XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
XX Ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;  
XX vulnarary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;  
KW amberzyme.  
XX XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX OS  
XX WO200188124-A2.  
XX PN  
XX 22-NOV-2001.  
XX PD  
XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.  
XX PF  
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.  
XX PR  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX PA  
XX (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
XX PA  
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;  
XX DR  
XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.  
XX XX



XX WO2001:88124-A2.  
PN  
XX  
PD 22-NOV-2001.  
XX  
XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.  
PF  
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.  
PR  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
PA  
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;  
PI WPI; 2002-082995/11.  
XX  
DR Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related  
XX gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular  
PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber  
PT syndrome -  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 121; 149pp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
XX expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Bwing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
CC cation such as Mg<sup>2+</sup>. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as a diagnostic tool to  
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
CC related PCR primers of the invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 U; 0 other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 626 GCTGGGTCAGGACA 640  
DB 16 GCTGGGTCAGGACA 2

RESULT 466  
ABT34820/C  
ID ABT34820 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ABT34820;  
XX  
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 457.  
DE  
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
KW human fukutin; ds.

human fukutin; ds.  
KW  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO2003025175-A2.  
PN  
XX 27-MAR-2003.  
PD  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.  
PF  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.  
PR  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
PA  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
PI WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
XX  
DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases  
XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related  
PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -  
PT  
XX Disclosure; Page 87; 720pp; French.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15  
CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after  
CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a  
CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or  
CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel  
CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers  
CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,  
CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,  
CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1092 GTTGGCTGGTTGAT 1106  
DB 16 GTTGGCTGGTTGAT 2

RESULT 467  
ABT36005  
ID ABT36005 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ABT36005;  
XX  
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1642.  
DE  
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
KW human fukutin; ds.  
KW

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OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX
XX PP 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX PI Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 225; 720pp; French.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
XX isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
XX for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
XX e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
XX and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 143 TCAGCTTAGAGGAT 157
XX |||||
XX DB 3 TCAGCTTAGAGGAT 17
XX
XX RESULT 468
XX ABT36555/c
XX ID ABT36555 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX XX ABT36555;
XX
XX AC ABT36555;
XX
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2192.
XX
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX
XX PP 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX PI Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 225; 720pp; French.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
XX isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
XX for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
XX e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
XX and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 143 TCAGCTTAGAGGAT 157
XX |||||
XX DB 3 TCAGCTTAGAGGAT 17
XX
XX RESULT 468
XX ABT36555/c
XX ID ABT36555 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX XX ABT36555;
XX
XX AC ABT36555;
XX
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2192.
XX
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX
XX PP 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX PI Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 289; 720pp; French.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
XX isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
XX for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
XX e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
XX and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 360 CAAGCTTTCTGAAGA 374
XX |||||
XX DB 17 CAAGCTTTCTGAAGA 3
XX
XX RESULT 469
XX ABT37272/c
XX ID ABT37272 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX XX ABT37272;
XX
XX AC ABT37272;
XX
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2909.
XX
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX

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PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX PA 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 373; 720pp; French.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
XX isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
XX for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
XX e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
XX and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 404 CTGACTTGACCAAGA 418
XX | | | | | | | | | |
XX 17 CTGACTTGCCCAAGA 3
XX
XX RESULT 470
XX ABT37618/C
XX ID ABT37618 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABT37618;
XX
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3255.
XX
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
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PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 414; 720pp; French.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
XX isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
XX for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
XX e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
XX and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1218 TCCAGAGCCCACTGA 1232
XX | | | | | | | | | |
XX 17 TCCAGAGCCCACTGA 3
XX
XX RESULT 471
XX ACA06770/C
XX ID ACA06770 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ACA06770;
XX
XX DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #589.
XX
XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
XX G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
XX lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
XX oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
XX cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
XX lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
XX chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
XX cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
XX gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
XX gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
XX transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
XX allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
```

KW ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS US2002177568-A1.  
 XX 28-NOV-2002.  
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.  
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.  
 XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.  
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.  
 XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.  
 XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.  
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;  
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.  
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression  
 of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for  
 treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -  
 XX Claim 3; Page 35; 72pp; English.  
 CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down  
 regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor  
 kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme  
 configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat  
 cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for  
 treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.  
 (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in  
 the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg<sup>2+</sup>. The enzymatic and  
 antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,  
 prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,  
 cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or  
 multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug  
 therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or  
 chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,  
 cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,  
 gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic  
 acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as  
 rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,  
 obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft  
 rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury  
 (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,  
 sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or  
 infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel  
 enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 1638 CCAGAGCTGAGGA 1652  
 Db 17 CCAGAGCTGGAGGA 3  
 RESULT 472  
 ID ACA07839/C  
 XX ACA07839 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ACA07839;  
 XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX

DE NFkB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #238.  
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;  
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;  
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;  
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;  
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;  
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;  
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;  
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;  
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;  
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;  
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;  
 ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS US2002177568-A1.  
 XX 28-NOV-2002.  
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.  
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.  
 XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.  
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.  
 XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.  
 XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.  
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;  
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.  
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression  
 of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for  
 treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -  
 XX Claim 3; Page 41; 72pp; English.  
 CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down  
 regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor  
 kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme  
 configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat  
 cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for  
 treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.  
 (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in  
 the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg<sup>2+</sup>. The enzymatic and  
 antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,  
 prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,  
 cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or  
 multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug  
 therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or  
 chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,  
 cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,  
 gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic  
 acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as  
 rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,  
 obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft  
 rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury  
 (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,  
 sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or  
 infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel  
 enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1538 CCAGAGCTGAAGGA 1652  
 Db 16 CCAGAGCTGGAGGA 2

RESULT 473  
 ACA08933 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ACA08933;  
 AC ACA08933;  
 XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX NFKB sub-unit modulating amberzyme substrate #96.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;  
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;  
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;  
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;  
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;  
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;  
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;  
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;  
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;  
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;  
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;  
 KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS US2002177568-A1.  
 XX 28-NOV-2002.  
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.  
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.  
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.  
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.  
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.  
 XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.  
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;  
 WPI; 2003-340953/32.  
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression  
 PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for  
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -  
 XX Claim 3; Page 51; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down  
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor  
 CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme  
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat  
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.  
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in  
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg<sup>2+</sup>. The enzymatic and  
 CC antisease nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,  
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,  
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or  
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug  
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or  
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,

CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,  
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisease nucleic  
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,  
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft  
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury  
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,  
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or  
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 U; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1435 GGGGATGAGCTTTC 1449  
 Db 3 GGGGAUGAGAUUCUUC 17

RESULT 474  
 ACA08934  
 ID ACA08934 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ACA08934;  
 AC ACA08934;  
 XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX NFKB sub-unit modulating amberzyme substrate #97.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;  
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;  
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;  
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;  
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;  
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;  
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;  
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;  
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;  
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;  
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;  
 KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS US2002177568-A1.  
 XX 28-NOV-2002.  
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.  
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.  
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.  
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.  
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.  
 XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.  
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;  
 WPI; 2003-340953/32.  
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression  
 PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for  
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -  
 XX Claim 3; Page 51; 72pp; English.



XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down  
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor  
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme  
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat  
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.  
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in  
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg<sup>2+</sup>. The enzymatic and  
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,  
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,  
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or  
 CC multistep resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug  
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or  
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,  
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,  
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic  
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,  
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft  
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury  
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,  
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or  
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1435 GGGGATGAGCTCTTC 1449

Db 1 GGGGAUGAGAUUC 15

RESULT 475

ABX11856/c

ID ABX11856 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABX11856;

XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 antisense oligonucleotide #3.

XX Human; ss; mACHR-6; muscarinic acetylcholine receptor-6;  
 KW cognitive disorder; amnesia; amnesic spatial disorientation;  
 KW Klüver-Bucy syndrome; Alzheimer's related memory loss; antisense;  
 KW learning disability; consciousness disorder; visual hallucination;  
 KW delirium; schizo-affective disorder; schizophrenia; depression;  
 KW affective disorder; sleep disorders; pain generation disorder;  
 KW irritable bowel syndrome; chest pain; movement disorder;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; eating disorder; insulin hypersecretion obesity;  
 KW heart muscle disorder; bradycardia; tachycardia; arrhythmia; flutter;  
 KW fibrillation; gland related disorder; xerostomia; diabetes mellitus.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002166131-A1.

XX 07-NOV-2002.

XX 08-JUL-1999; 99US-0349755.

XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0042780.

XX 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Goodearl ADJ, Glucksmann MA;

XX

WPI; 2003-298709/29.

XX New muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 (mACHR-6) nucleic acids and  
 PT proteins, useful for modulating acetylcholine or phosphatidylinositol,  
 PT particularly for treating e.g. schizophrenia, chest pain, tachycardia  
 PT or arrhythmia -

XX Disclosure; Page 26; 66pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated human or rat muscarinic  
 CC acetylcholine receptor 6 (mACHR-6) nucleic acid molecule and the  
 CC encoded protein. Also included are (non-human) host cells comprising the  
 CC mACHR-6 nucleic acid molecule, an antibody that selectively binds the  
 CC polypeptide above, a method for producing the polypeptide by culturing  
 CC the host cell such that the mACHR-6 nucleic acid is expressed, a method  
 CC for detecting the presence of the mACHR-6 polypeptide and nucleic acid,  
 CC a method for identifying a compound that binds to the mACHR-6  
 CC polypeptide and a method for modulating the activity of the mACHR-6  
 CC modulator are useful in drug screening assays, diagnostic assays for  
 CC identifying diseases, allelic screening, pharmacogenetic testing,  
 CC methods of treatment, pharmacogenomics or monitoring the effects during  
 CC clinical trials. In particular, the mACHR-6 polynucleotide, polypeptide  
 CC or antibody is useful for treating or diagnosing cognitive disorders  
 CC (e.g. amnesia, amnesic spatial disorientation, Klüver-Bucy syndrome,  
 CC Alzheimer's related memory loss or learning disability), disorders  
 CC affecting consciousness (e.g. visual hallucinations or delirium),  
 CC schizo-affective disorders (e.g. schizophrenia or depression), affective  
 CC disorders (e.g. sleep disorders), disorders affecting pain generation  
 CC mechanisms (e.g. pain related to irritable bowel syndrome, or  
 CC chest pain), movement disorders (e.g. Parkinson's disease), eating  
 CC disorders (e.g. insulin hypersecretion obesity), heart muscle related  
 CC disorders (e.g. bradycardia, tachycardia, arrhythmia, flutter or  
 CC fibrillation), or gland related disorder (e.g. xerostomia or diabetes  
 CC mellitus). The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeting human mACHR-6.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 765 TGAGAGTGGCGTGGC 779

Db 17 TGAGAGAGCGCTGGC 3

RESULT 476

ABZ60309/c

ID ABZ60309 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABZ60309;

XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX Human K-Ras DNzyme substrate #421.

XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200297114-A2.

XX 05-DEC-2002.

XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.

XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.

XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.



XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Mcswiggen J;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
 XX PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -  
 XX Claim 58; Page 93; 185pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and  
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for  
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic  
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,  
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.  
 CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,  
 CC ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target  
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1117 TTGATGAGCTATCCA 1131  
 DB 17 TTGTTGAGCTATCCA 3  
 RESULT 477  
 ABZ65168  
 ID ABZ65168 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ65168;  
 XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #625.  
 XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200297114-A2.  
 XX PD 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.  
 XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.  
 XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.  
 XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.  
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Mcswiggen J;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
 XX PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -

PS Claim 4; Page 145; 185pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and  
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for  
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic  
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,  
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.  
 CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,  
 CC ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target  
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1431 CCACGGGGATGAGCT 1445  
 DB 1 CCAAGGGGAUGAGCU 15  
 RESULT 478  
 AAZ70148  
 ID AAZ70148 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC AAZ70148;  
 XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4504.  
 XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO9954500-A2.  
 XX PN 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX PD 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.  
 XX PF 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.  
 XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.  
 XX PA (GEST) GENSET.  
 XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 XX PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome -  
 XX Claim 8; Page 1191; 2745pp; English.  
 XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the  
 CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density  
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and  
 CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis  
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also  
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of

CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the  
 CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side  
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other  
 CC treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297  
 CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing  
 CC from the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 AGAAGGTGATGTCA 814  
 DB 3 AGAAGGAGATGTCA 17  
 |||||

RESULT 479  
 AAZ70932  
 ID AAZ70932 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC AAZ70932;  
 XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5288.  
 XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 XX diagnosis; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO9954500-A2.  
 XX PD 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.  
 XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.  
 XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.  
 XX PA (GSEST ) GENSET.  
 XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 XX map of the human genome -  
 FS Claim 8; Page 1358; 2745pp; English.  
 XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the  
 CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density  
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and  
 CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis  
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also  
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of  
 CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the  
 CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side  
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other  
 CC treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297  
 CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing  
 CC from the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1225 GCCACTGAGAAATAC 1239  
 DB 1 GCCAGTGAGAAATAC 15  
 |||||

RESULT 480  
 AAA50434  
 ID AAA50434 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC AAA50434;  
 XX DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)  
 XX Human bone morphogenetic protein 2 gene internal sense PCR primer.  
 XX Bone morphogenetic protein-2; BMP-2; gremlin; IHG-2;  
 XX increased in high glucose 2; human; diabetic nephropathy; diabetes;  
 XX diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200050637-A1.  
 XX PD 31-AUG-2000.  
 XX PF 28-FEB-2000; 2000WO-IE00026.  
 XX PR 26-FEB-1999; 99IE-0000157.  
 XX PA (HIBE-) HIBERGEN LTD.  
 XX PA (UYDU-) UNIV COLLEGE DUBLIN.  
 XX PI Brady HR, Godson CM, Martin FM;  
 XX WPI; 2000-572102/53.  
 XX Identifying genes used for identifying drugs for the prevention and/or  
 XX therapy of diabetic nephropathy involves culturing mesangial cells in  
 XX the presence of glucose which induces differential expression of  
 XX susceptible genes -  
 XX Example 7; Page 36; 86pp; English.  
 XX The present sequence is that of an internal sense primer used for  
 CC the PCR amplification of the human bone morphogenetic protein-2  
 CC (BMP-2) gene. BMP-2 is a target for gremlin in models of cell  
 CC differentiation. Gremlin is newly identified as being up-regulated  
 CC in response to high glucose in mesangial cells. PCR was used to  
 CC demonstrate induction of mesangial cell gremlin expression in vitro  
 CC by high glucose and cyclic mechanical strain. The invention  
 CC provides methods for identifying genes, such as gremlin, that are  
 CC induced by high glucose in mesangial cells and which have a role  
 CC in the presentation of diabetic nephropathy (DN). Such a gene can  
 CC be used as a diagnostic marker for the progression and presentation  
 CC of DN, as an index of disease activity and the rate of progression  
 CC of DN, and as a basis for identifying drugs for use in the  
 CC prevention and/or therapy of DN.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 574 GATGAACACAGCCGG 588  
 |||||

Db 4 GATGAACACAGCTGG 18

## RESULT 481

AAA55584  
ID AAA55584 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAA55584;

XX 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX TRAF3 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 26902.

XX Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;  
KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;  
XX anti-inflammatory; E-selectin; jun kinase; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200020435-A1.

XX 13-APR-2000.

XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US23171.

XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0167109.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Baker BP, Cowser LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;

XX WPI; 2000-303732/26.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human  
PT tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for  
PT treating diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory  
PT diseases -

XX Example 17; Page 56; 170pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides  
CC (see AAA55496-A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a  
CC human tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The  
CC antisense sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide  
CC linkage, which is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also  
CC include at least one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl  
CC sugar moiety. Sequences AAA55490-A55495 represent nucleotide sequences  
CC encoding human TRAF1-6. Included in the invention is a method for  
CC treating a human having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF  
CC comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of  
CC jun kinase activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an  
CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction  
CC of E-selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the  
CC cells or tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-2 or  
CC TRAF-6. The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and  
CC anti-inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders  
CC associated with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense  
CC oligonucleotides may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying  
CC gene function.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 63 TGCTTCGCGGCTTG 77

Db 1 TGCTTCGCGGCTTG 15

## RESULT 482

AAAD13817

ID AAD13817 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAD13817;

XX 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)

XX gp41 gene sequencing primer, AV323.

XX Recombination assay; HIV; Human immunodeficiency virus; integrase;  
KW phenotypic resistance; genotypic resistance; molecular target study;  
XX chemotherapy; envelope gene; gp41; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200157245-A2.

XX 09-AUG-2001.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-BE00017.

XX 04-FEB-2000; 2000GB-0002533.

XX 15-JAN-2001; 2001GB-0001011.

XX (LEUV-) LEUVEN RES & DEV.

XX Witvrouw M, Fikkert V, Pannecouque C, Cherepanov P, Van Laethem K;

XX De Clercq B, Vandamme A, Debysse Z;

XX WPI; 2001-496927/54.

XX Determining susceptibility of HIV isolate to anti-HIV compounds, by  
PT excising sequence encoding viral glycoprotein, processing,  
PT co-transfecting and culturing cell with obtained isolates, harvesting  
PT chimeric stock -

XX Claim 37; Page 42; 59pp; English.

XX The invention relates to recombination assay for the HIV  
CC (Human immunodeficiency virus) envelope genes. gp120, gp41 and gp160.  
CC The invention further relates to env-deleted proviral clones, the  
CC optimisation of the PCR amplification of the corresponding env-genes  
CC and the subsequent sequencing of these genes. These techniques have  
CC been applied on several HIV-1(NL4.3) strains selected in vitro in the  
CC presence of increasing concentrations of inhibitors of HIV entry and  
CC evaluated for the phenotypic resistance of these recombinant viruses.  
CC This phenotypic resistance has been correlated with genotypic  
CC resistance. The invention also involves a recombination assay for the  
CC integrase gene. Determining susceptibility of HIV is useful to study  
CC molecular target and resistance profile of action of compounds with  
CC anti-HIV activity and to adapt chemotherapy administered to an HIV  
CC patient. A genetic information data set on anti-HIV resistance is  
CC useful to influence anti-HIV therapy. The present sequence is a  
CC primer used to sequence gp41 gene.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 289 TGCACCCAGATCCCAA 305

Db 2 TGCTTCCTAAGAACCCAA 18

## RESULT 483

AAF83874/c

ID AAF83874 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAF83874;

XX 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)

DE Human NOVNEUR DNA specific forward primer of primer-probe set Ag235.  
 XX NOVX; transmembrane protein; NOVTRAN; neuromedin peptide; NOVNEUR;  
 KW gonadotropin-like protein; NOVAGON; interleukin-1; NOVINTRA; human;  
 KW cytostatic; neuroprotective; reproductive; antiinflammatory; cancer;  
 KW antibacterial; cerbroprotective; antidiabetic; antiarthritic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; antiallergic; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN W0200140291-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 07-JUN-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US33029.  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-1999; 99US-0169056.  
 PR  
 PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0169866.  
 PR  
 PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0169886.  
 PR  
 PR 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170252.  
 PR  
 PR 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175740.  
 PR  
 PR 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-0170252.  
 XX  
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
 PA  
 XX Burgess CE, Prayaga SK, Shinkets RA, Rastelli L, Zerhusen BD;  
 PI Mezes PS;  
 PI WPI; 2001-374790/39.  
 DR  
 DR Novel isolated human transmembrane, neuromedin peptide  
 PT gonadotropin-like protein and interleukin-1 receptor antagonist  
 PT proteins, useful for treating cancer, immune response disorder,  
 PT metabolic function disorders -  
 XX Examples; Page 82; 138pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention provides novel polypeptides (NOVX) selected from human  
 CC transmembrane protein (NOVTRAN), neuromedin peptide (NOVNEUR),  
 CC gonadotropin-like protein (NOVAGON) and two interleukin-1 receptor  
 CC antagonist proteins (NOVINTRA A and B). The invention also provides  
 CC methods in which a NOVX polypeptide, polynucleotide and antibody are  
 CC used in the detection, prevention and treatment of a broad range of  
 CC pathological states. NOVTRAN can be used to treat a cell signaling  
 CC disorder such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic  
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVNEUR can be used to treat  
 CC endocrine disorder, muscle disorder. NOVNEUR can be used to treat  
 CC central nervous system, breast, colon, ovary, kidney, prostate and  
 CC thyroid. NOVAGON can be used to treat reproductive development disorder,  
 CC metabolic function disorder and melanoma. NOVINTRA A and B can be used  
 CC to treat bone metabolism or structure disorder, inflammatory response  
 CC disorder, immune regulation disorder, septic shock, stroke, diabetes,  
 CC arthritis and cancer. Sequences AAF3874-76 represent a primer-probe set  
 CC Ag235 specific for the NOVNEUR nucleic acid sequence.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1558 AATGGGAGGGCTG 1572  
 |||||  
 DB 18 AATGGGAGGGCTG 4  
 RESULT 484  
 ABQ74005/c  
 ID ABQ74005 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC ABQ74005;  
 XX  
 DT 10-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human NOVNEUR forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO.16.  
 DE  
 XX Human; transmembrane protein; neuromedin protein; gonadotropin protein;  
 KW interleukin-1 receptor antagonist; interleukin-1 epsilon; NOVX; probe;  
 KW IL-1 epsilon; IL-1 receptor antagonist; lung disease; neutropenic;  
 KW cytostatic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antibacterial; PCR primer;  
 KW immunosuppressive; cerbroprotective; antidiabetic; antiarthritic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; antiallergic; gene therapy; antibody-based therapy;  
 KW cell signalling disorder; haematopoietic disorder; endocrine; muscle;  
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; neurological disorder; cancer; melanoma;  
 KW central nervous system cancer; reproductive development disorder; asthma;  
 KW metabolic function disorder; bone metabolism; structure disorder; stroke;  
 KW inflammatory response disorder; immune regulation disorder; septic shock;  
 KW diabetes; arthritis; lung cancer; emphysema; allergic lung irritation;  
 KW lung inflammation; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX US2002068279-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 06-JUN-2002.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-0730617.  
 PF  
 XX 06-DEC-1999; 99US-169056P.  
 PR  
 PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-169866P.  
 PR  
 PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-169886P.  
 PR  
 PR 10-DEC-1999; 99US-170252P.  
 PR  
 PR 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-175740P.  
 XX  
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
 PA  
 XX Burgess C, Prayaga SK, Shinkets RA, Rastelli L, Zerhusen B;  
 PI Mezes P;  
 PI WPI; 2002-582472/62.  
 DR  
 DR New NOVX proteins for diagnosing or treating cell signaling, immune  
 PT response, hematopoietic, neurodegenerative, muscle, endocrine, bone,  
 PT and reproductive development disorders -  
 XX Example 1; Page 34; 110pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes an isolated NOVX polypeptide, chosen from  
 CC human transmembrane (NOVTRAN), neuromedin (NOVNEUR), gonadotropin  
 CC (NOVAGON), interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptor antagonist (NOVINTRA A and B),  
 CC and IL-1 epsilon proteins. NOVX polypeptides have neutropenic, cytostatic,  
 CC neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, antibacterial, immunosuppressive,  
 CC cerbroprotective, antidiabetic, antiarthritic, antiasthmatic and  
 CC antiallergic activities, and can be used in gene therapy and antibody-  
 CC based therapy. NOVX polypeptides, nucleic acid (I) encoding them and an  
 CC antibody (II) that binds the polypeptide, are useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a NOVX protein-associated disorder in humans. NOVTRAN can be  
 CC used in the treatment of a cell signalling disorder, such as, a  
 CC haematopoietic disorder or a neurodegenerative disorder. NOVNEUR can be  
 CC used in the treatment of an endocrine, muscle, neurological disorder,  
 CC central nervous system cancer, breast, colon, ovarian, kidney, prostate  
 CC or thyroid cancer. NOVAGON can be used in the treatment of a reproductive  
 CC development disorder, metabolic function disorder or melanoma. NOVINTRA  
 CC proteins can be used in the treatment of a bone metabolism or  
 CC structure disorder, an inflammatory response disorder, an immune  
 CC regulation disorder, septic shock, stroke, diabetes, arthritis or  
 CC cancer. An agent which modulates the expression or activity of a human  
 CC IL-1 epsilon protein is useful for treating a lung disease such as lung  
 CC cancer, asthma, emphysema, allergic lung irritation and lung inflammation  
 CC in a mammal. ABQ73996 to ABQ74027 and ABP51981 to ABP52048 represent  
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

```
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

QY 1558 ATGGGGAAGGGCTG 1572  
|||  
Db 18 ATGGGGAATGGGCTG 4

RESULT	485	
AAS20652/C		
ID	AAS20652 standard; DNA; 18 BP.	
XX		
XX		
AC	AAS20652;	
XX		
XX		
DT	09-APR-2002 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Murine MPL receptor-human zaphall receptor sequencing primer ZC7736.	
XX		
XX		
KW	Cytokine; zaphall Ligand; zaphall receptor; NK cell progenitor;	
KW	natural killer cell proliferation; T-cell proliferation;	
KW	B-cell proliferation; anti-tumour response; immune system; MPL receptor;	
KW	immunosuppressant; cytostatic; mouse; murine; sequencing primer; ss.	

Best Local Similarity	93.3%;	Pred. No. 2.7e+02;	
Matches	14;	Conservative	0;
Mismatches	1;	Indels	0;
Gaps	0;		

QY 758 CCATTCTGAGAGTG 772  
 |||||  
 Db 15 CCATTCTGACAGTG 1

RESULT 486	
ACA60650	
ID	ACA60650 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX	
XX	
ACA60650;	
XX	
XX	
11-JUN-2003	(first entry)
XX	
XX	
DE	Antisense inhibition of human cyclin D2 related oligonucleotide #87.
XX	
XX	
KW	Human; cyclin D2; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis;
KW	cyclin 2 inhibition; ss.
XX	
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	
PN	US6492173-B1.
XX	
XX	
PD	10-DEC-2002.

QY 1589 ACAACCAGAAGGAAG 1603  
          |||||  
pb 2 ACACCCAGAAAGAAG 16

RESULT 487  
ABSS6993/C  
ID ABSS6993 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
XX  
XX  
XX ABSS6993;  
XX AC  
XX AC  
XX DT 29-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX  
XX  
XX Implantation serine proteinase 1 (ISPl) RT-PCR primer #2.  
DE  
XX

Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other; 2X  
SQ

Query Match 0.88; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

[illegible]

XX  
NOT RECORDED  
4

[illegible]

XX  
ED  
11  
10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1

KW Implantation serine proteinase 1; ISP1; female infertility;  
 KW gene therapy; contraception; reverse transcriptase PCR; RT-PCR;  
 KW primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200281665-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 08-APR-2002; 2002WO-CA00474.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-281724P.

PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001US-294736P.

PR 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-350962P.

XX (RANC/) RANCOURT D E.

PA (RANC/) RANCOURT S L.

PA (OSUL/) O'SULLIVAN C M.

XX Rancourt DE, Rancourt SL, O'Sullivan CM;

DR WPI; 2003-058536/05.

XX New purified Implantation Serine Proteinase protein for diagnosing,  
 PT treating or ameliorating female infertility by modulating the process  
 PT of hatching and implantation of the embryo -

PS Examples; Page 40; 85pp; English.

XX The invention describes a purified Implantation Serine Proteinase (ISP)  
 CC protein. The ISP protein is useful in diagnosing, treating or  
 CC ameliorating female infertility (e.g. using gene therapy), particularly  
 CC by modulating the process of hatching and implantation of the embryo. The  
 CC ISP protein inhibitor is useful as contraception. This sequence  
 CC represents a reverse transcriptase PCR primer used to isolate DNA  
 CC encoding implantation serine proteinase 1 (ISP1) from embryo and  
 CC placental tissue.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 671 CTGTGACCATCTTTG 685

Db 17 CTGTGACCATCTTTG 3

RESULT 488

ABZ10548/C

XX ABZ10548 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABZ10548;

XX DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related oligonucleotide #688.

XX Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;

XX gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;

XX cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO20027272-A2.

XX 03-OCT-2002.

XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP03401.

XX

PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-278333P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorian P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;

PI Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T;

PI Pelet C, Schwope I, Ziebarth H;

XX WPI; 2003-019942/01.

XX Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative  
 PT disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent  
 PT that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG  
 PT dinucleotides -

XX Claim 15; Page 49; 117pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for detecting and  
 CC differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders  
 CC associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a  
 CC subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a  
 CC biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,  
 CC which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG  
 CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. ABZ09861 to ABZ11118  
 CC represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present  
 CC invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used: for  
 CC differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative  
 CC disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute  
 CC lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for  
 CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder  
 CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the  
 CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related  
 CC DNA sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can  
 CC also be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between  
 CC subclases, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of  
 CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables  
 CC a highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative  
 CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 853 AAAAACCACCACTCT 867

Db 15 AAAAACCACCACTCT 1

RESULT 489

AAQ36960/C

XX AAQ36960 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAQ36960;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX 16-JUN-1993 (first entry)

XX HSA exon 12(B) sequencing primer for HSA gene.

XX Human serum albumin; construct; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO9303164-A1.

XX 18-FEB-1993.

XX 30-JUL-1992; 92WO-US06300.

XX

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PR 31-JUL-1991; 91US-0737853.
XX (RHON ) RHONE POULENC ROBER INT HOLDIN.
PA (PERI-) PERI DEV APPL 1985 LTD.
XX Hurwitz DR, Nathan M, Shani M;
XX WPI; 1993-076521/09.
XX DNA construct - comprises promoter DNA sequence and DNA sequence
PT coding for human serum albumin
PT
XX Example 2; Page 34; 106; English.
XX A human serum albumin clone obtd. by screening a human placental
CC cDNA library with a probe representing a partial sequence of HSA.
CC Positive clones were inserted into pBluescript SK. The plasmid flanks
CC the inserted DNA sequence by a T7 promoter on one side and a T3
CC promoter on the other. T7 (sense) and T3 (antisense) sequencing
CC primers were thus used in order to sequence the termini of the cloned
CC sequence. HSA exon 7, 8, 9 and 11 specific primers (sense) as well as
CC two exon 12 specific primers (sense) and an exon 15 specific primer
CC (antisense) were also used.
CC See also AAQ36952-78.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 716 TTCTTGTTTGTCTC 730
Db 17 TTCTTGATTGTCTC 3
RESULT 490
AAT32445
ID AAT32445 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAT32445;
XX
DT 30-SEP-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Wasp venom BrhTX-1 subunit (b) PCR primer BH(b)C.
XX
KW Wasp; venom; neurotoxin; insecticide; biological control agent;
KW Lepidoptera; insect; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer;
KW Bracon hebetor; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9616171-A1.
XX
PD 30-MAY-1996.
XX
PF 21-NOV-1995; 95WO-GB02720.
XX
PR 29-JUN-1995; 95GB-0013293.
XX
PR 22-NOV-1994; 94GB-0023540.
XX
PR 19-JAN-1995; 95GB-0001074.
XX
XX (CSIR ) COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG.
PA (ZENE ) ZENECA LTD.
XX
XX Baule VJ, Christian PD, Duncan RE, Windass JD;
PI WPI; 1996-268607/27.
XX
XX Bracon hebetor toxins and DNA encoding them - useful in biological
PT control agents to combat insect pests

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XX Example 6; Page 49; 83pp; English.
XX PCR primer BH(b)C (AAT32445) is based on nucleotides 81-99 of a partial
CC cDNA clone, pBrhTX-1(b)1 (AAT32444), that codes for a portion (AAR99576)
CC of subunit (b) of the Bracon hebetor wasp neurotoxin BrhTX-1. It
CC was used with primer BH(b)D (AAT32446) to generate a probe using
CC pBrhTX-1(b)1 as template. Re-screening of the cDNA library yielded
CC cDNA clone BrhTX-1(b) (AAT32429). This coded for the full-length toxin
CC (b) subunit (AAR99577) and can be utilised in breeding of biological
CC control agents used to combat insect pests.
XX Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 329 TATTACAAACCGAA 343
Db 5 TATTACAGACCGAA 19
RESULT 491
AA01486
ID AA01486 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AA01486;
XX
DT 28-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer STS sv240 right primer used to isolate DAZ gene.
XX
KW DAZ gene; interval 6D; Y chromosome; reduced sperm count; oligospermia;
KW azoospermia; gene therapy; fertility disorder; spermatogenesis;
KW PCR primer; sequence tagged site; STS; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
PN US5871920-A.
XX
PD 16-FEB-1999.
XX
PF 31-JUL-1996; 96US-0690734.
XX
PR 31-JUL-1996; 96US-0690734.
PR 22-SEP-1994; 94US-0310429.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA
XX Page DC, Reijo R;
PI WPI; 1999-166623/14.
XX
DR DAZ genes associated with reduced sperm counts - useful for
PT diagnosing and treating azoospermia or oligospermia
PT
XX Example; Column 9-10; 25pp; English.
XX This sequence is a PCR primer for a sequence tagged site (STS) present on
CC the Y chromosome. This primer was used to isolate the DAZ gene of the
CC invention, which is part of the DAZ family of genes, and was isolated
CC from interval 6D and/or 6E of the distal portion of the long arm of the
CC Y chromosome. Alteration of the DAZ gene (A) is known to be associated
CC with reduced sperm counts. Hence, the invention may be used to
CC diagnostically identify males with a condition that results in a reduced
CC sperm count such as oligospermia or azoospermia (i.e. where sperm
CC count= 0 to 20 million semen per ml), in whom the gene (A) has been
CC altered. It may also be used therapeutically in gene therapy treatments
CC to remedy fertility disorders associated with the alteration or deletion
CC of (A). Additionally, (A) may be useful in designing or identifying
CC agents which may function as a male contraceptive by inducing reduced

```

CC sperm count. It also has an application as a research tool, as the DNA  
CC has been localised to interval 6E of the distal portion of the long arm  
CC of the human Y chromosome, it can, therefore, function as a marker for  
CC that interval. Little is known about the causes of reduced  
CC spermatogenesis, especially among the 10% of men who visit fertility  
CC clinics and are diagnosed as having oligospermia (or azoospermia) of  
CC unknown origin. Although various diagnostic tests and treatments are  
CC currently available, improved methods are still needed. The invention  
CC provides new diagnostic methods and treatments for oligospermia resulting  
CC from alteration or deletion of (A).

XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1022 CACCTGAAGAGCTTC 1036

DB 2 CACCTGAAGAGCTGC 16

RESULT 492

AAA83288/c

ID AAA83288 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAA83288;

XX

DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

DE cdk8 ribozyme binding site #8.

XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;

XX restenosis; ss.

XX Mammalia.

XX WO200032765-A2.

XX 08-JUN-2000.

XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves

XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,

XX PCNA and Cyclin B1

XX Disclosure; Page 59; 109pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,

XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase

XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.

XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in

XX AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for

XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.

XX The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is

XX efficient in restenosis treatment.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1527 CTGGGCCCACTTTGC 1541

DB 17 CTGGGCCCACTTTGC 3

RESULT 493

AAA83927/c

ID AAA83927 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAA83927;

XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

XX Cyclin A2 ribozyme binding site #105.

XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;

XX restenosis; ss.

XX Mammalia.

XX WO200032765-A2.

XX 08-JUN-2000.

XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves

XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,

XX PCNA and Cyclin B1

XX Disclosure; Page 69; 109pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,

XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase

XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.

XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in

XX AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for

XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.

XX The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is

XX efficient in restenosis treatment.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1636 GCCCAGAGCTGAG 1650

DB 16 GCCCAGAGCTGAAG 2

RESULT 494

AAA84918

ID AAA84918 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAA84918;

XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

XX Cyclin F ribozyme binding site #186.

XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;

XX restenosis; ss.

XX Mammalia.



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XX PN WO200032765-A2.
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX PS WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX DR New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 84; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
XX CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
XX CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 559 TTCTTCAGCAGGG 573
DB 5 TTCTTCAGCAGGG 19
XX
XX RESULT 495
XX ID AAA85037/C
XX ID AAA85037 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAA85037;
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin G1 ribozyme binding site #62.
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX KW restenosis; ss.
XX OS Mammalia.
XX PN WO200032765-A2.
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX PS WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX DR New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 84; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
XX CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
XX CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 559 TTCTTCAGCAGGG 573
DB 5 TTCTTCAGCAGGG 19
XX
XX RESULT 495
XX ID AAA85037/C
XX ID AAA85037 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAA85037;
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin G1 ribozyme binding site #62.
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX KW restenosis; ss.
XX OS Mammalia.
XX PN WO200032765-A2.
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX PS WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX DR New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
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XX PS Disclosure; Page 86; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
XX CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
XX CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 701 GAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 715
DB 15 GAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 496
XX ID AAA85438/C
XX ID AAA85438 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAA85438;
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin A1 ribozyme binding site #60.
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
XX KW restenosis; ss.
XX OS Mammalia.
XX PN WO200032765-A2.
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX PS WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX DR New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 92; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
XX CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
XX CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

QY 808 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 822  
 |||||  
 Db 17 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 3

## RESULT 497

AAA85439/C  
 ID AAA85439 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAA85439;  
 XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
 XX DE Cyclin A1 ribozyme binding site #61.  
 XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;  
 XX KW restenosis; ss.  
 XX OS Mammalia.  
 XX PN WO200032765-A2.

XX PD 08-JUN-2000.

XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.

XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.

XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -

XX PS Disclosure; Page 92; 109pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.  
 CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is  
 CC efficient in restenosis treatment.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 808 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 822  
 |||||  
 Db 16 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 2

## RESULT 498

AAA86264/C  
 ID AAA86264 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAA86264;  
 XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
 XX DE Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #372.  
 XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;  
 XX KW restenosis; ss.

OS Mammalia.  
 XX PN WO200032765-A2.

XX PD 08-JUN-2000.

XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.

XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.

XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -

XX PS Disclosure; Page 105; 109pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.  
 CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is  
 CC efficient in restenosis treatment.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAG 1479  
 |||||  
 Db 19 CCATTTTAAAGAG 5

## RESULT 499

AAA86265/C  
 ID AAA86265 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAA86265;  
 XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
 XX DE Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #373.  
 XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;  
 XX KW restenosis; ss.

XX OS Mammalia.  
 XX PN WO200032765-A2.

XX PD 08-JUN-2000.

XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.

XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.

XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,

PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -  
 PS Disclosure; Page 105; 109pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
 CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.  
 CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is  
 CC efficient in restenosis treatment.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAG 1479  
 Db 18 CCATTTTAAAGAG 4  
 |||||  
 |||||

RESULT 500  
 AA86266/C  
 ID AA86266 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA86266;  
 DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #374.  
 XX  
 KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;  
 KW restenosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mammalia.  
 XX  
 PN WO200032765-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JUN-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.  
 XX  
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.  
 XX  
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX  
 PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JW;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
 XX  
 CC New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
 CC RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
 CC PCNA and Cyclin B1 -  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 105; 109pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
 CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.  
 CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is  
 CC efficient in restenosis treatment.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

PCNA and Cyclin B1 -  
 Disclosure; Page 105; 109pp; English.  
 The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
 designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
 other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
 Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
 AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
 inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.  
 The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is  
 efficient in restenosis treatment.  
 Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAG 1479  
 Db 17 CCATTTTAAAGAG 3  
 |||||  
 |||||

RESULT 501  
 AA261534/C  
 ID AA261534 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA261534;  
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer 6L for a human 5'-OT EST (oxytocin expressed sequence tag).  
 XX  
 KW Oxytocin expressed sequence tag; 5'-OT EST; obesity; fertility; male;  
 KW transgenic animal; human late onset obesity; late onset visceral obesity;  
 KW male infertility; wasting; anorexia; cachexia; malabsorptive state;  
 KW catabolic state; inflammatory condition; Crohn's disease; AIDS wasting;  
 KW burn; cancer; bone disease; PCR primer; probe; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200009686-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 24-FEB-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 12-AUG-1999; 99WO-CB02658.  
 XX  
 PR 12-AUG-1998; 98GB-C017566.  
 PR 06-MAY-1999; 99GB-C010522.  
 XX  
 PA (MEDI-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.  
 XX  
 PI Robinson ICAF, Stoye JP, Flavell D, Wells SE, Le Tissier P;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-224331/19.  
 XX  
 CC New anti-obesity polypeptide useful for treating obesity or infertility  
 CC in mammals -  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 26; 162pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC PCR primers and probes AA261533-34 are used to amplify and identify  
 CC human 5'-OT-EST (oxytocin expressed sequence tag) cDNA sequences. The  
 CC 5'-OT-EST gene is involved in the control of obesity and fertility  
 CC in males. 5'-Or Est nucleic acids are useful for producing transgenic  
 CC animals. The transgenic animals created serve as a model for human late  
 CC onset obesity and other related disorders and are also used for  
 CC identifying the genetic cause of obesity. Compounds which modulate  
 CC 5'-OT EST expression or activity are useful in the treatment or  
 CC modulation of late onset visceral obesity or male infertility  
 CC particularly in the disorders related to these conditions such as  
 CC wasting, or anorexia, or cachexia associated with prolonged illness,  
 CC or malabsorptive states or catabolic states associated with other  
 CC diseases such as inflammatory conditions, Crohn's disease or AIDS  
 CC wasting, or burns, or cancer, or bone disease.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 71 CGGCTTGGGGGCGAC 85  
 Db 19 CGGCTTGGGGGCGAC 5  
 |||||  
 |||||

RESULT 502  
 AA292545  
 ID AA292545 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

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XX AC AAZ92545;
XX DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human Y-specific STS PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:61.
XX KW DAZ gene; chromosome Y; male infertility; sperm count; diagnosis;
XX KW sequence-tagged site; STS; treatment; gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US6020476-A.
XX PD 01-FEB-2000.
XX PF 30-OCT-1996; 96US-0742185.
XX PR 22-SEP-1994; 94US-0310429.
XX PR 31-JUL-1996; 96US-0690734.
XX PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PI Hawkins T, Reeve MP, Saxena R, Page DC, Reijo R;
XX DR WPI; 2000-181393/16.
XX PT New nucleic acid, useful for diagnosis and treatment of reduced sperm
XX PT count, is derived from the human DAZ or DAZH genes -
XX PS Claim 12; Column 17-18; 110pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a family of human genes referred to as the
XX CC DAZ gene family, and to a functional DAZ homologue, DAZH. Members of the
XX CC DAZ gene family are clustered in the same region of the Y chromosome.
XX CC In particular, the invention relates to an isolated DAZ gene (AAZ92499)
XX CC present in interval 6D and/or 6E of the distal portion of Yq, mutations
XX CC in which are associated with reduced sperm count. The DAZH gene
XX CC (AAZ92580) is located on chromosome 3; however, the entire DAZ gene
XX CC family, including DAZH is expressed in germ cells. DAZ and DAZH
XX CC nucleotide sequences may be used as a source of primers and probes for
XX CC the diagnosis of cases of reduced sperm count associated with alteration
XX CC or deletion of the DAZ gene. They are also used as human chromosome Y
XX CC markers. Functional DAZ genes can be used in gene therapy for treating
XX CC reduced sperm counts. Sequences AAZ92502-292573 represent PCR primers
XX CC used in the exemplifications of the invention to test for Y-specific STSs
XX CC (sequence tagged sites).
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1022 CACCTGAGAGCTTC 1036
DB 2 CACCTGAGAGCTGC 16

RESULT 503
AAD20319/c
ID AAD20319 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAD20319;
XX DT 03-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE S. pneumoniae murN region identifying and sequencing PCR primer #4.
XX KW MurN; MurN protein; antibiotic; beta-lactam ring; penicillin resistance;
XX KW muropptide; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1022 CACCTGAGAGCTTC 1036
DB 2 CACCTGAGAGCTGC 16

RESULT 503
AAD20319/c
ID AAD20319 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAD20319;
XX DT 03-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE S. pneumoniae murN region identifying and sequencing PCR primer #4.
XX KW MurN; MurN protein; antibiotic; beta-lactam ring; penicillin resistance;
XX KW muropptide; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.

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XX PN WO200171038-A1.
XX PD 27-SEP-2001.
XX PF 20-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US08883.
XX PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-190667P.
XX PA (UYRQ ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
XX PI Tomasz A, Filipe SR;
XX XX WPI; 2001-639137/73.
XX DR WPI; 2001-639137/73.
XX PT New nucleic acids encoding the murN and murN protein of Streptococcus
XX PT pneumonia involved in forming branched muropptides are useful to find
XX PT compounds which inhibit antibiotic resistance -
XX PS Claim 8; Page 26; 75pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to isolated nucleic acids encoding the murN
XX CC and murM genes of Streptococcus pneumoniae. These genes are involved in
XX CC the generation of a highly branched muropptide structure and a
XX CC penicillin-resistant phenotype in S. pneumoniae. Inactivation of the
XX CC function of these genes results in a loss of penicillin resistance and a
XX CC decrease in the level of muropptide branching. The invention is used to
XX CC find compounds which inhibit resistance of S. pneumoniae to antibiotics
XX CC containing a beta-lactam ring. The present sequence is S. pneumoniae
XX CC murM region identifying and sequencing PCR primer.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 991 ACTGTGATTGATGGG 1005
DB 17 ATTGTGATTGATGGG 3

RESULT 504
AAD17645
ID AAD17645 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAD17645;
XX DT 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human GCPII gene exon-7 amplifying PCR primer #2.
XX KW Human; glutamate carboxypeptidase II; GCPII gene; dietary folate; FGCP;
XX KW folypoly-gamma-glutamate carboxypeptidase; hyperhomocysteinemia;
XX KW cardiovascular disease; Alzheimer's disease; neural tube defect;
XX KW congenital heart defect; colon cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200168897-A2.
XX PD 20-SEP-2001.
XX PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US07880.
XX PR 13-MAR-2000; 2000US-0188983.
XX PA (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX PI Halsted CH, Devlin AM;
XX DR WPI; 2001-582462/65.

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PT Screening an individual for increased risk of low folate status,  
PT comprises detecting mutation in human glutamate carboxypeptidase II  
PT gene which affects ability of hydrolyzing terminal glutamates from  
PT dietary folates -

XX Example 5; Page 26; 38pp; English.

XX The patent discloses methods for screening an individual for increased  
CC risk of low folate status. The method involves detecting a mutation  
CC in the human glutamate carboxypeptidase (GCP) II gene in a biological  
CC sample from said individual, wherein detection of the mutation is  
CC indicative of decreased ability of an individual to hydrolyse terminal  
CC glutamate residues from dietary folates by folypoly-gamma-glutamate  
CC carboxypeptidase (FCCP), a product of GCP II gene. The decreased ability  
CC is associated with low folate status. The method is useful for screening  
CC an individual for increased risk of low folate status and conditions  
CC associated with hyperhomocysteinaemia, cardiovascular disease, colon  
CC cancer and altered cognition in the elderly including Alzheimer's  
CC disease. Pregnant women with low folate status are at increased risk  
CC of bearing children with neural tube defects and congenital heart  
CC defects. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer which is used for  
CC amplifying exon-7 of GCP II gene. This primer is designed from PSMA  
CC genomic sequence and is used for detecting a mutation in GCP II gene.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1258 ACTGTCACAAAGAAA 1272

DB 1 ACTGTCACAAAGAAA 15

RESULT 505

AAH58450/C  
ID AAH58450 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAH58450;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk8 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:874.

XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;  
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200130362-A2.

XX 03-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.

PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using  
PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,  
PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent  
PT kinases -

XX Example 1; Page 135; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative  
CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1527 CTGGGCCCAACTTGC 1541

DB 17 CTGGGCCCAACTTGC 3

RESULT 506

AAH59089/C  
ID AAH59089 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAH59089;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Cyclin A2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1513.

XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;  
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200130362-A2.

XX 03-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using  
 PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,  
 PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent  
 PT kinases -  
 XX Example 1; Page 182; 408pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscikling,  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative  
 CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1636 GCCACAGCTGAAG 1650  
 DB |||||  
 16 GCCACAGCTGAAG 2  
 RESULT 507  
 AAH60080  
 ID AAH60080 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC AAH60080;  
 XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Cyclin F ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2504.  
 XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antiscikling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO200130362-A2.  
 XX 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.  
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.

PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using  
 PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,  
 PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent  
 PT kinases -  
 XX Example 1; Page 254; 408pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscikling,  
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative  
 CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 559 TTCTTCAGCAGGG 573  
 DB |||||  
 5 TTCTTCAGCAGGG 19  
 RESULT 508  
 AAH60199/C  
 ID AAH60199 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX AC AAH60199;  
 XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Cyclin G1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2623.  
 XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antiscikling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO200130362-A2.  
 XX 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.

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XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
XX PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
XX PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
XX PT kinases -
XX PS Example 1; Page 262; 408pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
XX CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
XX CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
XX CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
XX CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
XX CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscikling,
XX CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
XX CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
XX CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
XX CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
XX CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
XX CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
XX CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
XX CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
XX CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
      Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
      Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 701 GAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 715
Db 15 GAGAAATGTCTCTG 1
      ||||| |||||
      15 GAGAAATGTCTCTG 1

RESULT 509
AAH60600/C
XX ID AAH60600 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAH60600;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin A1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3024.
XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
XX KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX KW antipapillary; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX KW antiscikling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
XX KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN WO200130362-A2.
XX PN

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PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX PR 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
XX PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
XX PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
XX PT kinases -
XX PS Example 1; Page 291; 408pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
XX CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
XX CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
XX CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
XX CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
XX CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscikling,
XX CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
XX CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
XX CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
XX CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
XX CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
XX CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
XX CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
XX CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
XX CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
XX CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
      Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
      Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 808 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 822
Db 17 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 3
      ||||| |||||
      17 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 3

RESULT 510
AAH60601/C
XX ID AAH60601 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAH60601;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin A1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3025.
XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
XX KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX KW antipapillary; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX KW antiscikling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
XX KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.

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XX PN WO200130362-A2.
XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
XX PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
XX PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
XX PT kinases -
XX PS Example 1; Page 292; 409pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
XX CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
XX CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
XX CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
XX CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
XX CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
XX CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
XX CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
XX CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
XX CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
XX CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
XX CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
XX CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
XX CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
XX CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
    Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
    Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 808 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 822
DB 16 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 2
    ||||| |||||
    16 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 2
RESULT 511
AAH61426/c
XX ID AAH61426 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAH61426;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3850.
XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
XX KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX KW antiporiatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
XX KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200130362-A2.
XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
XX PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
XX PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
XX PT kinases -
XX PS Example 1; Page 352; 408pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
XX CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
XX CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
XX CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
XX CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
XX CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
XX CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
XX CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
XX CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
XX CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
XX CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
XX CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
XX CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
XX CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
XX CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
XX CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 other;
    Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
    Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAG 1479
DB 19 CCATTTTAAAGAG 5
    ||||| |||||
    19 CCATTTTAAAGAG 5
RESULT 512
AAH61427/c
XX ID AAH61427 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAH61427;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3851.
XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
XX KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX KW antiporiatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;

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KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO200130362-A2.  
 XX 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.  
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.  
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using  
 XX ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,  
 XX matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent  
 XX kinases -  
 XX Example 1; Page 352; 408pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 XX skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 XX ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 XX inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 XX dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 XX nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 XX cleaves RNA segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
 XX dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
 XX ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 XX cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 XX in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative  
 XX skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 XX squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 XX also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 XX retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 XX prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 XX scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 XX scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 XX exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;  
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1465 CCATTTTTAAAGAG 1479  
 DB 18 CCATTTTTAAAGAG 4  
 RESULT 513  
 ID AAH61428/c  
 XX AAH61428 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAH61428;  
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3952.  
 XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;  
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;

KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO200130362-A2.  
 XX 03-MAY-2001.  
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.  
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.  
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using  
 XX ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,  
 XX matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent  
 XX kinases -  
 XX Example 1; Page 352; 408pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
 XX skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
 XX ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
 XX inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
 XX dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
 XX nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
 XX cleaves RNA segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
 XX dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
 XX ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
 XX cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
 XX in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative  
 XX skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
 XX squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can  
 XX also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
 XX retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
 XX prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
 XX scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
 XX scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
 XX exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;  
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1465 CCATTTTTAAAGAG 1479  
 DB 17 CCATTTTTAAAGAG 3  
 RESULT 514  
 ID ABL43702  
 XX ABL43702 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC ABL43702;  
 XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human chromosome lp36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:746.  
 XX Human; chromosome lp36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;

XX genome; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN JP2001321190-A.

XX XX 20-NOV-2001.

XX XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.

XX XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.

XX XX (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

XX XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.

XX XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.

XX XX Arraying genome clones -

XX PT Claim 4; Page 19; 528pp; Japanese.

XX PS The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The

XX CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in

XX CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the

XX CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker

XX CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;

XX CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant

XX CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell

XX CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order

XX CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to

XX CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell

XX CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified

XX CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal

XX CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the

XX CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals

XX CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell

XX CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are

XX CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The

XX CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent

XX CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634

XX CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1 which are

XX CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention.

XX XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX QY 1303 ATGCTTGGTGTCCCA 1317

XX Db 2 ATGCTTGGTGTCCCA 16

XX RESULT 515

XX AAQ56412/C

XX ID AAQ56412 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX XX AAQ56412;

XX XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX DT 29-JUL-1994 (first entry)

XX XX E7 consensus negative strand primer WD70.

XX XX Human papilloma virus; amplification; polymerase chain reaction;

XX KW PCR; detection; assay; genital; ss.

XX XX Synthetic.

XX OS US5283171-A.

XX PN 01-FEB-1994.

XX PD

XX PF 15-FEB-1991; 91US-0651356.

XX XX 09-SEP-1988; 88US-0243486.

XX PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-0322550.

XX PR 29-AUG-1989; 89WO-US03747.

XX PR 15-FEB-1991; 91US-0651356.

XX XX (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC.

XX PA (UYRP ) UNIV ROCHESTER.

XX PI Broker TR, Manos MM, Ting Y, Wolinsky SM, Wright DK;

XX XX WPI; 1994-048082/06.

XX DR Detection of genital human papilloma virus - by PCR amplification

XX PT using defined consensus primer pairs

XX PS Disclosure; Page 8; 13pp; English.

XX XX The sequence is that of the human papilloma virus (HPV) E7 consensus

XX CC negative strand primer WD70 which was used in the amplification by

XX CC PCR of HPV DNA. It may be used as part of a simple and rapid assay

XX CC method for detecting and typing HPV in biological samples.

XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)

XX XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 2 other;

XX SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

XX Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX QY 1310 GTGTCCTCATCTGTG 1323

XX Db 15 GTGTCCTCATCTGTG 2

XX RESULT 516

XX AAT44817/C

XX ID AAT44817 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX XX AAT44817;

XX XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX DT 31-JAN-1997 (first entry)

XX DE HPV E7 region negative strand primer WD70.

XX XX Probe; primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplification;

XX KW human papillomavirus; consensus; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX XX US5527898-A.

XX XX 18-JUN-1996.

XX XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0474542.

XX XX 24-SEP-1993; 93US-0126452.

XX PR 09-SEP-1988; 88US-0243486.

XX PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-0322550.

XX PR 09-SEP-1989; 89WO-US03747.

XX PR 14-NOV-1990; 90US-0613142.

XX PR 20-APR-1993; 93US-0050743.

XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0474542.

XX XX (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC.

XX XX Bauer HM, Gravitt PE, Greer CE, Manos MM, Resnick RM;

XX PI Zhang TY;

XX XX WPI; 1996-299903/30.

XX DR

XX Nucleic acid hybridisation probes - specific for selected human  
PT papilloma virus types  
XX  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Column 35-36; 96pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to new oligonucleotide probes and primers used  
CC for the detection of human papillomaviruses (HPV) which are not genital  
CC types 6, 11, 16, 18 or 33. The probes and primers AAT44608-T44693 are  
CC esp. used to detect HPV types 26, 31, 31B, 35, 39, 40, 43, 45, 51-59 and  
CC 68. The primers can be used to detect these HPV types in conjunction with  
CC the consensus primers and typing probes AAT44733-T44906, which are based  
CC on and amplify fragments of the L1, E6, E7 and E1 regions of the HPV  
CC sequences. Detection of the amplification prods. is done with probes  
CC derived from consensus sequences found in all characterised HPV  
CC sequences.  
CC The negative strand primers AAT44817-20 are used with positive strand  
CC primers (AAT44813-6) to amplify fragments of 750-850 bp from the E6  
CC region of HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18 and 33. The amplified fragments are  
CC detected using the E6 consensus probes AAT44835-8.  
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 2 other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1310 GTGTCCCATCTGTG 1323  
Db 15 GTGYCCCATCTGYG 2  
RESULT 517  
AAT77991/C  
ID AAT77991 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX AAT77991;  
XX  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
DT 06-OCT-1997 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human papillomavirus E7 negative strand consensus primer WD70.  
DE  
XX Human; papillomavirus; HPV; primer; amplification; PCR;  
XX polymerase chain reaction; E7; negative strand; detection; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX US5639871-A.  
XX  
XX 17-JUN-1997.  
XX  
XX 01-JUN-1995; 95US-0457648.  
XX  
XX 14-NOV-1990; 90US-0613142.  
PR 24-SEP-1993; 93US-0126452.  
PR 08-SEP-1988; 88US-0243486.  
PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-0322550.  
PR 29-AUG-1989; 89WO-US03747.  
PR 20-APR-1993; 93US-0050743.  
XX  
XX (HOFF ) ROCHE MOLECULAR SYSTEMS INC.  
XX  
XX Bauer HM, Gravitt PE, Greer CE, Impraim CC, Manos MM;  
PI Resnick RM, Zhang TY;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1997-332084/30.  
XX  
XX New oligo:nucleotide probes for human papilloma-virus - used for  
PT detecting and typing HPV and for detecting previously unknown HPV  
PT types and subtypes  
XX

PS Disclosure; Columns 109-110; 94pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence is a human papillomavirus (HPV) E7 negative  
CC strand consensus primer.  
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)  
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 2 other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1310 GTGTCCCATCTGTG 1323  
Db 15 GTGYCCCATCTGYG 2  
RESULT 518  
AAV17452/C  
ID AAV17452 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX AAV17452;  
XX  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
DT 04-JUN-1998 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Primer WD70 for human papillomavirus typing.  
DE  
XX Human papillomavirus; HPV; HPV detection; HPV typing;  
XX E7 type-specific probe; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX Human papillomavirus.  
XX  
XX US5705627-A.  
XX  
XX 06-JAN-1998.  
XX  
XX 26-MAY-1995; 95US-0452055.  
XX  
XX 14-NOV-1990; 90US-0613142.  
PR 20-APR-1993; 93US-0050743.  
PR 09-SEP-1988; 88US-0243486.  
PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-0322550.  
XX  
XX (HOFF ) ROCHE MOLECULAR SYSTEMS INC.  
XX  
XX Bauer HM, Greer CE, Manos MM, Resnick RM, Ting Y;  
PI WPI; 1998-192210/17.  
XX  
XX Human papilloma probes and primers - useful for, e.g. detecting and  
PT typing of human papilloma viruses  
XX  
XX Claim 6; Column 19-20; 37pp; English.  
XX  
XX This sequence represents a human papillomavirus (HPV) E7 type-specific  
CC primer of the invention. This sequence may be used in conjunction with L1  
CC specific probes for detecting and typing HPV. Identification and typing  
CC of HPV is important as different types of HPV pose different risks for  
CC infected individuals. HPV16 and HPV18 have been more consistently  
CC identified in higher grades of cervical dysplasia and carcinoma than  
CC other HPV types.  
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 2 other;  
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1310 GTGTCCCATCTGTG 1323

||||:|||||:|  
15 GTGCCCATCTGYG 2

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Db
RESULT 519
AAQ72961
ID AAQ72961 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAQ72961;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX
XX 28-JUN-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX B7 CD28 receptor ligand transgene detection 5' primer.
XX
XX Primer; amplify; PCR; transgene; CD28 receptor; ligand; B7; rat; mouse;
XX insulin; promoter; termination codon; polyadenylation signal; oocyte;
XX transgenic; probe; transgenic animal; insulinitis; diabetes;
XX pancreatic islet lymphocytic infiltrate; type I diabetes; thyroiditis;
XX psoriasis; sarcoidosis; multiple sclerosis; inflammatory bowel disease;
XX aplastic anaemia; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9423760-A1.
XX
XX 27-OCT-1994.
XX
XX 17-FEB-1994; 94WO-US01674.
XX
XX 14-APR-1993; 93US-0048042.
XX
XX (USNA ) US SEC OF NAVY.
XX
XX Harlan DM, June CH;
XX
XX WPI; 1994-341499/42.
XX
XX Trans:gene contg. DNA encoding CD28 ligand and tissue-specific
XX promoter - and transgenic animals serving as models for specific
XX autoimmune diseases, e.g. diabetes
XX
XX Example 1; Page 20; 52pp; English.
XX
XX Primers (AAQ72961-2) were used to amplify a portion of a transgene
XX comprising the gene for the CD28 receptor stimulating ligand, B7,
XX operably linked to the rat insulin 1 promoter. The transgene also has
XX the rat insulin 2 termination codon and polyadenylation signal inserted
XX downstream of the B7 coding sequence. The 5' primer binds to a sequence
XX in the B7 cDNA whilst the 3' primer binds to a distal region of the rat
XX insulin 2 gene. The transgene was constructed to produce the plasmid
XX pRIB-B7-IpA. A 3.0 kb SstI-StuI transgene fragment was injected into
XX mouse oocytes and used to establish transgenic mouse lines. The
XX presence of the transgene integrated stably into the mouse cells was
XX detected using the probe AAQ72963. The transgenic mice were used to
XX develop triple transgenic animals which will spontaneously develop
XX pancreatic islet lymphocytic infiltrate (insulinitis) and diabetes. The
XX animals may be used to study diseases such as Type I diabetes, psoriasis,
XX thyroiditis, sarcoidosis, multiple sclerosis, aplastic anaemia and
XX inflammatory bowel disease.
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1375 TTTCAGTACCGTCCAGC 1392
Db 1 TTTCAGCACCGTGTAGC 18
||||:|||||:|

RESULT 520
AAQ71379
ID AAT01379 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAT01379;
XX
XX 22-MAY-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX Human growth hormone receptor exon 10 fragment PCR primer, 9.
XX
XX Mutant; growth hormone; GH; receptor; GHR; allele; Laron syndrome;
XX insensitivity syndrome; GHIS; idiopathic short stature; ISS; IGF-1;
XX deficiency; binding protein; GHBP; insulin-like growth factor;
XX partial GHIS; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9527495-A2.
XX
XX 19-OCT-1995.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1995; 95WO-US03731.
XX
XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224982.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Attie K, Carlsson LMS, Gesundheit N, Goddard A;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-366224/47.
XX
XX Treatment of partial growth hormone insensitivity syndrome - using
XX growth hormone and IGF-1 singly or in combination to increase the
XX growth rate of a human patient
XX
XX Example 4; Page 38; 83pp; English.
XX
XX The high frequency of inactivating mutations in the growth hormone (GH)
XX receptor (GHR) gene in complete growth hormone insensitivity syndrome
XX (GHIS) or Laron syndrome (LS) suggests that most complete GHIS cases can
XX be explained by lack of functional GHR. AAR0361-82 are inronic primers
XX used for the amplification of GHR exons 2 to 10. Amplification of GHR
XX exons from idiopathic short stature (ISS) patients allows the
XX identification of mutations which may be responsible for GHR dysfunction
XX Partial GHIS patients are a subclass of patients with ISS, having low GH
XX binding protein levels. By administering GH and IGF-1 separately or in
XX combination to a partial GHIS patient the growth rate of the patient can
XX be increased.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1473 AAAAGAGGGTCCCTCAGA 1490
Db 1 ACATGAGGGTACCTCAGA 18
||||:|||||:|

RESULT 521
AAT56720/C
ID AAT56720 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAT56720;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX
XX 02-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Human TNF-alpha hairpin ribozyme target sequence (nt position 1168).
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
XX gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;

```

KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;  
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;  
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;  
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;  
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;  
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;  
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;  
 KW AIDS; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9523225-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-AUG-1995.  
 XX  
 XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB00156.  
 XX  
 PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.  
 PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.  
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.  
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.  
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.  
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.  
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0228041.  
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.  
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.  
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.  
 PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.  
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.  
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.  
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300080.  
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.  
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.  
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.  
 PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0314397.  
 PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.  
 PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.  
 PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0321993.  
 PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.  
 PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.  
 PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.  
 PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.  
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;  
 PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;  
 PI Modak A, Pavcc P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D;  
 PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1995-351090/45.  
 XX  
 PT Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them -  
 PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes  
 XX  
 PS Claim 2; Page 259; 407pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves TNF-alpha  
 CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.  
 CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding  
 CC structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin  
 CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.  
 CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and  
 CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease  
 CC resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target  
 CC sequences and thereby inhibit TNF-alpha expression, making them  
 CC potentially useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, septic shock  
 CC and other inflammatory disorders including psoriasis, as well as  
 CC for treatment of AIDS.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;  
 QY 1015 CTGAAACACCTGAAGAG 1032  
 |||||  
 Db 18 CTGGAACATCTGGAGAG 1  
 |||||  
 RESULT 522  
 AAV12424  
 ID AAV12424 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV12424;  
 XX  
 DT 14-MAY-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Growth hormone receptor intronic PCR primer exon 10b 9.  
 XX  
 KW Growth hormone receptor; GHR: human; insulin like growth factor-1;  
 KW partial growth hormone insensitivity syndrome; IGF-1; short stature;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9741887-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 13-NOV-1997.  
 XX  
 PF 18-APR-1997; 97WO-US06652.  
 XX  
 PR 03-MAY-1996; 96US-0643212.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Attie KM, Carlsson LMS, Gesundheit N, Goddard A;  
 XX WPI; 1997-558693/51.  
 XX  
 PT Treatment of partial growth hormone insensitivity syndrome - with  
 PT growth hormone or insulin-like growth factor  
 XX  
 PS Example 4; Page 48; 133pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer for growth hormone  
 CC receptor (GHR) used in an example of the present invention. The present  
 CC invention describes new methods for increasing the growth rate of a  
 CC human patient having partial growth hormone insensitivity syndrome  
 CC (GHIS) or a non-Growth Hormone (GH)-deficient short stature but not  
 CC Laron Syndrome; the patient has a height of at least -2 standard  
 CC deviations (SD) below normal for age and sex, has a serum level of  
 CC high-affinity GH-binding protein of at least 2 SD below normal, has  
 CC serum levels of insulin-like growth factor (IGF)-I below normal, mean  
 CC levels and has a mean level or maximum stimulated serum level of GH  
 CC that is at least normal, and growth rate is increased by administering  
 CC an effective amount of GH and/or IGF-I. The methods are used to treat  
 CC people with short stature including familial short stature. The patient  
 CC constitutional delay or growth or idiopathic short stature. The patient  
 CC especially has a heterologous intra- or extracellular GH receptor gene  
 CC defect.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;  
 QY 1473 AAAAGAGGCTGCTCAGA 1490  
 |||||

Db 1 ACATGAGGGTACCTCAGA 18

RESULT 523

AAV33818  
ID AAV33818 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAV33818;

XX DT 30-DEC-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Human growth hormone receptor exon 10b DNA primer 9.

XX KW Growth hormone receptor; GHR; idiopathic short stature; ISS; GH;

XX KW partial growth hormone insensitivity syndrome; GHIS; growth hormone;

XX KW insulin-like growth factor I; IGF-I; growth hormone binding protein;

XX KW Laron syndrome; PCR; primer; amplification; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US5824642-A.

XX PD 20-OCT-1998.

XX PF 06-JUN-1995; 95US-0468580.

XX PR 24-MAR-1995; 95US-0410452.

XX PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224982.

XX PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-0468580.

XX PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX PI Attie K, Carlsson LMS, Gesundheit N, Goddard A;

XX DR WPI; 1998-582593/49.

XX PT Treatment of non growth hormone dependent short stature - comprises

XX PT administration of growth factor and/or insulin-like growth factor I

XX PS Example 4; Columns 27-28; 57pp; English.

XX CC Primers 9 and 10 (AAV33816) were used to amplify the human growth

XX CC hormone receptor exon 10b coding region and its flanking splice sites.

XX CC The PCR product was used in the method of the invention. The invention

XX CC provides a method for increasing the growth rate of a patient having

XX CC partial growth hormone insensitivity syndrome (GHIS) comprising of

XX CC administering growth hormone (GH) and/or insulin-like growth factor I

XX CC (IGF-I). The patients chosen had a height of less than -2 standard

XX CC deviations below normal for age and sex, had a serum level of

XX CC high-affinity GH-binding protein of at least 2 standard deviations

XX CC below normal levels, had a mean or maximum stimulated serum GH level

XX CC that was at least normal, and did not have Laron syndrome.

XX CC Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

XX CC Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

XX CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1473 AAAGAGGGTGCTCAGA 1490

Db 1 ACATGAGGGTACCTCAGA 18

RESULT 524

AAV38434

ID AAV38434 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAV38434;

XX DT 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Wild type 18-mer oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX KW Specificity; increase; target nucleic acid; hybridisation; hybrotrope;

XX KW enthalpy; nucleic acid duplex; probe/target hybridisation assay; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS WO9813527-A2.

XX PN

DE 5' PCR primer used in the course of the invention.

XX KW Protease inhibitor; increase; essential amino acid; animal feed;

XX KW molecular marker; maize; barley; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9820133-A2.

XX PD 14-MAY-1998.

XX PF 31-OCT-1997; 97WO-US20441.

XX PR 01-NOV-1996; 96US-0740682.

XX PA (PION-) PIONEER HI-BRED INT INC.

XX PI Rao AG, Roesler KR;

XX DR WPI; 1998-286949/25.

XX CC New derivatives of plant protease inhibitors with increased content

XX CC of essential amino acids - and reduced inhibitory activity, also

XX CC related nucleic acid, vectors and transformed plants, with increased

XX CC value as animal feed

XX PS Disclosure; Page 106; 119pp; English.

XX CC PCR primers AAV38434-35 are used in the course of the invention. The

XX CC specification describes protease inhibitors that are modified to

XX CC contain increased amounts of essential amino acids. The modified

XX CC protease inhibitors are also less active inhibitors of protease

XX CC compared with the wild-type protein. Expression cassettes containing

XX CC cDNA encoding the protease inhibitors are used to transform mono- or

XX CC dicotyledonous plants, particularly sorghum, wheat, rice, barley,

XX CC lucerne, rape, sunflower, tobacco or especially maize and soya,

XX CC for use as animal feed. These transgenic plants contain higher amounts

XX CC of essential amino acids, reducing or eliminating the need for feed

XX CC supplementation. The protease inhibitors are useful for identifying

XX CC specific antagonists or agonists and substrates and as immunogens for

XX CC raising specific antibodies. The cDNA sequences, and their fragments,

XX CC are used as primers and probes for screening transgenic plants, and to

XX CC detect, measure or monitor protein expression. They can also be used

XX CC as molecular markers in breeding programmes.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX CC Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

XX CC Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

XX CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1687 AAGAAGGCAGTGGAGAG 1704

Db 1 ATGAAGTCGGTGGAGAG 18

RESULT 525

AAV36116

ID AAV36116 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAV36116;

XX DT 03-SEP-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Wild type 18-mer oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX KW Specificity; increase; target nucleic acid; hybridisation; hybrotrope;

XX KW enthalpy; nucleic acid duplex; probe/target hybridisation assay; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS WO9813527-A2.

XX PN

```

PD 02-APR-1998.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1997; 97WO-US17413.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1996; 96US-0719132.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1996; 96US-0026621.
XX
XX (DARW-) DARWIN MOLECULAR CORP.
XX
XX Garrison LK, Tabone J, Van Ness J;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-230729/20.
XX
XX Nucleic acid composition comprising a (halogenated) acetate or
XX propionate ammonium salt - useful for increasing the specificity of
XX a probe in a hybridisation solution
XX
XX Example 2; Page 61; 134pp; English.
XX
XX AAV36114-19 represent oligonucleotides used to measure the difference in
XX Td between wild type and mutant oligonucleotides. The capture
XX oligonucleotide is AAV36100. The wild type oligonucleotide represents
XX fully and perfectly base-paired duplex and a mutant oligonucleotide
XX represents a single base pair mismatch. The specification describes
XX compositions and methods for increasing the specificity of a target
XX nucleic acid in a hybridisation solution. The oligonucleotides used in
XX the course of the invention can be in contact with a hybotrope. These
XX hybotropes possess the property of neutralising the differences in G+C
XX and A+T base pairing strength while simultaneously lowering the Td. The
XX specification also describes a method for distinguishing between
XX hybridisation of a nucleic acid target and a perfectly complementary
XX nucleic acid probe, and mismatch between the target and a probe, where
XX the probe may contain at least one abasic or deoxyNebularine
XX substitution. The compositions and processes may be used to increase the
XX specificity of a probe/target hybridisation assay. An abasic residue, a
XX deoxyNebularine residue or a hybotrope is used to increase specificity of
XX hybridisation. Hybotropes and modified oligonucleotides as described may
XX be used in amplification reactions (such as PCR), sequence analysis
XX methods and genomic screening methods.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1075 GGAATTAAACAGCGAGGAG 1092
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 1 GGTATCAGCAAGCAGGAG 18
XX
XX RESULT 526
XX AAV09765
XX ID AAV09765 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV09765;
XX
XX DT 20-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Transgenic mouse B7 gene PCR primer.
XX
XX KW Autoimmune disease; transgenic; Diabetes mellitus Type I; insulin;
XX therapeutic; T lymphocyte CD28 receptor stimulating ligand; B7;
XX tissue-specific promoter; pancreatic beta cell; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN US5718883-A.
XX
XX PD 17-FEB-1998.
XX
XX PF 17-FEB-1994; 94US-0197790.
XX
XX
XX 17-FEB-1994; 94US-0197790.
XX
XX 14-APR-1993; 93US-0048042.
XX
XX (USNA ) US SEC OF NAVY.
XX
XX Harlan DM, June CH;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-158756/14.
XX
XX Production of diabetic rodent model - comprising transgenic rodent
XX whose islets express B7 polypeptide
XX
XX Example 1; Column 16; 30pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAV09765 and AAV09766 are used to construct a transgenic
XX mouse model of Type I diabetes for facilitating the screening of
XX therapeutic agents. The transgenic rodent has a transgene operable in
XX insulin-producing pancreatic beta cells which comprises a DNA sequence
XX encoding the T lymphocyte CD28 receptor stimulating ligand, B7, and a
XX promoter operably linked to the sequence allowing the expression of B7.
XX AAV09765 hybridises to B7 cDNA in the plasmid pRIP-B7-1pA.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1375 TTTCAGTACCGTCCCAAGC 1392
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 1 TTTCAGCACCGTGCTAGC 18
XX
XX RESULT 527
XX AAH44579
XX ID AAH44579 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAH44579;
XX
XX DT 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX
XX DT 01-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Rat mACHR-6 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:24.
XX
XX KW Rat; muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6; mACHR-6; detection;
XX antiparkinsonian; nootropic; neuroprotective; neuroleptic; antidiabetic;
XX antidepressant; antiarrhythmic; antiinflammatory; carnitine; pain;
XX G-protein coupled receptor; nervous system related disorder; xerostomia;
XX disorders affecting consciousness; affective disorder; movement disorder;
XX irritable bowel syndrome; drinking disorder; gland related disorder;
XX smooth muscle related disorder; cardiac muscle disorder; eating disorder;
XX diabetes mellitus; diagnosis; drug screening; antisense; ss.
XX
XX OS Rattus sp.
XX
XX PN US6093545-A.
XX
XX PD 25-JUL-2000.
XX
XX PF 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0165543.
XX
XX PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0042780.
XX
XX PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.
XX
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Glucksmann MA, Goodearl ADJ;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1999-394858/38.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding an isolated G-protein coupled receptor useful
XX for treating nervous system related disorders -

```

PS Disclosure; Column 49; 64pp; English.

XX The present invention describes muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 (mAChR-6), which is a member of the G family of proteins. mAChR-6 has antiparkinsonian, nootropic, neuroprotective, neuroleptic, antidiabetic antipressant, antiarrhythmic and antiinflammatory activities. The mAChR-6 protein, is capable of modulating the effects of a G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) ligand such as acetylcholine or an acetylcholine like molecule such as carnitine, e.g. by modulating phospholipase C signalling/activity. Products from the present invention can be used for treating disorders mediated by abnormal mAChR-6 protein activity such as nervous system related disorders, disorders affecting consciousness, affective disorders such as REM sleep abnormalities, disorders affecting pain generation mechanisms such as pain related to irritable bowel syndrome or chest pain, movement disorders, eating disorders, drinking disorders, smooth muscle related disorders, cardiac muscle disorders, and gland related disorders such as xerostomia or diabetes mellitus. The products can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening. The present sequence represents a rat mAChR-6 antisense oligonucleotide which is given in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct DR field.)

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 237 GCGTCGAGAACCATGGAG 254  
|||||  
DB 1 GCGTCGTGGCCATGGAG 18

RESULT 528  
AAZ01233/c  
ID AAZ01233 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ01233;  
XX Synthetic.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO9932644-A2.  
XX 01-JUL-1999.  
XX 22-DEC-1998; 98WO-1B02133.  
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099658.  
XX 22-DEC-1997; 97US-0996306.  
XX (GENT ) GENSET.  
XX Blumenfeld M, Bougueleret L, Chumakov I, Cohen D;  
XX WPI; 1999-405178/34.  
XX Use of a prostate cancer associated gene and biallelic markers derived from it  
XX Claim 4; Page 354; 385pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to a mammalian PGI gene and protein, and a set of PGI biallelic markers. The PGI polynucleotide and biallelic markers are

CC used in a hybridisation assay, a sequencing assay, or in an allele-specific amplification assay for determining the identity of a nucleotide at a PGI-related biallelic marker. The methods can be used to detect and to assess the risk of developing cancer or prostate cancer. Early-stage diagnosis of prostate cancer relies on prostate specific antigen (PSA) dosage. However, the effectiveness of this is limited due to its inability to discriminate between malignant and non-malignant affections of the organ. A need exists for both a reliable diagnostic procedure which would enable early-stage diagnosis, and for preventative and curative treatments of the disease. The PGI gene can be used for detection of prostate cancer, and the risk of developing it in the future, and can also be used to determine therapies for the disease.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 801 GAAAGGTGATGTCAGCC 818  
|||||  
DB 18 GAAACGTGAAGTCATGCC 1

RESULT 529  
AAx84382  
ID AAx84382 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAx84382;  
XX 09-SEP-1999 (first entry)  
XX Oligonucleotide used to test a sample-retaining tip.

XX Solid-phase sample-retaining tip; nucleic acid synthesis; detection; nucleic acid isolation; amplification length polymorphism analysis; polymerase chain reaction; subtracted cDNA library; differential probe; solid-phase minisequencing; oligonucleotide ligation assay; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX WO9934214-A1.  
XX 08-JUL-1999.  
XX 30-DEC-1998; 98WO-US27850.  
XX 31-DEC-1997; 97US-0070290.  
XX (RAPI-) RAPIGENE INC.  
XX Garrison LX, Tabone JC, Van Ness J;  
XX WPI; 1999-419153/35.  
XX Pin for synthesis and detection of nucleic acid has tip coated with chemical able to capture nucleic acid, for subsequent manipulation  
XX Example 7; Page 44; 72pp; English.

XX This sequence was used to test the solid-phase sample-retaining tip (A) of the invention. (A) is for use in nucleic acid synthesis and detection, and comprises a tip structure that is: (a) connectable to a support pin; and (b) at least partly coated by a chemical layer that can bind a biomolecule (I) to form a solid-phase sample of (I). (A) are particularly used to isolate nucleic acid, e.g. mRNA, which is then used for cDNA synthesis (e.g. to make libraries and probes for analysis of gene expression or in diagnostic assays, including detection of polymorphisms, genotyping and genetic fingerprinting); in polymerase chain reaction; in preparation of subtracted cDNA libraries; synthesis of differential probes (e.g. for detecting infectious agents or tumour-associated antigens); for solid-phase minisequencing; in oligonucleotide ligation assays and in amplification length polymorphism analysis. (I) can be



CC deposited on the chemical layer, even where the solution used contains  
 CC large amounts of the agent used to activate it. The method allows capture  
 CC of mRNA released by lysing a small number of cells (eliminating the need  
 CC for solvent extraction and ethanol precipitation) and is suitable for  
 CC automated, high throughput methods.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3;

QY 1075 GGAATTACAGCAGGAG 1092  
 |||||  
 Db 1 GGTATCAGCAGCAGGAG 18

## RESULT 530

AA59173  
 ID AAX59173 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAX59173;

DT 06-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX Human flh8495 gene 5' region antisense oligonucleotide.

XX G protein coupled receptor; flh8495; human; diagnosis; screening;  
 KW therapy; antiparkinsonian; neurotropic; neuroprotective;  
 KW neuroleptic; antidepressant; antiarrhythmic; antidiabetic;  
 KW antiinflammatory; phosphatidylinositol; antisense; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO928470-A1.

PN 10-JUN-1999.

PD 04-DEC-1998; 98WO-US25832.

EF 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0042780.

XX 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.

PR (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Distefano P, Glucksmann MA, Goodearl ADJ, Xie M;

XX WPI; 1999-394858/33.

XX New nucleic acid encoding an isolated G-protein coupled receptor

XX useful for treating nervous system related disorders

XX Disclosure; Page 64; 140pp; English.

XX This oligonucleotide is complementary to a portion of the 5'

XX untranslated region and start codon of the human G protein coupled

XX receptor flh8495 gene corresponding to nucleotides 766-783 of the

XX sequence given in AAX59167. It can be used to modulate flh8495

XX activity, and hence to treat a disease or disorder characterized

XX by, or associated with, aberrant or abnormal flh8495 nucleic acid

XX expression and/or flh8495 polypeptide activity by inhibiting

XX flh8495 nucleic acid expression. Diseases and disorders associated

XX with aberrant or abnormal flh8495 activity include nervous system

XX related disorders, e.g. amnesia, apraxia, agnosia, amnesic

XX dysnomia, amnesic spatial disorientation, Klaver-Bucy syndrome,

XX Alzheimer's related memory loss and learning disability; disorders

XX affecting consciousness such as visual hallucinations, perceptual

XX disturbances or delirium associated with Lewy body dementia,

XX schitzo-effective disorders, schizophrenia with mood swings,

XX depressive illness (primary and secondary); affective disorders

XX such as REM sleep abnormalities in patients suffering from e.g.

XX depression, paradoxical sleep abnormalities, sleep-wakefulness, and

CC body temperature or respiratory depression abnormalities during  
 CC sleep; disorders affecting pain generation mechanisms e.g. pain  
 CC related to irritable bowel syndrome or chest pain; movement  
 CC disorders e.g. Parkinson's disease related movement disorders;  
 CC eating disorders e.g. insulin hypersecretion related obesity or  
 CC drinking disorders, e.g. diabetic polydipsia; smooth muscle related  
 CC disorders, e.g. irritable bowel syndrome, diverticular disease,  
 CC urinary incontinence, oesophageal achalasia or chronic obstructive  
 CC airways disease; cardiac muscle disorders, e.g. pathologic  
 CC bradycardia or tachycardia, arrhythmia, flutter or fibrillation;  
 CC and gland related disorder such as xerostomia or diabetes mellitus.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3;

QY 237 GCCTGCAGAACCATGGAG 254  
 |||||  
 Db 1 GCCTGCTGGCCATGGAG 18

## RESULT 531

AA22974/C

ID AAX22974 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAX22974;

XX 08-JUN-1999 (first entry)

DT Canine En-2 primer #3.

XX Transcription factor responsive element; cofactor; embryonic stem cell;

XX gene trap vector; engrailed homeodomain; EnHD; BPAG1; target gene; En-2;

XX bullous pemphigoid antigen; primer; ds.

XX Synthetic.

OS Canis familiaris.

XX EP902092-A2.

XX 17-MAR-1999.

XX 15-SEP-1998; 98EP-0117435.

XX 15-SEP-1997; 97DE-1040578.

XX (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.

XX (GSFU-) GSF FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM UMWELT & GESUNDHEIT.

XX Prochiantz A, Wurst W;

XX WPI; 1999-169242/15.

XX Identification of transcription factor targets - using gene trap

XX vector

XX Disclosure; Page 11; 32pp; German.

XX This invention describes the identification of transcription factor

XX responsive elements and/or target genes and/or cofactors of transcription

XX factors. The method comprises: (a) introducing a gene trap vector into a

XX eukaryotic cell in culture, where the vector contains a reporter gene, a

XX polyadenylation sequence and a selectable marker gene; (b) selecting

XX cells containing the vector; (c) contacting the cells with a

XX transcription factor; (d) identifying and culturing cells that exhibit a

XX change in reporter gene activity; and (e) identifying the target genes

XX and/or cofactors of the transcription factors and/or the transcription

XX factor responsive elements. The gene trap technique has been used to show

XX that the Engrailed homeodomain (EnHD) has target sequences within an

XX internal promoter/enhancer of the bullous pemphigoid antigen (BPAG1) gene

XX locus of embryonic stem cells. This sequence represents a primer used

CC in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 82 GCACATCCGTCCTCGCCA 99

DB 18 GCACATCCGTCCTCGCCA 1

RESULT 532

AAZ70897

ID AAZ70897 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ70897;

XX AC AAZ70897;

XX AC AAZ70897;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5253.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;

XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;

XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;

XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;

XX diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954500-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B00822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.

XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.

XX (GEST ) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium

XX map of the human genome -

XX Claim 8; Page 1351; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present

XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their

XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification

XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the

XX invention have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density

XX mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and

XX haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis

XX for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also

XX be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of

XX pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the

XX characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side

XX effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other

XX treatment.

XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297

XX and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing

XX from the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

QY 351 CATTCTCTCAAGCTTTC 368

DB 1 CATTCTCTGACTCTTTC 18

RESULT 533

AAZ71064

ID AAZ71064 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ71064;

XX AC AAZ71064;

XX AC AAZ71064;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5420.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;

XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;

XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;

XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;

XX diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954500-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B00822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.

XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.

XX (GEST ) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium

XX map of the human genome -

XX Claim 8; Page 1386; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present

XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their

XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification

XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the

XX invention have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density

XX mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and

XX haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis

XX for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also

XX be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of

XX pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the

XX characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side

XX effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other

XX treatment.

XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297

XX and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing

XX from the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

QY 1402 GACATGAACCCCAAGACG 1419

DB 1 GACATGAACCTAAGACG 18

RESULT 534

AAZ75413/c  
 ID AAZ75413 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAZ75413;  
 AC AAZ75413;  
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9769.  
 XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW Genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW Haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 XX diagnosis; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX W09954500-A2.  
 PN 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B00822.  
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.  
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.  
 XX (GIST) GENSET.  
 PA Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 XX map of the human genome -  
 PT Claim 8; Page 2313; 2745pp; English.  
 PS AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the  
 CC invention have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density  
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and  
 CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis  
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also  
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of  
 CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the  
 CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side  
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other  
 CC treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297  
 CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing  
 CC from the present invention.  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3;  
 QY 1614 GATTGGTCCCAACCCCA 1631  
 DB 18 GAATAGTACCACCCCA 1  
 RESULT 535  
 AAA28451  
 ID AAA28451 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAA28451;  
 AC AAA28451;  
 XX 29-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
 DT 29-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
 DE Human Ets-2 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:42.  
 XX Ets-2; human; transcription factor; chromosome 21q22.3; cancer; invasion;  
 KW metastasis; skeletal abnormality; Down's syndrome; expression inhibition;  
 KW phosphorothioate; antisense; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US6054316-A.  
 PN 25-APR-2000.  
 PD 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0344579.  
 PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0344579.  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Baker BF, Cowse LM;

DE Random primer HAP-5 for human Seladin-1 cDNA identification.  
 XX Seladin-1; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Neuroprotective;  
 KW neurotropic; Gene therapy; primer; differential display; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS EP1002862-A1.  
 PN 24-MAY-2000.  
 PD 12-NOV-1998; 98EP-0121478.  
 XX 12-NOV-1998; 98EP-0121478.  
 XX (NITS/) NITSCH R M.  
 PA WPI; 2000-341710/30.  
 DR Novel isolated Seladin-1 polypeptide useful in the diagnosis, prognosis  
 XX and treatment of neurological diseases, e.g. Alzheimer's disease and  
 PT Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis  
 XX Example 1; Page 12; 47pp; English.  
 PS AAZ8451-52 are random primers used in differential display PCR using  
 CC total RNA from post-mortem brain tissues from Alzheimer's disease  
 CC patients and control subjects. A cDNA encoding seladin-1 was isolated.  
 CC Seladin-1 reduces or prevents the degeneration of neurons and slows brain  
 CC amyloid formation. They may be used to diagnose or prognose a  
 CC neurological disease or to evaluate a treatment for a neurological  
 CC disease (claimed). Neurological diseases treatable by seladin-1 cDNA or  
 CC protein include Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's  
 CC disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and Pick's disease.  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3;  
 QY 240 TGCAGAACCATGGAGCCT 257  
 DB 1 TCCCGAAGCTTGAGCCT 18  
 RESULT 536  
 AAA38383  
 ID AAA38383 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAA38383;  
 AC AAA38383;  
 XX 21-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
 DT 21-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
 DE Human Ets-2 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:42.  
 XX Ets-2; human; transcription factor; chromosome 21q22.3; cancer; invasion;  
 KW metastasis; skeletal abnormality; Down's syndrome; expression inhibition;  
 KW phosphorothioate; antisense; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US6054316-A.  
 PN 25-APR-2000.  
 PD 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0344579.  
 PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0344579.  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Baker BF, Cowse LM;

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XX DR WPI; 2000-338495/29.
XX DR
XX PT Antisense compound, 8-30 nucleobases in length, inhibiting the
XX PT expression Ets-2 is useful for treating cancer and detecting Ets-2
XX PT expression
XX PS Claim 3; Column 40; 31pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC Sequences AAA38349-A38388 represent antisense oligonucleotides targetted
XX CC to the human Ets-2 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
XX CC Ets-2 RNA, and were analysed for their effect on Ets-2 mRNA levels by
XX CC quantitative real-time PCR. The Ets-domain transcription factors are a
XX CC family of proteins which are involved in controlling key cellular events
XX CC such as proliferation, differentiation and development. The Ets domain
XX CC is a DNA-binding domain shared by all members of this family. Through
XX CC this motif, Ets family members bind to the promoter regions of various
XX CC genes at a GCA consensus sequence, thereby acting as either repressors
XX CC or activators of the gene. All but one Ets family protein bind to DNA as
XX CC a monomer. Ets-2 has been implicated in the regulation of cellular
XX CC proliferation and differentiation. The Ets-2 gene is located at
XX CC chromosome 21q22.3, which is within a region known to undergo
XX CC translocations associated with malignancies. Ets-2 has been found to be
XX CC upregulated in several cancers, including lymphoblastic leukaemia. It
XX CC may also play a role in the cancer phenotype, as it activates the
XX CC urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA) promoter and the promoters of
XX CC metalloproteinases in response to epidermal growth factor (EGF)
XX CC stimulation. High levels of uPA and metalloproteinases are associated
XX CC with tumour invasion and metastasis in breast cancers. As the Ets-2 gene
XX CC is located on chromosome 21, which is triplicated in Down's syndrome, it
XX CC is also thought to be responsible for the skeletal abnormalities present
XX CC in this condition. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
XX CC useful for the treatment or prophylaxis of conditions associated with
XX CC Ets-2 expression, especially cancer.
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 171 GGCCATTTTCCTGGGAAT 188
Db 1 GGCCATTTTCCTGGACAT 18

RESULT 537
AA10842/c
ID AAA10842 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAA10842;
XX DT 14-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE G-alpha-i1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 25730.
XX DE
XX KW G-alpha-i1; G protein; adenylyl cyclase hormonal inhibition; tumour;
XX KW plasma membrane regulation; antisense composition; treatment; prevent;
XX KW delay; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; research; diagnose; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US6046321-A.
XX PD 04-APR-2000.
XX PF 09-APR-1999; 99US-0289377.
XX PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-0289377.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PT Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for inhibiting human Fas-associated
XX PT death domain (FADD) expression are targeted to the 3' untranslated

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PI Cowsert LM;
XX DR
XX DR WPI; 2000-292434/25.
XX PT New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human
XX PT G-alpha-i1 useful for modulating G-alpha-i1 expression and for treating
XX PT diseases associated with G-alpha-i1 expression
XX PS Example 15; Column 38; 31pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC Human G-alpha-i1 is a member of the Gi subfamily of G proteins which is
XX CC involved in hormonal inhibition of adenylyl cyclase and in the
XX CC regulation of plasma membrane enzymes. The expression of G-alpha-i1 is
XX CC altered in some tumours. The present sequence is a G-alpha-i1 antisense
XX CC oligonucleotide, which can be used to inhibit the expression of human
XX CC G-alpha-i1. The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides
XX CC represented in AAA10814-A10853, which can be used in the treatment of
XX CC diseases or condition associated with the expression of G-alpha-i1 by
XX CC modulating the expression of G-alpha-i1 in cells or tissues. The
XX CC antisense compositions may also be used prophylactically, e.g. to
XX CC prevent or delay infection, inflammation, or tumour formation.
XX CC Furthermore, the antisense oligonucleotides may also be useful in
XX CC research and diagnostics, e.g. in detecting nucleic acids encoding
XX CC G-alpha-i1 by conjugation of an enzyme to the oligonucleotide, or
XX CC radiolabelling the oligonucleotide. Kits using such detection means for
XX CC detecting the level of G-alpha-i1 in the sample may also be prepared.
XX CC Antisense oligonucleotides, which are able to inhibit specific gene
XX CC expression, are often used to elucidate the function of particular genes.
XX CC These antisense compounds are also used to distinguish between functions
XX CC of various members of a biological pathway.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1480 GGTGCCTCAGAGAGGAG 1497
Db 18 GGTATTCAGAGAGGAG 1

RESULT 538
AAZ44772
ID AAZ44772 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ44772;
XX DT 19-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human FADD primer ISIS #23872.
XX KW FADD; human; antisense; inhibitor; Fas-associated death domain; primer;
XX KW probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US6015712-A.
XX PD 18-JAN-2000.
XX PF 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0357072.
XX PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0357072.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Cowsert LM, Baker BP, Zhang H;
XX DR WPI; 2000-126316/11.
XX PT Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for inhibiting human Fas-associated
XX PT death domain (FADD) expression are targeted to the 3' untranslated

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PT region of the FADD gene -
PS Claim 16; Column 53-54; 37pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (OGNs) (I)
CC 8-20 nucleotides in length that specifically hybridize with and inhibit
CC nucleic acids encoding human Fas-associated death domain (FADD),
CC targeted to the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR). (I) can be used to treat
CC animals, especially humans, suspected of having or being prone to a
CC disease or condition associated with FADD expression. AA244746-Z44831
CC represent primers and probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 778 GCCTCCTACTCTGTCCTG 795
DB 1 GGCCCCACCTCCTGTCCTG 18

RESULT 539
AAZ48491/C
ID AAZ48491 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ48491;
XX
DT 31-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFR1 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS# 18984.
XX
KW Tumour necrosis factor receptor type 1; TNFR1; antisense; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; TNFR1; anticancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN US6007995-A.
XX
PD 28-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0106038.
XX
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0106038.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Baker BF, Cowsett LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-105333/09.
XX
PT Antisense inhibition of tumor necrosis factor type 1 expression for
PT diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease, particularly tumors -
XX
PS Claim 1; Column 24; 34pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides antisense compounds targeted to human tumour
CC necrosis factor receptor type 1 (TNFR1) RNA. These antisense compounds
CC can be used in a method of inhibiting the expression of TNFR1 human
CC cells or tissues. The antisense compounds specifically hybridize with one
CC or more nucleic acids encoding TNFR1 modulating the function of nucleic
CC acid molecules encoding TNFR1, ultimately modulating the amount of TNFR1
CC produced. The antisense compounds and method are useful as research
CC reagents and diagnostics, and in the treatment and prophylaxis of
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. Sequences AAZ48482-565
CC represent antisense oligos used for inhibition of the human TNFR1 mRNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

PT region of the FADD gene -
PS Claim 16; Column 53-54; 37pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (OGNs) (I)
CC 8-20 nucleotides in length that specifically hybridize with and inhibit
CC nucleic acids encoding human Fas-associated death domain (FADD),
CC targeted to the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR). (I) can be used to treat
CC animals, especially humans, suspected of having or being prone to a
CC disease or condition associated with FADD expression. AA244746-Z44831
CC represent primers and probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 778 GCCTCCTACTCTGTCCTG 795
DB 1 GGCCCCACCTCCTGTCCTG 18

RESULT 539
AAZ48491/C
ID AAZ48491 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ48491;
XX
DT 31-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFR1 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS# 18984.
XX
KW Tumour necrosis factor receptor type 1; TNFR1; antisense; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; TNFR1; anticancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN US6007995-A.
XX
PD 28-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0106038.
XX
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0106038.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Baker BF, Cowsett LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-105333/09.
XX
PT Antisense inhibition of tumor necrosis factor type 1 expression for
PT diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease, particularly tumors -
XX
PS Claim 1; Column 24; 34pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides antisense compounds targeted to human tumour
CC necrosis factor receptor type 1 (TNFR1) RNA. These antisense compounds
CC can be used in a method of inhibiting the expression of TNFR1 human
CC cells or tissues. The antisense compounds specifically hybridize with one
CC or more nucleic acids encoding TNFR1 modulating the function of nucleic
CC acid molecules encoding TNFR1, ultimately modulating the amount of TNFR1
CC produced. The antisense compounds and method are useful as research
CC reagents and diagnostics, and in the treatment and prophylaxis of
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. Sequences AAZ48482-565
CC represent antisense oligos used for inhibition of the human TNFR1 mRNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1570 CTGCCCCACTGCGCCAGAG 1587
DB 18 CTGCCACACTGCCCTGAG 1

RESULT 540
AAZ44134/C
ID AAZ44134 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ44134;
XX
DT 24-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human EGR-1 DNA antisense primer #24156.
XX
KW EGR-1; early growth response 1; antisense; inhibition; human; primer;
KW anti-inflammatory; cytostatic; antiviral; detection; diagnosis;
KW viral infection; inflammation; tumor; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN US6008048-A.
XX
PD 28-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205921.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205921.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-096375/08.
XX
PT Antisense oligonucleotides that inhibit expression of human early
PT growth response-1, useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of
PT tumors, inflammation and infection -
XX
PS Claim 1; Column 37-38; 31pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (I) capable of
CC inhibiting expression of human EGR-1 (early growth response-1). The
CC products of the invention have anti-inflammatory, cytostatic and
CC antiviral activity. (I) was tested for its effects on EGR-1 mRNA levels
CC by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR), results indicated that 60%
CC inhibition was achieved. When (I) was modified by 2'-O-methoxyethyl
CC substitution of the first 4 and last 4 residues, and by replacing any C
CC in these flanking regions with 5-methyl-C, the degree of inhibition was
CC increased to 71%. (I) is used to inhibit expression of EGR-1 in cells
CC and tissues in vitro, for research or diagnosis, e.g. detecting EGR-1
CC encoding nucleic acid. (I) may also be used to treat or prevent
CC EGR-1-associated diseases, particularly viral infections, inflammation
CC and tumors. AAZ44124-244169 represent antisense primers used to inhibit
CC the human EGR-1 protein.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1000 GATGGGATGCTGCTGCTG 1017
DB 18 GAGGAGATGATGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 541
AAZ42257
ID ABA82257 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX

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```

AC ABA82257;
XX
DT 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)
DE
DE Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #216.
XX
KW Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;
KW sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;
KW antisense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;
KW sclerostosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200177327-A1.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US16951.
XX
PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-0543771.
PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-0544398.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
PI Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657171/75.
XX
XX New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for
PT modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis -
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 34; 443pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone
CC mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and
CC HBM genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene
CC therapy, antisense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They
CC can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including
CC osteoporosis, Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous
CC dysplasia. ABA82038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1027 GAAGAGCTTCAAGCTGAA 1044
DB 1 GAGGAGCTTCAAGAGGAA 18

RESULT 542
AAF89339/C
ID AAF89339 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAF89339;
XX
DT 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Sample member clustering method related human DNA PCR primer #76.
XX
KW Cluster; hierarchical clustering algorithm; population based study;
KW clinical trial; DNA fingerprint; genetic profile analysis; PCR primer;
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200129257-A2.
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.

```

```

XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-IB01632.
XX
XX 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0161231.
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216897.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Schork N, Skierczynski B;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-316248/33.
XX
PT Genetic clustering by distributing members into optimal numbers of
PT clusters determined by a hierarchical clustering algorithm or by
PT paired-pair analysis of homozygous pairs in clusters got from
PT non-hierarchical clustering -
XX
XX Claim 61; Page 90; 100pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes methods of clustering members of a
CC sample, involving applying a hierarchical clustering algorithm to the
CC sample members, determining the optimal number of clusters based on this
CC and distributing the sample members into clusters using non-hierarchical
CC clustering. The methods are useful in population based studies such as
CC clinical trials, DNA fingerprinting and genetic profile analyses. The
CC present sequence was used to demonstrate the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 801 GAAAGGTGATGTCAGCC 818
DB 18 GAAACGTGAAGTCATGCC 1

RESULT 543
AAS21644/C
ID AAS21644 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAS21644;
XX
XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #109.
DE
XX Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200157059-A1.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US02939.
XX
XX 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-0496694.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EE, Cowsett LM;
PI WPI; 2001-488863/53.
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and
XX treatment of cancer -
XX
XX Example 17; Page 57; 120pp; English.
XX

```

CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic  
 CC acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal  
 CC suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a  
 CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering  
 CC a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The  
 CC oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a  
 CC disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis  
 CC comprising administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In  
 CC addition, the antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic  
 CC agent e.g. taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis,  
 CC cytokinesis or the cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer  
 CC cell by contacting the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide.  
 CC AAS21521-AAS21768 represent Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides targeted to Survivin, used in the method of the  
 CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 712 TCTGTTCTTTTGTCT 729  
 Db 18 TGTGCTCTGTTGTCT 1

RESULT 544  
 AAF82104/C  
 ID AAF82104 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAF82104;  
 XX DT 26-JUN-2001 (first entry)  
 XX DE HIV-1 gag/pol PCR primer SEQ ID NO:7.

XX KW HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1; AIDS; gag; pol; protease;  
 XX KW autoimmune deficiency syndrome; nucleic acid extraction; PCR primer;  
 XX SS.

XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.

XX PN JP2001017173-A.

XX PD 23-JAN-2001.

XX PF 05-JUL-1999; 99JP-0190633.

XX PR 05-JUL-1999; 99JP-0190633.

XX PA (ORIY) ORIENTAL YEAST CO LTD.

XX PA (KOKU-) KOKURITSU YOKO EISEI KENKYUSHO.

XX DR WPI; 2001-303666/32.

XX PT A kit and a method for extraction of nucleic acids -

XX PS Example 1; Page 6; 14pp; Japanese.

XX CC The present invention describes a kit (I) for the extraction of nucleic  
 CC acids, particularly RNA, containing a reducing agent, particularly  
 CC 2-mercaptoethanol or dithiothreitol, a coprecipitation agent,  
 CC particularly glycogen or dextran, and a protein denaturing agent,  
 CC particularly guanidine dithiocyanate, and free from protease and  
 CC optionally free from salt. Also describes is a method for extraction of  
 CC nucleic acids, comprising the following steps: (i) addition of a  
 CC reducing agent, a coprecipitation agent and a protein denaturing agent  
 CC to a living sample, particularly body fluid or blood preparations and  
 CC at 30-100 micro l, and incubation without adding a protease,

CC particularly 55-65 plus degrees C for 5-15 minutes, more particularly  
 CC at 60 plus degrees C for 10 minutes, to decompose and denature protein  
 CC and other contaminant, and (ii) precipitation by addition of a lower  
 CC alcohol, optionally together with a protein denaturing agent,  
 CC particularly without addition of a salt, especially carried out in one  
 CC tube of 0.5 ml volume. (I) is useful for extraction of nucleic acids.  
 CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer for HIV-1 RNA, which is  
 CC used in an example from the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 171 GCCCATTTTCTCTGGGAAT 188  
 Db 18 GCCCATTTTCTCTGCTAAT 1

RESULT 545  
 ABX03794/C  
 ID ABX03794 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABX03794;

XX DT 09-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE DNA encoding secreted protein signal peptide sequence #3.

XX KW Differential display method; leucine-rich motif; transmembrane protein;  
 XX KW secreted protein; secreted protein signal peptide; ss.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO200259259-A2.

XX PD 01-AUG-2002.

XX PF 23-JAN-2002; 2002WO-IL00071.

XX PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-263158P.

XX PA (UYEA-) UNIV RAMOT APPLIED RES & IND DEV LTD.

XX PI Wreschner DH;

XX DR WPI; 2002-599769/64.

XX DR P-PSDB; ABG98323.

XX PT Differential display method for identifying secreted or transmembrane  
 XX PT protein, comprises contacting a DNA with a first primer that hybridizes  
 XX PT to a sequence coding for a leucine-rich motif and with a second  
 XX PT oligonucleotide primer -

XX PS Disclosure; Fig 2; 37pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a differential display comprising contacting  
 XX CC cDNA with a first primer that hybridizes to an oligonucleotide sequence  
 XX CC coding for a leucine-rich motif, and with a second oligonucleotide primer  
 XX CC to form a cDNA-hybrid molecule. The method comprises obtaining mRNA from  
 XX CC at least 2 samples, synthesising cDNA from the RNA of each sample,  
 XX CC contacting the cDNA with a first primer that hybridises to an  
 XX CC oligonucleotide sequence coding for a leucine-rich motif, and with a second  
 XX CC oligonucleotide primer to form cDNA-hybrid molecules, amplifying the  
 XX CC cDNA-hybrid molecules, detecting amplified products and comparing the  
 XX CC amplified products from each sample to identify distinctive amplified  
 XX CC products coding for at least one secreted or transmembrane protein. The  
 XX CC method is useful for discovering novel secreted and/or transmembrane  
 XX CC proteins which are important for cell processes and play an important  
 XX CC role in determining its phenotype, and which act as mediators for the  
 XX CC transfer of signals from external environment into the cell itself, thus  
 XX CC modulating gene expression. Sequences ABX03792-ABX03869 represent DNA

CC encoding secreted protein signal peptide sequences.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 other;  
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 689 AGTCAGCGGGAGGAGAAA 706  
Db 18 AGACAGGAGGAGGAGAAA 1

RESULT 546

ABQ82115  
ID ABQ82115 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABQ82115;

DT 22-NOV-2002 (first entry)

DE Rat ribosomal phosphoprotein P0 (RRRPP0) Flt-I 5' RT-PCR primer.

XX Vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; KDR; RRRPP0; PCR primer;  
KW rat ribosomal phosphoprotein P0; reverse transcription; hypotensive;  
KW kinase insert domain containing receptor; antidiabetic; cardiant;  
KW ophthalmological; cerebroprotective; gene therapy; retinopathy;  
KW age-related macular degeneration; retinal vein inclusion; stroke;  
KW retinal macro aneurysm; myocardial infarction; ss.

XX Rattus sp.  
OS Synthetic.

XX US2002091082-A1.

PD 11-JUL-2002.

XX 13-SEP-2001; 2001US-0952350.

XX 13-SEP-2000; 2000US-232503P.

XX (AIEL/) AIELLO L P.

XX Aiello LP;

DR WPI; 2002-6423391/69.

PT Treating hypertension/related disorder, by administering to cell/tissue  
PT of subject an agent that inhibits a component of vascular endothelial  
PT growth factor-kinase insert domain containing receptor signaling  
PT pathway -

XX Example 12; Page 21; 24pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for treating hypertension  
CC or a hypertension-related disorder in a subject. M1 involves identifying  
CC a subject in need of treatment for hypertension or hypertension-related  
CC disorder, and administering to a cell or tissue of the subject an agent  
CC that inhibits a component of the vascular endothelial growth factor-  
CC kinase insert domain containing receptor (VEGF-KDR) signalling pathway.  
CC Also described: (1) screening (M2) for a compound that decreases  
CC hypertension or hypertension-related disorder, comprising providing a  
CC cell, tissue or subject; contacting the cell, tissue, or subject with a  
CC test compound; and determining whether the test compound inhibits a  
CC component of VEGF-KDR signalling pathway; and (2) determining (M3) if a  
CC subject is at risk for hypertension or a hypertension-related disorder,  
CC comprising detecting the misexpression or mutation of a gene involved in  
CC VEGF-KDR signalling pathway. M1 is useful for treating a subject having  
CC hypertension or a hypertension-related disorder such as retinopathy,  
CC (hypertensive or diabetic retinopathy), age-related macular degeneration,  
CC retinal vein inclusion, retinal macro aneurysms, myocardial infarction or  
CC stroke. M3 is useful prenatally or to determine if a subject's offspring  
CC is at risk for a hypertension or a hypertension-related disorder. The

CC present sequence represents a reverse transcription (RT) PCR primer which  
CC is used in an example from the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 202 CCGCTCTTGGACCCCTG 219  
Db 1 CTGACTCTGGACCCCTG 18

RESULT 547

AAL49430/C

ID AAL49430 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAL49430;

DT 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)

DE Cell adhesion molecule related DNA #6.

XX Cell adhesion molecule; immune function; immunomodulator; antiallergic;  
KW antiinflammatory; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation; vasculitis;  
KW hepatitis; septic shock; tumour; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200264771-A1.

XX 22-AUG-2002.

XX 15-FEB-2002; 2002WO-JF01321.

XX 15-FEB-2001; 2001JP-0039196.

XX (WOCH ) MOCHIDA PHARM CO LTD.

XX Nakamura Y, Sugano S, Kato Y, Takahashi T, Shirakawa K;

XX WPI; 2002-657596/70.

XX Cell adhesion molecule-specific to activated leukocyte HRC12337, useful  
XX in diagnosing, studying abnormal immune function and in screening  
XX remedies for e.g. autoimmune diseases, inflammations and tumors -

XX Example 2; Page 64; 119pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to the protein and coding sequences of a  
CC novel cell adhesion molecule. This molecule is specific to activated  
CC leukocyte. The protein and its DNA are useful in diagnosing and studying  
CC abnormal immune function and in screening remedies for e.g. autoimmune  
CC diseases, immune failure, allergic diseases, inflammations like  
CC vasculitis, hepatitis and septic shock, and tumours. The present sequence  
CC is a DNA described in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 69 CGCGCTTGGGGGACACA 86  
Db 18 CGAGGCTTGGCTGGACA 1

RESULT 548

ABT04987/C

ID ABT04987 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX



```
AC ABT04987;
XX
XX DT 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX TNFR1 expression modulation related antisense oligo SEQ ID No 17.
XX
XX Antisense compound; tumour necrosis factor receptor 1; liver disease;
XX TNFR1; hepatitis; liver injury; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX human; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200248168-A1.
XX
XX 20-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 22-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US51224.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-0695451.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Baker BF, Cowsett LM, Zhang H, Dean NM;
XX WPI; 2002-583481/62.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX tumor necrosis factor receptor 1 (TNFR1), useful for treating humans
XX having disease associated with TNFR1 e.g. hepatitis, liver injury,
XX liver cancer.
XX
XX Example 10; Page 44; 121pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleotides in
XX length targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumour necrosis factor
XX receptor 1 (TNFR1), where the antisense compound inhibits expression of
XX TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX TNFR1 in cells or tissues. The antisense compound is also useful for
XX treating an animal (preferably human) having a disease or condition
XX associated with TNFR1, e.g. a liver disease (such as hepatitis, or liver
XX injury) or a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, by inhibiting
XX the expression of TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for
XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
XX This polynucleotide sequence represents a human oligonucleotide relating
XX to the TNFR1 of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1570 CTGCCCCACTGGCCAGAG 1587
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 18 CTGCCACACTGCCCTGAG 1
XX
XX RESULT 549
XX ABT05070/c
XX ID ABT05070 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC ABT05070;
XX
XX DT 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX TNFR1 expression modulation related antisense oligo SEQ ID No 100.
XX
XX Antisense compound; tumour necrosis factor receptor 1; liver disease;
XX TNFR1; hepatitis; liver injury; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX human; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
```

```
PN WO200248168-A1.
XX
XX PD 20-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 22-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US51224.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-0695451.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Baker BF, Cowsett LM, Zhang H, Dean NM;
XX WPI; 2002-583481/62.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX tumor necrosis factor receptor 1 (TNFR1), useful for treating humans
XX having disease associated with TNFR1 e.g. hepatitis, liver injury,
XX liver cancer.
XX
XX Example 18; Page 55; 121pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleotides in
XX length targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumour necrosis factor
XX receptor 1 (TNFR1), where the antisense compound inhibits expression of
XX TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX TNFR1 in cells or tissues. The antisense compound is also useful for
XX treating an animal (preferably human) having a disease or condition
XX associated with TNFR1, e.g. a liver disease (such as hepatitis, or liver
XX injury) or a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, by inhibiting
XX the expression of TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for
XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
XX This polynucleotide sequence represents a human oligonucleotide relating
XX to the TNFR1 of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1569 GCTGCCACACTGGCCAGAG 1586
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 18 GCTGCCACACTGCCCTGA 1
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 550
XX ABN89865/c
XX ID ABN89865 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC ABN89865;
XX
XX DT 19-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Clostridium cluster XIV genus detection primer SEQ ID NO:12.
XX
XX Clostridium; detection; human intestinal bacterial flora; human;
XX intestinal; microbe; probe; ss.
XX
XX Clostridium sp.
XX
XX JP2002142771-A.
XX
XX 21-MAY-2002.
XX
XX 08-NOV-2000; 2000JP-0340874.
XX
XX 08-NOV-2000; 2000JP-0340874.
XX
XX (HONS) YAKULT HONSHA KK.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-552468/59.
XX
XX A probe or a primer for detecting human intestinal bacterial flora,
```

PT useful in analysis and evaluation of human intestinal bacterial flora  
 PT -  
 XX Claim 8; Page 6; 15pp; Japanese.  
 XX The present invention describes a probe or a primer used for detecting  
 CC human intestinal bacterial flora. Probe and primers from the present  
 CC invention can be used for identifying a microbe group of Prevotella  
 CC cluster genus or Clostridium cluster genus. The probes and primers can  
 CC be used for analysing intestinal bacterial flora. The present sequence  
 CC represents a primer for the detection of a Clostridium cluster XIV genus,  
 CC which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 244 GAACCATGAGCTTTGTG 261  
 |||||  
 Db 18 GAGCCATGCAGCTCTGTG 1

RESULT 551

ABL57842  
 ID ABL57842 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABL57842;

XX 03-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE White spot syndrome virus PCR primer sL46.

XX PCR; primer; crustacean; ss.

XX White spot syndrome virus.

XX WO200229096-A2.

XX 11-APR-2002.

XX 05-OCT-2001; 2001WO-FR03077.

XX 05-OCT-2000; 2000FR-0012717.

PA (SKUL-) SKULD TECH SARL.

XX Quere R, Commes Maerten T, Marti J, Piquemal D;

XX WPI; 2002-383338/41.

XX Rapid detection of DNA, useful e.g. for detecting white spot syndrome  
 PT virus in crustaceans, by hybridizing labeled amplicons to immobilized  
 PT probes on saturated support -

XX Example 1; Page 14; 40pp; French.

XX The present invention related to a method for the rapid detection of  
 CC DNA (I) of one or more organisms (A). The method comprises using at least  
 CC one probe (II), specific for (A), which is immobilised on a solid support  
 CC which is saturated with DNA fragments that do not react with (A), to  
 CC inhibit any non-specific interaction of (I) with the support itself. DNA  
 CC is extracted from (A) present in a sample (from a product or subject),  
 CC and amplified (simultaneously). The method is specifically used to detect  
 CC contamination of crustaceans by White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV), but  
 CC more generally to detect contamination by microorganisms in humans,  
 CC animals, tissues and cells. The present sequence is a PCR primer for  
 CC WSSV, used in an example from the invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 466 GTGGTGCGGCATCAACC 483  
 |||||  
 Db 1 GTGGTGATGCATGAACC 18

RESULT 552

ABL41955/c  
 ID ABL41955 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABL41955;

XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)

DE Nucleotide sequence of primer P5, specific for HIV-1 pol gene.

XX pol gene; HIV-1; nucleic acid extraction; blood screening;

XX HIV infection; primer; ss.

XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

XX WO200212559-A1.

XX 14-FEB-2002.

XX 02-AUG-2000; 2000WO-JP05170.

XX 02-AUG-2000; 2000WO-JP05170.

XX (ORIY) ORIENTAL YEAST CO LTD.

XX (NINA-) JAPAN AGENCY NAT INST HEALTH.

XX Yoshihara N, Suzuki H, Nakamura T, Manabe S;

XX WPI; 2002-217199/27.

XX Nucleic acid extraction kit free from protease for improved isolation  
 PT of nucleic acid from biological samples, comprises a reducing agent, a  
 PT coprecipitant, and a protein denaturing agent -

XX Example 1; Page 11; 36pp; Japanese.

XX The present primer is specific for the pol gene of Human  
 CC immunodeficiency virus 1 (HIV-1). It is used in the course of the  
 CC invention. The specification describes a kit for nucleic acid  
 CC extraction. The kit contains a reducing agent, a coprecipitant, and  
 CC a protein denaturing agent, but is free from protease. The nucleic  
 CC acid is extracted from a biological sample by adding the reducing  
 CC agent, coprecipitant and protein denaturing agent, incubating, and  
 CC precipitating the nucleic acid with a lower alcohol. The kit is used  
 CC for the isolation of nucleic acid for diagnostic and investigative use,  
 CC especially for the screening of blood samples for HIV infection.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 171 GGCCATTTTCTCTGGGAAT 188  
 |||||  
 Db 18 GGCCATCTTCTGCTAAT 1

RESULT 553

ABL89287  
 ID ABL89287 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABL89287;

XX 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:509.  
XX KW Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;  
XX KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.  
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.  
XX OS Synthetic.  
XX PN EP1174518-A1.  
XX XX 23-JAN-2002.  
XX PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0202611.  
XX PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0202611.  
XX PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.  
XX PI Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;  
XX DR WPI; 2002-156696/21.  
XX CC Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,  
XX PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially  
XX PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high  
XX PT significance -  
XX PS Disclosure; Page 130; 166pp; English.  
XX CC The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a  
XX CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative  
XX CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to  
XX CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family  
XX CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of  
XX CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,  
XX CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining  
XX CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the  
XX CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample  
XX CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of  
XX CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for  
XX CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a  
XX CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL8779 to ABL89321 represent  
XX CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present  
XX CC invention.  
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 553 TGGGGATTCTTCAGCACA 570  
XX DB 1 TGGGGATTCTTCACACCA 18  
XX  
XX RESULT 554  
XX ABK23054  
XX ID ABK23054 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX XX  
XX AC ABK23054;  
XX XX  
XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE  
XX DE Human Zmax1 cDNA reverse PCR primer #108.  
XX KW Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBM; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;  
XX KW lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;  
XX KW osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;  
XX KW neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;  
XX KW bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;  
XX KW osteopathic; cerebroprotective.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX OS WO200192891-A2.  
XX PN 06-DEC-2001.  
XX PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16946.  
XX PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0578900.  
XX PR (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
XX PA (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.  
XX XX Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;  
XX DR WPI; 2002-097784/13.  
XX XX Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for  
XX PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises  
XX PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its  
XX PT corresponding wild type gene -  
XX XX Disclosure; Page 39; 409pp; English.  
XX CC The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in  
XX CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or  
XX CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type  
XX CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,  
XX CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal  
XX CC lipid-associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular  
XX CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the  
XX CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular  
XX CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque  
XX CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in  
XX CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone  
XX CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and  
XX CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical  
XX CC development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the  
XX CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK2776-ABK23411 represent cDNA  
XX CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers  
XX CC and adapters of the invention.  
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 1027 GAAGAGCTTCAAGCTGAA 1044  
XX DB 1 GAGGAGCTTCAAGAGGAA 18  
XX  
XX RESULT 555  
XX ABK24054/c  
XX ID ABK24054 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX XX  
XX AC ABK24054;  
XX XX  
XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE  
XX DE B7-related protein, BSL2, PCR primer #20.  
XX KW Human; immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antiulcer;  
XX KW antianemic; antipsoriatic; B7-related polypeptide; BSL1; BSL2; BSL3;  
XX KW autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;  
XX KW Hashimoto's thyroiditis; Graves' disease; Crohn's disease; psoriasis;  
XX KW ulcerative colitis; pernicious anaemia; bone marrow transplantation;  
XX KW graft versus host disease; organ transplantation; PCR primer; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.

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PN WO200194413-A2.
XX
PD 13-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 06-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US18257.
XX
PR 06-JUN-2000; 2000US-209811P.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-272107P.
XX
PA (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX
PI Mikesell GE, Chang H, Finger JN, Yang G, Lu P, Zhou X, Peach R;
XX WPI; 2002-090141/12.
XX
XX Nucleic acids encoding B7-related polypeptides, i.e. BSL1, BSL2, or
PT BSL3 polypeptides, useful for treating autoimmune diseases (e.g.
PT rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, and psoriasis), and graft
PT versus host disease -
XX
XX Example 3; Page 101; 179pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to novel nucleic acids encoding B7-related
CC polypeptides. The B7-related polypeptides include the BSL1, BSL2, or BSL3
CC polypeptides, or their soluble fragments. The nucleic acid, polypeptide,
CC and antibodies are useful for treating autoimmune diseases (e.g.
CC rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, Hashimoto's thyroiditis,
CC Graves' disease, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, pernicious anaemia
CC and psoriasis. They may also be used to treat tissue, bone marrow, and
CC organ transplantation, and graft versus host disease. ABK24010-ABK24093
CC represent B7-related proteins, BSL1, BSL2 and BSL3 coding sequences and
CC PCR primers of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred.No.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1716 AGAACACATAGAGCTGTG 1733
DB 18 AGATCAACAGAGCTGTG 1
RESULT 556
ABL44878
ID ABL44878 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABL44878;
XX
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1922.
XX
DE Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2001321190-A.
XX
PD 20-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.
XX
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.
XX
PA (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
PT Arraying genome clones -
XX
Claim 4; Page 42; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order to
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
XX specifically claimed for use in the present invention.
SQ
Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred.No.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 855 AACCCACCCTCTGCTGT 872
DB 1 AACCCACCCTCTGCTGT 18
RESULT 557
ACC45637
ID ACC45637 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ACC45637;
XX
DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HBM STS marker reverse primer #108.
XX
KW Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200292764-A2.
XX
PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US14876.
XX
PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-290071P.
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-291311P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-353058P.
PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-361293P.
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA (AMHP ) WYETH.
XX
PI Babij P, Bex FU, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;
XX WPI; 2003-129278/12.
XX
XX New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone
PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone

```

PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by  
 PT reduced bone density -  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 55; 603pp; English.  
 CC The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high  
 CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,  
 CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or  
 CC expressing an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control  
 CC sequence introduced by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The  
 CC transgenic animals are for the study of bone density modulation or bone  
 CC mass modulation. The invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity.  
 CC The polynucleotides of the invention may have a use in gene therapy.  
 CC The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are for the study of  
 CC bone density modulation, where the bone mass is modulated relative to  
 CC non-transgenic animals of the same species in more than one parameter  
 CC selected from bone density, bone strength, trabecular number, bone  
 CC size, or bone tissue connectivity. The transgenic animals, nucleic  
 CC acids and methods are useful for identifying molecules involved in bone  
 CC development, and for developing pharmaceutical compositions, which may  
 CC be employed for treating or preventing bone diseases, e.g.  
 CC osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or neoplasms of  
 CC the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also useful in  
 CC methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development or  
 CC characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is  
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1027 GAGAGGCTTCAGCTGAA 1044  
 DB 1 GAGAGGCTTCAGAGGAA 18  
 RESULT 558  
 ABX11857  
 ID ABX11857 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC ABX11857;  
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Human muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 antisense oligonucleotide #4.  
 XX Human; ss; mAChr-6; muscarinic acetylcholine receptor-6;  
 KW cognitive disorder; amnesia; amnesic spatial disorientation;  
 KW Kluver-Bucy syndrome; Alzheimer's related memory loss; antisense;  
 KW learning disability; consciousness disorder; visual hallucination;  
 KW delirium; schizo-effective disorder; schizophrenia; depression;  
 KW affective disorder; sleep disorders; pain generation disorder;  
 KW irritable bowel syndrome; chest pain; movement disorder;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; eating disorder; insulin hypersecretion obesity;  
 KW heart muscle disorder; bradycardia; tachycardia; arrhythmia; flutter;  
 KW fibrillation; gland related disorder; xerostomia; diabetes mellitus.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2002166131-A1.  
 XX 07-NOV-2002.  
 XX 08-JUL-1999; 99US-0349755.  
 XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0042780.  
 PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.  
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.  
 PA Goodearl ADJ, Glucksmann MA;  
 PI

XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-298709/29.  
 XX  
 PT New muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 (mAChr-6) nucleic acids and  
 PT proteins, useful for modulating acetylcholine or phosphatidylinositol,  
 PT particularly for treating e.g. schizophrenia, chest pain, tachycardia  
 PT or arrhythmia -  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 26; 66pp; English.  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated human or rat muscarinic  
 CC acetylcholine receptor 6 (mAChr-6) nucleic acid molecule and the  
 CC encoded protein. Also included are (non-human) host cells comprising the  
 CC mAChr-6 nucleic acid molecule, an antibody that selectively bind the  
 CC polypeptide above, a method for producing the polypeptide by culturing  
 CC the host cell such that the mAChr-6 nucleic acid is expressed, a method  
 CC for detecting the presence of the mAChr-6 polypeptide and nucleic acid,  
 CC a method for identifying a compound that binds to the mAChr-6  
 CC polypeptide and a method for modulating the activity of the mAChr-6  
 CC polypeptide. The mAChr-6 polynucleotide, polypeptide, antibody or  
 CC modulator are useful in drug screening assays, diagnostic assays for  
 CC identifying diseases, allelic screening, pharmacogenetic testing,  
 CC methods of treatment, pharmacogenomics or monitoring the effects during  
 CC clinical trials. In particular, the mAChr-6 polynucleotide, polypeptide  
 CC or antibody is useful for treating or diagnosing cognitive disorders  
 CC (e.g. amnesia, amnesic spatial disorientation, Kluver-Bucy syndrome,  
 CC affecting consciousness (e.g. visual hallucinations or delirium),  
 CC schizo-effective disorders (e.g. schizophrenia or depression), affective  
 CC disorders (e.g. sleep disorders), disorders affecting pain generation  
 CC mechanisms (e.g. pain related to irritable bowel syndrome, or  
 CC chest pain), movement disorders (e.g. Parkinson's disease), eating  
 CC disorders (e.g. insulin hypersecretion obesity), heart muscle related  
 CC disorders (e.g. bradycardia, tachycardia, arrhythmia, flutter or  
 CC fibrillation), or gland related disorder (e.g. xerostomia or diabetes  
 CC mellitus). The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeting human mAChr-6.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 237 GCCTGCAGAACCATGGAG 254  
 DB 1 GCCTGCTGGCCATGGAG 18  
 RESULT 559  
 ABX77384  
 ID ABX77384 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX ABX77384;  
 AC ABX77384;  
 DT 09-APR-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Human lrb gene 5' splice donor site for Exon 3.  
 XX  
 KW LPS responsive CHS1/beige-like anchor gene; lrb; cancer;  
 KW tumour growth inhibitor; cytostatic; gene therapy; tumour;  
 KW melanoma; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; adenocarcinoma;  
 KW lymphoblastic leukaemia; lung carcinoma; ds; human; mouse.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200278614-A2.  
 XX 10-OCT-2002.  
 PD 02-APR-2002; 2002WO-US10350.  
 XX 02-APR-2001; 2001US-280107P.  
 PR

XX PA (UYSF-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.  
 XX PI Kerr WG, Wang J;  
 XX XX WPI; 2003-103233/09.  
 XX PT A new isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-like Anchor polypeptide useful  
 XX PT for inhibiting growth of tumors in a patient -  
 XX PS Example 5; Page 45; 79pp; English.  
 XX CC This invention relates to a novel isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-  
 XX CC like Anchor (Irba) polypeptide which may be used to inhibit tumour  
 XX CC growth. The invention also comprises an interfering RNA sequence  
 XX CC which may be used to suppress Irba function and inhibit tumour growth.  
 XX CC The polypeptide and small interfering RNA (siRNA) molecules of the  
 XX CC invention may have cytostatic activity and may be used in gene therapy.  
 XX CC Also disclosed is a method for inhibiting tumour growth in a patient  
 XX CC comprising administering to the patient an agent that suppresses Irba  
 XX CC function in the patient. The agent may be a polynucleotide fragment of  
 XX CC an Irba gene or its variant, or a polypeptide fragment of an Irba gene  
 XX CC or its variant or an RNA sequence that interferes with the expression  
 XX CC of the Irba gene. The method of the invention may be used to treat a  
 XX CC patient who is suffering from a tumour or a cancer, such as breast,  
 XX CC prostate, melanoma, cervical or colorectal cancer, chronic myelogenous  
 XX CC leukemia, adenocarcinoma, lymphoblastic leukemia or lung carcinoma.  
 XX CC The present sequence represents a DNA sequence used within the  
 XX CC scope of the invention.  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1289 TGTATGACGATGTGATG 1306  
 Db 1 TGTATGACGATGTGATTT 18  
 RESULT 560  
 ABT15919/C  
 ID ABT15919 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC ABT15919;  
 XX DT 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE B7-related PCR primer - SEQ ID No 36.  
 XX KW PCR; ss; gene therapy; B7-related fusion protein; BSL2; viral infection;  
 XX KW immune response modulation; inflammatory response modulation; cancer;  
 XX KW transplantation rejection; graft versus host disease; asthma; herpes;  
 XX KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; HIV; encephalitis; psoriasis;  
 XX KW autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; primer.  
 XX OS Unidentified.  
 XX PN WO200299119-A2.  
 XX PD 12-DEC-2002.  
 XX PF 06-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US18049.  
 XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0875338.  
 XX PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0077023.  
 XX PA (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.  
 XX PI Mikesell GE, Shen H;  
 XX XX WPI; 2003-140629/13.

XX PT New isolated B7-related nucleic acid fusion molecules and fusion  
 XX PT polypeptides useful for diagnostic applications, modulating the  
 XX PT activation of immune or inflammatory response cells, preventing or  
 XX PT treating cancer or psoriasis -  
 XX PS Example 1; Page 129; 188pp; English.  
 XX CC The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequence of B7-related  
 XX CC (BSL2) fusion proteins. The B7-related fusion proteins of the invention  
 XX CC are useful for modulating the activation of immune or inflammatory  
 XX CC response cells (e.g. T cells). The B7-related fusion proteins are useful  
 XX CC for treating or preventing: transplantation rejection; graft versus host  
 XX CC disease; asthma; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; viral  
 XX CC infections (e.g. HIV, herpes or encephalitis); and autoimmune disease  
 XX CC (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis or psoriasis). The present  
 XX CC DNA sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in an example of the  
 XX CC invention.  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1716 AGAACACATAGAGCTGTG 1733  
 Db 18 AGATCAACACAGAGCTGTG 1  
 RESULT 561  
 ABZ10730/C  
 ID ABZ10730 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ10730;  
 XX DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related oligonucleotide #870.  
 XX KW Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;  
 XX KW gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;  
 XX KW cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX PN WO200277272-A2.  
 XX PD 03-OCT-2002.  
 XX PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP03401.  
 XX PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-278333P.  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX PI Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;  
 XX PI Olex A, Piepenbrock C, Adorjan P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;  
 XX PI Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T;  
 XX PI Pelet C, Schwöpe I, Ziebarth H;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-018942/01.  
 XX PT Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative  
 XX PT disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent  
 XX PT that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG  
 XX PT dinucleotides -  
 XX PS Claim 15; Page 59; 117pp; English.  
 XX CC The present invention describes a method for detecting and  
 XX CC differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders

CC associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a  
 CC subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a  
 CC biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,  
 CC which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG  
 CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. AB09861 to AB21118  
 CC represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present  
 CC invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used: for  
 CC differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative  
 CC disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute  
 CC lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for  
 CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide  
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder  
 CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the  
 CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related  
 CC DNA sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can  
 CC also be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between  
 CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of  
 CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables  
 CC a highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative  
 CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients.

XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3;

QY 1048 AATTCCACACTGCC 1065  
 Db 18 AATATCCACACTTTACCC 1

RESULT 562  
 ABF93180/C  
 ID ABF93180 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX AC ABF93180;  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 193177 for detecting SNP TSC0000970.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.  
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status -  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID 193177; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.  
 CC ABC00010-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and  
 CC ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.  
 CC NOTE: the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences.

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 934 AATATCTTATCTC 946  
 Db 13 AATATCTTATCTC 1

RESULT 563  
 ABF93181  
 ID ABF93181 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX AC ABF93181;  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 193178 for detecting SNP TSC0000970.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.  
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status -  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID 193178; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.  
 CC ABC00010-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and  
 CC ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.  
 CC NOTE: the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences.

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

QY 934 AAATCTTATCTC 946
DB 1 AAATCTTATCTC 13
RESULT 564
ABH50344/c
ID ABH50344 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH50344;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 250321 for detecting SNP TSC0061123.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status -
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID 250322; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
XX CC ABH00010-ABH99989, ABH00010-ABH99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and
XX CC ABH00010-ABH99989 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
XX CC NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 275 CGTACCTCTCTAT 287
DB 1 CGTACCTCTCTAT 13
RESULT 565
ABH50345
ID ABH50345 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH50345;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE One from an array of 58 cystic fibrosis oligonucleotides.
XX KW H-ras; wild-type; immobilising; diagnosis; ethylene acrylic acid;
XX KW ethylene methacrylic acid; polypropylene; biotin; cystic fibrosis;
XX KW array; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9746597-A1.
XX PD 11-DEC-1997.

```



PF 22-MAY-1997; 97WO-US08880.  
 XX 05-JUN-1996; 96US-0658664.  
 XX (BECI) BECKMAN INSTR INC.  
 XX PI Milton RC;  
 XX WPI; 1998-051910/05.  
 XX Polymeric reagents for immobilising biopolymers - are stable under  
 PT synthesis conditions  
 XX Example 7; Figure 19; 66pp; English.  
 XX The present sequence represents one of an array of 58 cystic fibrosis  
 CC oligonucleotides. The invention relates to a new reagent for immobilising  
 CC a biopolymer. It comprises a solid support fabricated from a polymeric  
 CC material having at least one surface comprising pendant acyl fluoride  
 CC functionalities. The reagent is stable under conditions for synthesising  
 CC and immobilising biopolymers and is stable under conditions used to  
 CC analyse the biopolymers. The reagents can be formed into devices which  
 CC are physically rugged and inexpensive which can be used in analytical  
 CC and diagnostic procedures.  
 XX Sequence 14 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 738 CAGAACCTCTTC 750  
 Db 13 CAGAACCTCTTC 1  
 RESULT 567  
 ABQ83264  
 ID ABQ83264 standard; DNA; 14 BP.  
 XX AC ABQ83264;  
 XX 18-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
 DT DT  
 DE Expressed gene identification cDNA tag related oligonucleotide SEQ:37.  
 XX cDNA tag; identification; gene expression analysis; linker;  
 KW expressed gene identification; EGI; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200274951-A1.  
 PN 26-SEP-2002.  
 XX 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP02338.  
 XX 15-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0073959.  
 XX (KURE) KUREHA CHEM IND CO LTD.  
 PA (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO M.  
 PA (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO N.  
 XX Yamamoto M, Yamamoto N, Hirose K, Kasai J;  
 PI WPI; 2002-759896/82.  
 DR Construction of cDNA tags for identifying expressed genes with specific  
 XX linkers and recognition sequences, applicable in gene expression  
 PT analysis, disease diagnosis and identifying target for gene therapy -  
 XX Example 1; Page 23; 59pp; Japanese.

CC The present invention describes a method for constructing a cDNA tag for  
 CC identifying an expressed gene. The method comprises: (a) preparation of  
 CC complementary deoxyribonucleic acid; (b) producing cDNA fragment by  
 CC cleavage with II type restriction enzyme; (c) obtaining a linker X-cDNA  
 CC fragment ligated material; (d) amplification of the linker X-cDNA tag-  
 CC linker Y ligated material; and (e) cleaving the amplification product.  
 CC The method can be used for the construction of cDNA tags for identifying  
 CC expressed genes, which is applicable in gene expression analysis, disease  
 CC diagnosis and identifying target for gene therapy, including the  
 CC clarification of difference in function or morphology of cells under  
 CC physiological or pathological conditions. The cDNA or calls for assay can  
 CC be specifically expressed, with reproducibility and accuracy in the  
 CC detection of genes. The present sequence represents an expressed gene  
 CC identification (EGI) cDNA tag related oligonucleotide which is used in  
 CC an example from the present invention.  
 XX Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 979 CCCCTTCTGGCA 991  
 Db 1 CCCCTTCTGGCA 13  
 RESULT 568  
 AAT52092  
 ID AAT52092 standard; RNA; 15 BP.  
 XX AC AAT52092;  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
 DT 24-MAR-1997 (first entry)  
 DE Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2804).  
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;  
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;  
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;  
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;  
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;  
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;  
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;  
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;  
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;  
 XX AIDS; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO9523225-A2.  
 PN 31-AUG-1995.  
 XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB00156.  
 XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.  
 PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.  
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.  
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.  
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.  
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.  
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0228041.  
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.  
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.  
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.  
 PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.  
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.  
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.  
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.  
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.

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PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-03111486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-03111749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-03143397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D;
PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them -
PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 175; 407pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for
CC an enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1
CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.
CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding
CC structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and
CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and
CC thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing
CC transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with
CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 873 CATGGTTCACGTC 885
Db 1 CAUGGUUCACUGC 13
XX
RESULT 569
AAX64598
XX ID AAX64598 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAX64598;
XX
XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human B7-1 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:1230.
XX
XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
XX stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9618736-A2.
XX
XX 20-JUN-1996.
XX

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PF 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US15516.
XX
XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-0541365.
PR 13-DEC-1994; 94US-0354920.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363253.
PR 17-FEB-1995; 94US-0363254.
PR 20-APR-1995; 95US-0390850.
PR 02-MAY-1995; 95US-0426124.
PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-0432874.
PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0434509.
PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951.
PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974.
PR 07-AUG-1995; 95US-0512861.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Draper K, Gustofson J, Mcswiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb DT;
PI Beigleman L, Karpeisky A, Modak A, Usman N, Burgin A;
PI Matulic-Adamic J, Jarvis T, Thompson JD, Wincott F;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used
PT for the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or
PT treatment of auto-immune diseases
XX
XX Claim 10; Page 167; 307pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose
CC residues; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii)
CC at least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification.
CC The ENA's can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the
CC synovial membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 1 G; 7 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 53.8%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
XX Matches 7; Conservative 6; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 781 CTCACCTTCGTTC 793
Db 2 CTCACUCUCUGUUC 14
XX
XX
XX RESULT 570
XX AAX31629
XX ID AAX31629 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAX31629;
XX
XX 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Tag sequence of a transcript increased in pancreatic cancer.
XX
XX Tag sequence; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; colon cancer;
XX diagnosis; prognosis; treatment; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN WO9853319-A2.
XX
XX
PD 26-NOV-1998.
XX
XX 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-U510277.
XX
XX 21-MAY-1997; 97US-0047352.
PR
XX
XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
PA
XX Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-070161/06.
XX
XX Use of isolated gene transcripts - useful for developing products
PT for the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancers, particularly
PT colon and pancreatic cancer
XX
XX Claim 13; Page 65; 120pp; English.
XX
XX AAX30947-31915 represent tag sequences of transcripts that are
CC differentially expressed in colorectal cancer, in pancreatic
CC cancer, or in both. The tag sequences can be used to identify
CC genes by matching the tag to a gen data base member, or by using
CC the tag sequences as probes to isolate unidentified genes from
CC cDNA libraries. The tag sequences can also be used in a method
CC for diagnosing colon or pancreatic cancer in a sample suspected
CC of being neoplastic. The method comprises comparing the level of
CC at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a second
CC sample, where the first sample is a colonic tissue suspected of
CC being neoplastic and the second sample is a normal human colonic
CC tissue. The transcript is identified by a tag selected from
CC AAX30947-31915. The methods of the invention can be used in the
CC diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancer.
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 873 CATGGTTCACCTGC 885
Db 1 CATGGTTCACCTGC 13
RESULT 571
AAZ59289
ID AAZ59289 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC AAZ59289;
XX
XX 24-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human NR8 gene probe #32.
XX
XX Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;
XX blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9967290-A1.
XX
XX 29-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP03351.
XX
XX 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-0214720.
XX
XX 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-0297409.
XX
XX (CHUG-) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX Nomura H, Maeda M;
XX
XX Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;
XX blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9967290-A1.
XX
XX 29-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP03351.
XX
XX 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-0214720.
XX
XX 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-0297409.
XX
XX (CHUG-) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX Nomura H, Maeda M;
PI

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XX WPI; 2000-116933/10.
XX
XX Hemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 used for diagnosis of blood
XX formation disorders -
XX
XX Example 1; Page 39; 176pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to the isolation of sequences encoding human
XX haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 genes. The NR8 family
XX sequences were initially searched for comparison on a nucleic acid
XX database with the nucleic acid probe sequence TGGAGYNNNTGGAGY encoding
XX the amino acid sequence Trp-Ser-Xaa-Trp-Ser. The sequences
XX AAZ59258-Z59300 and AAZ90816-Z90925 represent specific examples of probe
XX sequences used in the search. Antibodies to the NR8 family proteins are
XX used for the diagnosis of blood formation disorders. Compounds identified
XX as binding to the proteins are used for the treatment of such disorders.
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 906 GGAGCTCTTGGAG 918
Db 2 GGAGCTCTTGGAG 14
RESULT 572
AAZ90891
ID AAZ90891 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAZ90891;
XX
XX 24-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human NR8 gene probe #119.
XX
XX Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;
XX blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9967290-A1.
XX
XX 29-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP03351.
XX
XX 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-0214720.
XX
XX 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-0297409.
XX
XX (CHUG-) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX Nomura H, Maeda M;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-116933/10.
XX
XX Hemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 used for diagnosis of blood
XX formation disorders -
XX
XX Example 1; Page 43; 176pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to the isolation of sequences encoding human
XX haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 genes. The NR8 family
XX sequences were initially searched for comparison on a nucleic acid
XX database with the nucleic acid probe sequence TGGAGYNNNTGGAGY encoding
XX the amino acid sequence Trp-Ser-Xaa-Trp-Ser. The sequences
XX AAZ59258-Z59300 and AAZ90816-Z90925 represent specific examples of probe
XX sequences used in the search. Antibodies to the NR8 family proteins are
XX used for the diagnosis of blood formation disorders. Compounds identified
XX as binding to the proteins are used for the treatment of such disorders.
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ

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XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 906 GGAGCTCTTGGAG 918
DB 2 GGAGCTCTTGGAG 14

RESULT 573
AAZ90324
ID AAZ90924 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAZ90924;
XX DT 24-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human NR8 gene probe #152.
XX KW Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;
XX KW blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9867290-A1.
XX PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX PF 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP03351.
XX PR 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-0214720.
XX PR 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-0297409.
XX PA (CHUG-) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX PI Nomura H, Maeda M;
XX WPI; 2000-116933/10.
XX Hemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 used for diagnosis of blood
formation disorders -
XX Example 1; Page 45; 176pp; Japanese.
XX The invention relates to the isolation of sequences encoding human
CC haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 genes. The NR8 family
CC sequences were initially searched for comparison on a nucleic acid
CC database with the nucleic acid probe sequence TGGAGYNNNTGGAGY encoding
CC the amino acid sequence Trp-Ser-Xaa-Trp-Ser. The sequences
CC AAZ5258-Z59300 and AAZ90816-Z90925 represent specific examples of probe
CC sequences used in the search. Antibodies to the NR8 family proteins are
CC used for the diagnosis of blood formation disorders. Compounds identified
CC as binding to the proteins are used for the treatment of such disorders.
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 906 GGAGCTCTTGGAG 918
DB 2 GGAGCTCTTGGAG 14

RESULT 574
AAZ05241/c
ID AAZ05241 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAZ05241;

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 486 TGATGGCTGGCC 498
DB 13 TGATGGCTGGCC 1

RESULT 575
AAZ53309
ID AAF53309 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF53309;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
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XX DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE M. ulcerans/M. marinum oligonucleotide probe ULCERANS/MARINUM.
XX KW Non-tuberculous mycobacteria; rpoB gene fragment; NTM; HIV; PRA; RFUP;
XX KW PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis; probe; ss.
XX OS Mycobacterium ulcerans.
XX OS Mycobacterium marinum.
XX PN WO200131061-A1.
XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX PF 27-OCT-2000; 2000WO-KR01223.
XX PR 27-OCT-1999; 99KR-0046795.
XX PA (ERUM-) BRUME BIOTECH CO LTD.
XX PI Lee H, Park YK, Bai G, Kim S, Cho S, Kim Y, Park HJ;
XX WPI; 2001-300520/31.
XX New DNA fragments from the rpoB gene of mycobacteria, useful for
diagnosis and identification of many mycobacterial species by
restriction fragment length polymorphism -
XX Disclosure; Page 16; 50pp; English.
XX The present sequence for Mycobacterium ulcerans/M. marinum
oligonucleotide probe ULCERANS/MARINUM can be used to detect M. ulcerans
or M. marinum. It is 1 of 16 oligonucleotide probes (AAZ05227-AAZ05242)
that can be used to detect specific mycobacterial species. The probes are
described in an invention relating to the use of rpoB gene fragments
(AAZ05201-AAZ05224) from various Mycobacterial species. These rpoB gene
fragments can be used in the diagnosis and identification of
Mycobacterium species using a novel PCR-restriction fragment length
polymorphism analysis (PRA) method. The method comprises obtaining a
restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) pattern of the 24 rpoB
gene fragments; isolating, amplifying and digesting the DNA fragment from
the microorganism to be identified and comparing the RFLP patterns from
the known rpoB gene fragments with the unidentified fragment. The rpoB
gene fragments are useful to identify a wide range of Mycobacterium
species, e.g. for diagnosis or to obtain epidemiological and pathogenesis
information for selection of appropriate therapies, including
M. tuberculosis, M. leprae and non-tuberculous mycobacteria (NTM)
Analysis of the rpoB gene fragments is rapid, precise, simple and cost
effective (only 1 PCR required), and can differentiate between many
species in a single experiment, including those difficult to distinguish
by usual biochemical tests.
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 486 TGATGGCTGGCC 498
DB 13 TGATGGCTGGCC 1

RESULT 575
AAZ53309
ID AAF53309 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF53309;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
```

DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4369.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;  
 XX cytotatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;  
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;  
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;  
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;  
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;  
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;  
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;  
 WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by  
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense  
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell  
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

XX Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects  
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1  
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of  
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,  
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an  
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and  
 CC AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of  
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,  
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the  
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the  
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other  
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of  
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GCCCTTGCTGCC 508  
 DB 3 GCCCTTGCTGCC 15

RESULT 576  
 AAF53310  
 ID AAF53310 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
 AC AAF53310;  
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4270.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;  
 KW cytotatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;  
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;  
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;  
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;  
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;  
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;  
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;  
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;  
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;  
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;  
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;  
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;  
 WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by  
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense  
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell  
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

XX Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects  
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1  
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of  
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,  
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an  
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and  
 CC AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of  
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,  
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the  
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the  
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other  
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of  
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GCCCTTGCTGCC 508  
 DB 2 GCCCTTGCTGCC 14

RESULT 577  
 AAF53311  
 ID AAF53311 standard; DNA; 15 BP.  
 AC AAF53311;  
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4271.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;  
 KW cytotatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;  
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;  
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;  
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;  
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;

KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;  
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by  
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense  
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell  
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

XX Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects  
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1  
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or -3), which is capable of  
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,  
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an  
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and  
 CC AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of  
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrheoa, keloids,  
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the  
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the  
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other  
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of  
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GCCCTTGTGCCCC 508

DB 1 GCCCTTGTGCCCC 13

RESULT 578

ABL57178

ID ABL57178 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ABL57178;

XX 05-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Primer for FY gene polymorphism detection.

XX Duffy; blood group; FY; human; receptor; haplotyping; genotyping;  
 KW transgenic animal; malaria; inflammation; antimalarial;  
 KW protozoacide; antinflammatory; single nucleotide polymorphism;  
 KW SNP; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200230950-A2.

XX 18-APR-2002.

XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US42725.

XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000US-240275P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B;

XX WPI; 2002-426264/45.

XX Novel genetic variants of Duffy Blood group (FY) gene useful for  
 PT screening drugs to treat diseases e.g. malaria and inflammatory  
 PT disorders -

XX Claim 15; Page 14; 98pp; English.

CC The present sequence is an allele-specific oligonucleotide primer  
 CC that was designed to detect a specific polymorphism in the human  
 CC Duffy blood group (FY) gene (see ABL57150). The primer is one of  
 CC a set (see ABL57167-98) that can be used in a kit for haplotyping  
 CC or genotyping the FY gene of an individual. The primer has a 3'  
 CC penultimate nucleotide that is complementary to only one nucleotide  
 CC of a particular single nucleotide polymorphism, and acts as a  
 CC primer for polymerase-mediated extension only if the allele  
 CC containing that nucleotide is present. The invention provides novel  
 CC genetic variants of the FY gene, and discloses various genotypes,  
 CC haplotypes and haplotype pairs that exist in the general United  
 CC States population. Compositions and methods for haplotyping and/or  
 CC genotyping the FY gene in an individual are also disclosed. The  
 CC polymorphism and haplotype data are useful for validating FY as a  
 CC candidate target for treating a condition or disease associated  
 CC with FY activity, such as malaria and inflammatory disorders.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 4 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 515 ACGGTGGTGGTGA 529

DB 1 AGGTGGTGGTGA 15

RESULT 579

ABK72365

ID ABK72365 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ABK72365;

XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human HTR5A gene allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primer #7.

XX Human; 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 5A; HTR5A; serotonin; primer; ss;  
 KW neuroprotective; neurological disease; depression; epilepsy; sequencing;  
 KW gene therapy; single nucleotide polymorphism; haplotype pair;  
 KW Chromosome 7q36.1.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200222887-A1.

XX 21-MAR-2002.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29210.

XX 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-233051P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Kazemi A, Koshy B, Sanchis A, Tirrell C;

XX WPI; 2002-393978/42.

XX Novel genetic variants of 5-Hydroxytryptamine (Serotonin) Receptor 5A

XX PT isogenes, useful for improving efficiency and reliability in drug

XX PT development for treating neurological diseases -

XX PS Claim 17; Page 14; 134pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene

XX CC encoding human 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 5A (HTR5A). A

XX CC method for haplotyping the HTR5A gene in an individual comprises

XX CC identifying the nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and

XX CC determining whether one of the copies of the gene is defined by one of

XX CC the HTR5A haplotypes given in the specification or whether both copies

XX CC are defined by a haplotype pair. This method is useful in genotyping,

XX CC whereby all possible haplotype pairs can be assigned to specific

XX CC genotypes. An association between a trait and a haplotype or haplotype

XX CC pair of the HTR5A gene can be identified by comparing the frequency of

XX CC the haplotype or haplotype pair in a population exhibiting the trait with

XX CC the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair in a reference

XX CC population, where a higher haplotype frequency in the trait population

XX CC indicates the trait is associated with the haplotype or haplotype pair.

XX CC HTR5A and its corresponding DNA are used for studying the expression and

XX CC function of HTR5A, and in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases

XX CC related to HTR5A activity, such as neurological disorders, including

XX CC depression and epilepsy. Sequences ABK72359-ASK72398 represent

XX CC allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primers used for detecting

XX CC HTR5A gene polymorphisms.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1571 TGCCCCCACTGGCCAG 1585

Db 1 TCCCCCACTGGCCRG 15

RESULT 580

ABN80567/C

ID ABN80567 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABN80567;

XX DT 19-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human P450(cytochrome) oxidoreductase allele specific PCR primer #7.

XX KW Human; P450(cytochrome) oxidoreductase; POR; cancer; haplotype; SNP;

XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism; flavoprotein; enzyme; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200226768-A2.

XX PD 04-APR-2002.

XX PF 01-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US30877.

XX PR 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-236449P.

XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX PI Kazemi A, Kliem SE, Lanz EM, Messer C, Tanguay DA;

XX WPI; 2002-394236/42.

XX New genetic variants comprising haplotypes of the P450 (cytochrome)

XX PT oxidoreductase (POR) isogene, useful in improving the efficiency of

XX PT drug screening protocols for compounds targeting POR -

XX Claim 14; Page 14; 141pp; English.

XX CC The present invention provides the protein, gene and cDNA sequences of

XX CC human P450(cytochrome) oxidoreductase POR, and single nucleotide

XX CC polymorphisms (SNPs) identified therein. The sequences can be used to

XX CC haplotype the POR gene of an individual, and to establish whether POR is

XX CC a suitable target for drugs to treat cancer and disorders associated with

XX CC impaired protein synthesis in cells. The present sequence is an allele

XX CC specific primer for the coding sequences of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 235 CAGCCTGCAGAACCA 249

Db 15 CRGCTGCAGAACCA 1

RESULT 581

AAD26043/C

ID AAD26043 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAD26043;

XX DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human apolipoprotein E (APOE) gene polymorphism detecting ASO probe #8.

XX KW Human; antilipemic; neuroprotective; nootropic; genetic variant; APOE;

XX KW apolipoprotein E; haplotyping; familial dysbetalipoproteinaemia; therapy;

XX KW genotyping; type III hyperlipoproteinaemia; Alzheimer's disease;

XX KW atherosclerosis; polymorphism; allele specific oligonucleotide;

XX KW ASO probe; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200179234-A2.

XX PD 25-OCT-2001.

XX PF 16-APR-2001; 2001WO-US12303.

XX PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-197188P.

XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX PI Choi JY, Kliem SE, Koshy B, Lee HH;

XX WPI; 2002-075064/10.

XX Genotyping human apolipoprotein gene of individual for determining

XX PT haplotype of individual involves determining identity of nucleotide

XX PT pair at specific polymorphic sites for two copies of gene -

XX PS Claim 16; Page 14; 78pp; English.

XX CC The patent discloses novel genetic variants of human apolipoprotein

XX CC E (APOE) gene. The invention also relates to compositions and methods

XX CC for haplotyping and/or genotyping the APOE gene. The haplotyping

XX CC methods of the invention are useful for improving the efficacy and

XX CC reliability of several steps in the discovery and development of

XX CC drugs for treating diseases associated with APOE activity, e.g.

XX CC familial dysbetalipoproteinaemia, type III hyperlipoproteinaemia,

XX CC atherosclerosis, and Alzheimer's disease. They are useful to validate

XX CC APOE as a candidate agent for treating a specific condition or disease

XX CC predicted to be associated with APOE activity and in the design of

XX CC clinical trials of candidate drugs for treating a specific condition

XX CC or disease predicted to be associated with APOE activity. Genotyping

XX CC or haplotyping methods are useful to screen for compounds targeting

CC APOE to treat a specific condition or disease associated with APOE  
CC activity. The present DNA sequence is an allele specific oligonucleotide  
CC (ASO) probe which is used for detecting human APOE gene polymorphisms.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 234 GCAGCTGCGAACC 248  
DB 15 GCAGCCCGAGAACC 1

## RESULT 582

AB199100  
ID AB199100 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX  
AC AB199100;

XX 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Human PCDH2 ASO PCR primer SEQ ID NO 57.

XX Human; PCDH2; protocadherin 2; haplotyping; polymorphic variant; SNP;  
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; cytosatic; cancer; chromosome 5q31;  
XX allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200194361-A2.

XX 13-DEC-2001.

XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US18321.

XX 06-JUN-2000; 2000US-209564P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Klien SE, Koshy B, Tanguay DA;

XX WPI; 2002-097928/13.

XX New protocadherin 2 (PCDH2) polymorphic variants and encoding genes,  
XX useful in expressing PCDH2 protein for screening candidate drugs to  
XX treat diseases related to PCDH2 activity

XX Claim 16; Page 14; 127pp; English.

XX The invention relates to haplotyping the protocadherin 2 (PCDH2) gene,  
XX comprising determining which of the haplotypes given in the specification  
XX defines one or both copies of the individual's PCDH2 gene. The  
XX polymorphisms are within a 30244 base pair sequence (ABA05413), fully  
XX defined in the specification. The polymorphic variants are useful in  
XX studying the expression and function of PCDH2, in expressing PCDH2  
XX protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases such  
XX as cancer, related to PCDH2 activity, in studying the effect of the  
XX variation on the biological activity of PCDH2 and the binding affinity of  
XX candidate drugs targeting PCDH2. The haplotyping methods are useful in  
XX validating PCDH2 as a candidate target for treating a specific condition  
XX or disease predicted to be associated with PCDH2 activity or in the  
XX design of clinical trials of candidate drugs for treating a specific  
XX condition or disease associated with PCDH2 activity. The present sequence  
XX is that of a PCDH2 allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) PCR primer of  
XX the invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 587 GGGGAACTGGGTC 601  
DB 1 GGGTGAACGGGTC 15

## RESULT 583

ABK32583  
ID ABK32583 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX  
AC ABK32583;

XX 23-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human pancreatic cancer SAGE tag #135.

XX Human; colon cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; SAGE tag;  
XX serial analysis of gene expression; diagnostic; prognostic; probe;  
XX cancer marker; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6333152-B1.

XX 25-DEC-2001.

XX 20-MAY-1998; 98US-0081646.

XX 20-MAY-1998; 98US-0081646.

XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

XX Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Zhang L, Zhou W;

XX WPI; 2002-153821/20.

XX New human nucleic acid containing specific SAGE tags, useful as  
XX diagnostic markers for cancer, also derived probes

XX Disclosure; Column 78; 161pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated, purified human nucleic acid (I)  
XX that has the same sequence as a mRNA found in humans and is a SAGE  
XX (serial analysis of gene expression) tag comprising a single stranded  
XX probe containing at least 10 consecutive nucleotides. SAGE tags, are  
XX diagnostic and prognostic markers of cancer, especially of the colon and  
XX pancreas. ABK31900-ABK32770 represent human colon and pancreatic cancer  
XX SAGE tags of the invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 873 CATGGTTCACCTGC 885

DB 1 CATGGTTCACCTGC 13

## RESULT 584

AAL54398/C

ID AAL54398 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX  
AC AAL54398;

XX 03-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX rpoB gene oligomer probe SEQ ID No 15.

XX Mycobacterium tuberculosis; non-tuberculosis Mycobacterium; MOTT;  
XX anti-tuberculosis drug; rpoB gene; probe; ss.



OS Mycobacterium ulcerans.  
 PN WO2003008645-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001WO-KR01253.  
 XX  
 XX 19-JUL-2001; 2001KR-0043450.  
 PR  
 XX (XENI-) XENISS LIFE SCI CO LTD.  
 XX  
 XX Lee H, Bang HE, Cho S, Bai G, Kim S;  
 XX WPI; 2003-221853/21.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Identifying Mycobacterium tuberculosis and non-tuberculosis  
 PT Mycobacterium (MOTT) and detecting resistance or susceptibility to an  
 PT anti-tuberculosis drug, comprises amplifying a fragment in the rpoB  
 PT gene -  
 XX  
 XX Claim 4; Page 7; 45pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying Mycobacterium  
 CC tuberculosis and non-tuberculosis Mycobacterium (MOTT) and detecting the  
 CC resistance or susceptibility of M. tuberculosis, obtained by mutation of  
 CC the rpoB gene to an anti-tuberculosis drug by amplifying a 531 base pair  
 CC fragment in the rpoB gene by a polymerase chain reaction. The method, a  
 CC kit and oligomer probes are useful for identifying M. tuberculosis and  
 CC MOTTs and for detecting their resistance or susceptibility obtained by  
 CC mutation of the rpoB gene. New primers are useful for amplifying a 531 bp  
 CC fragment in the rpoB gene by PCR. This polynucleotide sequence represents  
 CC an oligomer probe used for targeting Mycobacteriums of the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 486 TGATGGGCTGGCC 498  
 DB 13 TGATGGGCTGGCC 1  
 RESULT 585  
 AAX71583  
 ID AAX71583 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAX71583;  
 AC  
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human KDR VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #595.  
 XX  
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;  
 KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
 KW tumor angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO9715662-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 01-MAY-1997.  
 PD  
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.  
 PF  
 XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.  
 PR  
 XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.  
 PS  
 XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
 PA

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;  
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or  
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumor angiogenesis,  
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient  
 XX  
 XX Claim 4; Page 115; 218pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumor  
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can  
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
 CC vector to the patient. AAX7275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1482 TGCCTCAGAAGAG 1494  
 DB 4 UGCCUCAGAAGAG 16  
 RESULT 596  
 AAV97537/C  
 ID AAV97537 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAV97537;  
 AC  
 XX 17-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human EGF-R target sequence nucleotide position 2834.  
 XX  
 XX Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; EGF-R; target sequence;  
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; inhibition; cell proliferation;  
 KW cancer; genetic drift; detection; mutation; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO9833893-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 06-AUG-1998.  
 PD  
 XX 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US00730.  
 PF  
 XX 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985162.  
 PR  
 XX 31-JAN-1997; 97US-0036476.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (UYAS-) UNIV ASTON.  
 XX  
 XX Akhtar S, Fell P, McSwiggen JA;  
 XX WPI; 1998-437449/37.  
 DR  
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acids - which cleave RNA derived from an epidermal  
 PT growth factor receptor, useful for inhibiting cell proliferation and  
 PT for treating cancers  
 XX  
 XX Claim 5; Page 74; 109pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules (NAMEs)  
 CC

CC which specifically cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor  
 CC receptor (EGF-R) gene. AAV97221 to AAV98043 and AAV98979 to AAV99090  
 CC represent specifically claimed target sequence from human EGF-R. AAV98044  
 CC to AAV98866 and AAV98867 to V9878 represent Hammerhead ribozymes and  
 CC hairpin ribozymes respectively for human EGF-R. The NAMS are useful for  
 CC cleaving EGF-R RNA in the treatment of a condition associated with EGFR  
 CC expression levels e.g. to inhibit cell proliferation in the prevention or  
 CC treatment of cancers. The NAMS can also be used as diagnostic tools to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of EGF-R RNA in a cell.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1102 TTGATTCCCAATGC 1114  
 DB 17 TTGATTCCCAATGC 5

RESULT 587

AAFO1955  
 ID AAF01955 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAF01955;

DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #250.

XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;  
 XX interferon alpha; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200061729-A2.

PD 19-OCT-2000.

PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;

DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.

PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,  
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor

PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -

XX Claim 37; Page 61; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid  
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes  
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA  
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement  
 CC protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents  
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in  
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor  
 CC protein and interferon alpha.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 279 CCCTCCTATGTGC 291

DB 5 CCCTCCTATGTGC 17

RESULT 588

AAFO1956

ID AAF01956 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAF01956;

DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #251.

XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;  
 XX interferon alpha; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200061729-A2.

PD 19-OCT-2000.

PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;

DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.

PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,  
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor

PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -

XX Claim 37; Page 61; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid  
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes  
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA  
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement  
 CC protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents  
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in  
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor  
 CC protein and interferon alpha.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 279 CCCTCCTATGTGC 291

DB 2 CCCTCCTATGTGC 14

RESULT 589

ABA81164

ID ABA81164 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABA81164;

DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

DE UGT1 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 4010.

XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;  
 XX retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;  
 XX cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;  
 XX adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;

KW haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1, APOE;  
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;  
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antiskinning; antianaemic; haemostatic;  
 KW antilipemic; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200173002-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 04-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US09761.  
 XX  
 PF 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.  
 XX  
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.  
 XX  
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-208538P.  
 XX  
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-244989P.  
 XX  
 PA (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.  
 XX  
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;  
 XX  
 PI WPI; 2001-639230/73.  
 XX  
 DR Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for  
 XX treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical  
 XX modification -  
 PT  
 PT  
 XX Claim 7; Page 260; 294pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can  
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the  
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic  
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at  
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,  
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A  
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus  
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,  
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase  
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and  
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases  
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and  
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 36 CCGTGCCTTTATC 48  
 Db 5 CCGTGCCTTTATC 17  
 |||||  
 RESULT 590  
 ABA81165/c  
 ID ABA81165 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABA81165;  
 XX  
 DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE UGT1 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 4011.  
 XX  
 XX Human; Gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;  
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;  
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;

KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;  
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;  
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;  
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antiskinning; antianaemic; haemostatic;  
 KW antilipemic; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200173002-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 04-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US09761.  
 XX  
 PF 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.  
 XX  
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.  
 XX  
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-208538P.  
 XX  
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-244989P.  
 XX  
 PA (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.  
 XX  
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;  
 XX  
 PI WPI; 2001-639230/73.  
 XX  
 DR Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for  
 XX treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical  
 XX modification -  
 PT  
 PT  
 XX Claim 7; Page 260; 294pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can  
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the  
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic  
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at  
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,  
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A  
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus  
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,  
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase  
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and  
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases  
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and  
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 36 CCGTGCCTTTATC 48  
 Db 13 CCGTGCCTTTATC 1  
 |||||  
 RESULT 591  
 ABAK01736  
 ID ABAK01736 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABAK01736;  
 XX  
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human NOGO Zinzyne #58.  
 XX  
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;



CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition  
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the  
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting  
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell  
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky  
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human  
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),  
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune  
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting  
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a  
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the nucleic acid  
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and  
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The  
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.  
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat  
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,  
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The  
 CC present sequence is a zynzyme molecule of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 669 CTCGTGTGACCATC 681

DB 5 CUCUGUGACCAUC 17

RESULT 593

ABK02282

ID ABK02282 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABK02282;

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human NOGO DNzyme #194.

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
 KW cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zynzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

PD 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.

PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA

XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

DR

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,  
 PT and central nervous system injury -  
 XX Claim 88; Page 115; 200pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).  
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN  
 CC motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zynzyme  
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used  
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is  
 CC preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce  
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition  
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the  
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting  
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell  
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky  
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human  
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),  
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune  
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting  
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a  
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the nucleic acid  
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and  
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The  
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.  
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat  
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,  
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The  
 CC present sequence is a DNzyme molecule of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 669 CTCGTGTGACCATC 681

DB 2 CUCUGUGACCAUC 14

RESULT 594

ABK86191

ID ABK86191 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABK86191;

AC ABK86191;

DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX Cinnamoyl co-reductase (CCR) degenerate PCR primer #2.

XX Cinnamoyl co-reductase; tissue-specific plant promoter; plant;

XX lignin biosynthesis; fodder crop; cell wall rigidity;

XX pathogen resistance; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS

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PN WO200250294-A1.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2001; 2001WO-DK00841.
PF
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000DK-0001906.
PR
PR 02-FEB-2001; 2001DK-0000178.
XX
XX (DAJO-) DANMARKS JORDBRUGSFORSKNING.
PA
XX Larsen K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-508808/54.
DR
XX
XX New tissue specific plant promoter, specifically for Lolium perenne
PT cinnamoyl CoA:NADP oxidoreductase, useful for manipulating lignin
PT biosynthesis in plants or regulating gene expression in
PT lignin-producing tissues of plants
XX
XX Example 1; Page 40; 103pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a regulatory polynucleotide, which is capable of
CC promoting the expression of a coding polynucleotide sequence linked to
CC its 3' end. This new tissue-specific plant promoter comprises a DNA
CC sequence from Lolium perenne or the nucleotide sequence contained in
CC plasmid pLPCR (DSMZ 14003). The regulatory polynucleotide is useful for
CC manipulating lignin biosynthesis or regulating gene expression in lignin-
CC producing plants, particularly in tissues such as the stem. This is
CC especially useful for improving digestibility of fodder crops, for
CC improving rigidity and permeability of cell walls, or improving
CC resistance to pathogens by improving the lignin content in of plant cell
CC walls. The present sequence represents a cinnamoyl co-reductase
CC degenerate PCR primer.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 3 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 169 GTGGCCATTTCTCTG 183
Db :|||||
3 RTGGCCYTTTCTCTG 17
RESULT 595
ABQ63935/C
ID ABQ63935 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ63935;
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 648.
DE
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200224750-A2.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
PF
XX
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX
XX Zhang J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
DR
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone
XX
XX Example 2; Page 242; 418pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1280 TCCTGGACTTGAT 1292
Db :|||||
14 TCCTGGACTTGAT 2
RESULT 596
ABQ63936/C
ID ABQ63936 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ63936;
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 649.
DE
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200224750-A2.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
PF
XX
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.  
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Zhang J;  
 XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.  
 DR New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and  
 XX nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having  
 PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a  
 PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone.  
 XX Example 2; Page 242; 418pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human  
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the  
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene  
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or  
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.  
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be  
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as  
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,  
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta  
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to  
 CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1280 TCTTGGACTTGAT 1292  
 DB 13 TCTTGGACTTGAT 1  
 RESULT 597  
 ABN01180  
 ID ABN01180 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN01180;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1172.  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200192524-A2.  
 XX PN 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 XX PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-268860P.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1172; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize  
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pat\_sequence.  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1647 GAAGGACAAAGAA 1659  
 DB 5 GAAGGACAAAGAA 17  
 RESULT 598  
 ABN01185  
 ID ABN01185 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN01185;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1177.  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 XX  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 PA  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1177; 214pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1648 AAGGACAAAG 1660  
 DB 1 AAGGACAAAG 13

## RESULT 599

ABN06531;  
 ID ABN06531 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN06531;

XX XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6523.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1

PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for

PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -

XX XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6523; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed



CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.2e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 229 CCACCGCAGCCTG 241  
|||||  
Db 2 CCACCGCAGCCTG 14

RESULT 600  
ABN06532

ID ABN06532 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN06532;

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6524.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6524; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may

CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
CC invention.  
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.2e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 229 CCACCGCAGCCTG 241  
|||||  
Db 1 CCACCGCAGCCTG 13

RESULT 601

ABN07190

ID ABN07190 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN07190;

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7182.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for



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PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7184; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Oy 402 TGCTGACTTGACC 414
Db 3 TGCTGACTTGACC 15
XX
RESULT 604
ABN07193
ID ABN07193 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABN07193;
AC
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT

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XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7185.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7185; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX

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QY 402 TGCTGACTTGACC 414  
 DB 2 TGCTGACTTGACC 14

RESULT 605  
 ABN07194  
 ID ABN07194 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABN07194;  
 XX  
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GMMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7186.  
 XX  
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GMMLP-1; hGMMLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 PF  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGMMLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGMMLP-1 -  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7186; 214pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGMMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGMMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGMMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGMMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGMMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGMMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGMMLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGMMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGMMLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGMMLP-1, in

CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGMMLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGMMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from Wifo  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 402 TGCTGACTTGACC 414  
 DB 1 TGCTGACTTGACC 13  
 RESULT 606  
 ABT38260/C  
 ID ABT38260 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABT38260;  
 XX  
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID NO 3897.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
 KW human fukutin; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003025175-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-MAR-2003.  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.  
 XX  
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
 XX  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases  
 XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related  
 XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -  
 PS Disclosure; Page 489; 720pp; French.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15  
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after  
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a  
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or  
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel  
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers  
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,  
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,  
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these

CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1031 AGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043  
 |||||  
 Db 15 AGCTTCAAGCTGA 3

## RESULT 607

AAV20968/C  
 ID AAV20968 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAV20968;

DT 08-SEP-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Human PRC-TCF3 construct DNA PCR primer #4.

XX KW PRC; papillary renal cell carcinoma; TFE3; transcription factor;  
 XX KW fusion protein; translocation; diagnosis; treatment; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO9806871-A1.

XX PD 19-FEB-1998.

XX PF 13-AUG-1997; 97WO-GB02209.

XX PR 13-AUG-1996; 96GB-0016986.

XX PA (CANC-) CANCER RES CAMPAIGN TECHNOLOGY.

XX PI Clark J, Cooper C, Shipley J;

XX DR WI; 1998-159557/14.

XX PT Diagnosing papillary renal cell carcinoma by detecting gene  
 PT translocation - resulting in fusion of TFE3 gene with some other  
 PT gene, also related vectors, transformed cells, specific binding  
 PT reagents, peptide(s) encoded by fusions and therapeutic anti-sense  
 PT sequences

XX PS Disclosure; Page 32; 71pp; English.

XX CC AAV20965-V20991 are PCR primers used in the construction of a novel  
 CC fusion protein constructed from a papillary renal cell carcinoma (PRCC)  
 CC associated protein and the transcription factor TFE3 which is used in a  
 CC method for the diagnosis, prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of  
 CC papillary renal cell carcinoma. The translocation t(X;1) (p11.2;q21.2)  
 CC found in PRCC results in a fusion of the TFE3 gene with a new chromosome  
 CC 1 gene designated PRCC (at 1q21.2), resulting in expression of a fusion  
 CC protein between the N-terminus of PRCC and almost the whole of the TFE3  
 CC gene. Normal TFE3 transcripts are no longer produced. Two other fusion  
 CC partners for TFE3 have also been detected; NonO, from an invX (p11.2;  
 CC q13-24 or 12) translocation and the PSF splice factor gene, resulting  
 CC in t(X;1) (p11.2;p34). These trans-locations define a subgroup of PRCC  
 CC generally encountered in patients younger than 25.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1336 AACACACAGATG 1348  
 |||||  
 Db 13 AACACACAGATG 1

## RESULT 608

AAK86618  
 ID AAK86618 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAK86618;

DT 15-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Probe for acetylcholinesterase protein/scFv fusion protein cDNA.

XX KW Acetylcholinesterase; AChE; fusion protein; ligand receptor;  
 XX KW monomer; ligand detection; marker enzyme; probe; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FN FR2773802-A1.

XX PD 23-JUL-1999.

XX PF 22-JAN-1998; 98FR-0000656.

XX PR 22-JAN-1998; 98FR-0000656.

XX PA (INRG) INRA INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.

XX PI (INSP) INST PASTEUR.

XX PI Bon C, Choumet V, Cousin X;

XX DR WPI; 1999-471239/40.

XX PT A fusion protein comprising an acetyl cholinesterase and ligand  
 XX PT receptor, useful for detection of ligands

XX PS Claim 3; Page 86; 114pp; French.

XX CC The present sequence represents a probe used to isolate cDNA encoding an  
 CC acetylcholinesterase protein (AChE)/scFv fusion protein of the invention.  
 CC The specification describes a fusion protein comprising an AChE monomer  
 CC and a specific ligand receptor. The AChE fusion protein is useful for the  
 CC production of an AChE monomer in a soluble format. The AChE fusion  
 CC polypeptide is useful for detection of ligands in samples. AChE is used  
 CC as a marker enzyme, in a similar manner to peroxidase, alkaline  
 CC phosphatase and beta-galactosidase. By having AChE fused to a receptor  
 CC protein, various ligands can be detected by their binding to the receptor  
 CC portion of the fusion polypeptide.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 3 G; 3 T; 9 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 8; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 367 TCTGAGACTCTCTTAC 384

Db 1 DSHGARGAYTYNTAY 18

## RESULT 609

AAD08683  
 ID AAD08683 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAD08683;

DT 04-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Drosophila mus101 genomic and partial cDNA sequencing primer, GENX9P3.

```

XX Mus101; BRCA1 C-Terminus; BRCT; Gene therapy; tumour; mitosis inhibitor;
KW DNA repair; cell cycle regulation; passive immunotherapy; primer; ss.
XX
OS Drosophila sp.
XX
PN WO200148202-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 21-DEC-2000; 2000WO-GB04956.
XX
PR 24-DEC-1999; 99GB-0030708.
XX
PA (CYCL-) CYCLACEL LTD.
XX
PI Glover DM, Yamamoto R, Henderson D;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-418282/44.
XX
PT Novel mus101 polypeptide, a member of BRCT superfamily derived from
PT Drosophila useful for identifying substance capable of affecting mus101
PT function, and for treating tumor -
XX
PS Example; Page 44; 108pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a primer which is used to sequence the
CC Drosophila mus101 genomic and partial cDNAs. The mus101 is a member of
CC BRCT (BRCA1 C-Terminus) superfamily. The mus101 polynucleotide probe is
CC used for detecting the presence or absence of mus101 polynucleotide in a
CC biological sample by bringing the biological sample containing DNA or
CC RNA into contact with mus101 polynucleotide probe under hybridising
CC conditions, and detecting any duplex formed between mus101 polynucleotide
CC probe and mus101 polynucleotide in the sample. The mus101 and its
CC polynucleotide are useful in gene therapy. The mus101 is useful for
CC identifying a substance capable of affecting mus101 function, and the
CC substance is useful for treating tumour, for inhibiting mitosis and for
CC increasing the susceptibility of a tumour cell to a DNA damaging agent.
CC The mus101 is also useful for identifying substances which affects DNA
CC repair and cell cycle regulation, in vitro or in vivo cell culture system
CC to study the role of mus101 and its homologues in disease, and as
CC immunogens. The antibody to mus101 is useful in diagnosis and in passive
CC immunotherapy. It is also useful for detecting mus101 in a biological
CC sample.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 520 GTGGTGGTGACCA 532
DB 4 GTGGTGGTGACCA 16
|||||
RESULT 610
ABLS4889/c
ID ABL54889 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABL54889;
XX
XX 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer BV-a5.
XX
KW PCR primer; gap vector; Escherichia coli; stop codon assay;
KW truncating mutation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN KR2001016649-A.
XX

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PD 05-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 02-AUG-1999; 99KR-0031647.
XX
PR 02-AUG-1999; 99KR-0031647.
XX
PA (KWAN-) KWANGYUNG SUNGAE MEDICAL FOUND.
XX
PI Cho HP, Choi SY, Choi SH, Han SM, Jin MU, Kim DH, Kim ER,
PI Kim HJ, Kim IS, Kim SY, Mun YH, Nam HJ, Song BJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-495301/54.
XX
PT Gap vector for Escherichia coli stop codon assay used for assaying
PT heterozygous truncating mutation -
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 18; 33pp; Korean.
XX
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used within the scope of the
CC invention. The invention relates to a gap vector (GV) for assaying
CC Escherichia coli (E.coli) stop codon. The invention also relates to a
CC method for assaying heterozygous truncating mutation using the GV
CC comprising the following steps: (1) multiplying exon fragments showing
CC truncating mutation by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and cloning the
CC exon fragments with a plasmid for E. coli having a low copy number;
CC (2) using the plasmid having cloned exon gene as a template and
CC performing PCR with a primer having 50-200 bp of 5' and 3' terminals of
CC the exon gene to make a gap vector for E. coli stop codon assay;
CC (3) multiplying the same genetic fragment as the multiplied exon
CC fragment through RT-PCR or PCR using RNA obtained from a sample to be
CC measured or cDNA as a template; and (4) transforming the gap vector
CC obtained from step (2) and the genetic fragment obtained from step (3)
CC into E. coli at the same time.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1310 GTGTCCCATCTGT 1322
DB 16 GTGTCCCATCTGT 4
|||||
RESULT 611
ABLS4635
ID ABL94635 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABL94635;
XX
XX 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat VR1 antisense oligonucleotide #61.
XX
KW Analgesic; antiseize; VR1; antiinflammatory; uropathic; pain; cancer;
KW vanilloid receptor; antipruritic; cytostatic; antiasthmatic; pruritis;
KW gene therapy; tactile allodynia; urinary incontinence; inflammation; ss.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN WO200218407-A2.
XX
XX 07-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EPL0081.
XX
PR 02-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043674.
XX
PR 04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043702.
XX
PA (CHEF ) GRUENENTHAL GMBH.
XX
XX Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;
PI

```

XX WPI; 2002-281058/32.  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes, useful for treating e.g.  
 PT pain and for diagnosis, are directed against mRNA for vanilloid-family  
 PT receptors -  
 PS  
 PS Claim 1; Fig 7; 76pp; German.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the  
 CC VRI mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,  
 CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary  
 CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and  
 CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VRI vanilloid  
 CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic  
 CC agents. The present sequence is a VRI antisense sequence identified in  
 CC the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 437 TGGTGTGGATCCA 449  
 Db 1 TGGTGTGGATCCA 13  
 RESULT 612  
 AAT32681  
 ID AAT32681 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
 AC AAT32681;  
 XX  
 XX 11-FEB-1997 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Ineffective anti-HIV Rev response element probe 7786.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Rev response element; HIV isolate sf2; hybrid probe pool;  
 KW hybrid probe mapping; ss.  
 KW  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..16  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /note= "Linked via phosphorothioate linkages"  
 XX  
 XX WO9617955-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 13-JUN-1996.  
 PD  
 XX 05-DEC-1995; 95WO-US15779.  
 PF  
 XX 05-DEC-1994; 94US-0349316.  
 PR  
 XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
 PA  
 XX Collins ML;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1996-287198/29.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Detecting target binding oligo-nucleotide(s) - using  
 PT oligo-nucleotide probes with a nucleotide sequence which binds  
 PT within a known sequence of a target nucleic acid  
 XX  
 XX Example 5; Page 27; 43pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The sequences given in AAT32673-76 represent effective, and those in  
 CC AAT32677-83 ineffective, anti-HIV Rev response element probes isolated  
 CC from a hybrid probe pool. Hybrid mapping describes a method of  
 CC determining superior sites for binding oligonucleotides to a target

CC sequence, to identify improved discontinuous probes with high binding  
 CC constants. The method comprises obtaining a series of oligonucleotides  
 CC which are complementary to a known target sequence and which overlap  
 CC each other by 1-4 nucleotides. Each of these sequences is contacted  
 CC with the target sequence to permit specific hybridisation, and detecting  
 CC the presence or absence of specific hybridisation to determine  
 CC oligonucleotides which bind within the known target sequence. This  
 CC sequence was isolated using the probe sequences given in AAT32670-72.  
 CC The number of this probe corresponds to the 5' position on the HIV sf2  
 CC target to which the 3' end of the probe binds.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 290 GCACCCCAAGATCCCA 305  
 Db 1 GCTCCCAAGACCCCA 16  
 RESULT 613  
 AAV47335  
 ID AAV47335 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAV47335;  
 AC  
 XX  
 XX 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide 835, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;  
 KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;  
 KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.  
 KW  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH modified\_base 1..16  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide  
 FT linkages"  
 XX  
 XX WO9823294-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 04-JUN-1998.  
 PD  
 XX 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.  
 PF  
 XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.  
 PR  
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 PA  
 XX Nyce JW;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1998-322464/28.  
 DR  
 XX Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed  
 PT against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery  
 PT to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of  
 PT asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX Sequences AAV4501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target  
 CC the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the  
 CC secondary structure of this target mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA  
 CC secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the  
 CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their  
 CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The

CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions  
 CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they  
 CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the  
 CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have  
 CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat  
 CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,  
 CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 71 CGGCTTGGGGGACAC 86  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CGGCATGGCGGGCACA 16  
 RESULT 614  
 AAV47320  
 ID AAV47320 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV47320;  
 XX  
 DT 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide 820, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.  
 XX  
 KW Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;  
 KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;  
 KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..16  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide  
 FT linkages"  
 XX  
 PN WO9823294-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 04-JUN-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US222017.  
 XX  
 PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.  
 XX  
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1998-322464/28.  
 XX  
 PT Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed  
 PT against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery  
 PT to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of  
 PT asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Sequences AAV4501-V4746 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target  
 CC the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the  
 CC secondary structure of this target's mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA  
 CC secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the  
 CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their  
 CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions  
 CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they

CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the  
 CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have  
 CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat  
 CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,  
 CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 70 GCGCTTGGGGGACAC 85  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CGGCATGGCGGGCACA 16  
 RESULT 615  
 AAX53712  
 ID AAX53712 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX53712;  
 XX  
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.  
 XX  
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;  
 KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;  
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;  
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impaired respiration;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;  
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;  
 KW prostate cancer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9913886-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 25-MAR-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.  
 XX  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.  
 XX  
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary  
 PT vasoconstriction  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)  
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and  
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene  
 CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the  
 CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the junction between coding and non-coding  
 CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one  
 CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC may be derived from sequences AAX5272-74. These multiple target  
 CC oligonucleotides (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the  
 CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and  
 CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and  
 CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,



CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded  
 CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,  
 CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,  
 CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,  
 CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize  
 CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 71 CGCGTTGGGGGCACA 86  
 Db 1 CGGCATGGCGGCACA 16

## RESULT 616

AA53697  
 ID AX53697 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

AC AX53697;

DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.

KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;  
 KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;  
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;  
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;  
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;  
 KW prostate cancer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO9913886-A1.

PN 25-MAR-1999.

PD 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.

PF 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

PA Nyce JW;

PI WPI; 1999-229400/19.

DR New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary  
 PT vasoconstriction

PS Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.

XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)  
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and  
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene  
 CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the  
 CC 5' end, the 3' end and the junction section between coding and non-coding  
 CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one  
 CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC may be derived from sequences AA5272-74. These multiple target  
 CC oligonucleotides (specifically AA55180-271) can be used for the  
 CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and

CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and  
 CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded  
 CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,  
 CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,  
 CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,  
 CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize  
 CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCAC 85  
 Db 1 GCGGCATGGCGGCAC 16

## RESULT 617

AA519262  
 ID AAF19262 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

AC AAF19262;

DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #829.

KW Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;  
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;  
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antisthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;  
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; impeded respiration;  
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary obstruction; asthma; RDS;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;  
 KW cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200062736-A2.

PD 26-OCT-2000.

PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.

PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

PI Nyce JW;

DR WPI; 2000-579539/66.

PT Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not  
 PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating  
 PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -

XX Claim 14; Page 118; 1592pp; English.

XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'universal' or alternative base.  
 CC (i) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,  
 CC immunosuppressive, antisthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (i) can be used to down-regulate the  
 CC expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with

CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and  
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,  
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and  
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,  
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and  
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central  
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system  
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide  
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and  
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders  
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction  
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)  
 CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or  
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,  
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),  
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,  
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide  
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of  
 CC the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e-02;  
 Mismatches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCAC 85  
 ||||| |||||  
 DB 1 GCGGCATGGGGGCAC 16

RESULT 618  
 AAF19277  
 ID AAF19277 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
 AC AAF19277;  
 DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #844.  
 XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;  
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;  
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;  
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;  
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;  
 KW cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO2000062736-A2.  
 XX 26-OCT-2000.  
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.  
 XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.  
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 XX PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.  
 XX NYce JW;  
 XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.  
 XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not

PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating  
 PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -  
 PS Claim 14; Page 119; 1592pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.  
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,  
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the  
 CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with  
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and  
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,  
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and  
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,  
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and  
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central  
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system  
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide  
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and  
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders  
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction  
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)  
 CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or  
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,  
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),  
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,  
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide  
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of  
 CC the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Mismatches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 71 CGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86  
 ||||| |||||  
 DB 1 CGGCATGGGGGCACA 16

RESULT 619  
 AAA33140  
 ID AAA33140 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
 XX AC AAA33140;  
 XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)  
 XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:829.  
 XX Human, adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;  
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;  
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;  
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200009525-A2.  
 XX 24-FEB-2000.  
 XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.

```

PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.
XX
XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX PI Nyce JW;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
XX XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers -
XX
XX PS Claim 18; Page 369; 1343pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an
CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which
CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have anti-inflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,
CC asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of
CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA3512 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, and then the last
CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences
CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680
CC (AAA3223 to AAA3392) are specifically claimed ONs from the present
CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present
CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences
XX given in the sequence listing.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCAC 85
XX
XX Db 1 GCGGCATGGCGGCAC 16
XX
XX RESULT 620
XX AAA33155
XX ID AAA33155 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA33155;
XX
XX DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:844.
XX
XX XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
XX phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
XX allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
XX antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
XX lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
XX pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
XX cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN WC200009525-A2.
XX
XX PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
XX PF 03-AUG-1998; 99WO-US17712.
XX
XX PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.
XX
XX XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX PI Nyce JW;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
XX XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers -
XX
XX PS Claim 18; Page 371; 1343pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an
CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which
CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have anti-inflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,
CC asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of
CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA3512 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last
CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences
CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680
CC (AAA3223 to AAA3392) are specifically claimed ONs from the present
CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present
CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences
XX given in the sequence listing.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 71 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86
XX
XX Db 1 GCGGCATGGCGGCACA 16
XX
XX RESULT 621
XX AAA03499
XX ID AAA03499 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA03499;
XX
XX DT 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:783.
XX
XX XX Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;
XX adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine Ab receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;
XX phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;
XX endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;
XX

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XX supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;  
 XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO9963938-A2.  
 XX 16-DEC-1999.  
 XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.  
 XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.  
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.  
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Nyce JW, Hill JL;  
 XX WPI; 2000-116433/10.  
 XX Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and renal injury -  
 XX Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure. (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5' or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3 receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720 represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCGAC 85  
 Db 1 GCGGCTTGGGGGCGAC 16  
 RESULT 622  
 AAA03514  
 ID AAA03514 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
 XX AAA03514;  
 XX 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)  
 DT Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:798.

XX Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;  
 XX adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine A2b receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;  
 XX phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;  
 XX endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
 XX cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;  
 XX supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;  
 XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO9963938-A2.  
 XX 16-DEC-1999.  
 XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.  
 XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.  
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.  
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Nyce JW, Hill JL;  
 XX WPI; 2000-116433/10.  
 XX Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and renal injury -  
 XX Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure. (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5' or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3 receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720 represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 71 GCGCTTGGGGGCGACA 86  
 Db 1 GCGCATGGGGGCGACA 16  
 RESULT 623  
 AAF32280/C  
 ID AAF32280 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAF32280;  
 XX  
 DT 17-APR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Streptomyces sp. cyclic lipopeptide acylase sequencing primer AC25.  
 XX  
 KW Streptomyces; cyclic lipopeptide acylase; acylase; deacylation;  
 XX acylamino group; sequencing primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Streptomyces sp.  
 XX  
 PN WO200102585-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JAN-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 28-JUN-2000; 2000WO-JP04285.  
 XX  
 PR 02-JUL-1999; 99JP-0189644.  
 XX  
 PA (FUJII) FUJISAWA PHARM CO LTD.  
 XX  
 PI Shibata T, Noguchi Y, Yamashita M;  
 XX WPI; 2001-123114/13.  
 XX  
 PT Gene encoding cyclic lipopeptide acylase genetically engineered to give  
 PT vectors and transformants for expression of protein with comparable  
 PT acylase activity in shorter culture time on large scale -  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 24; 73pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a Streptomyces sp. cyclic lipopeptide  
 CC acylase. The cyclic lipopeptide acylase gene and its expressed cyclic  
 CC lipopeptide acylase are useful in deacylation of the amino group in the  
 CC acylamino group of a side-chain in a cyclic lipopeptide substance.  
 CC Cyclic lipopeptide acylases are obtainable by genetic modification, have  
 CC comparable acylase activity to the parent and can be produced in shorter  
 CC culture time on large scale. The present sequence represents a sequencing  
 CC primer for the Streptomyces sp. cyclic lipopeptide acylase, which is  
 CC used in an example from the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 557 GATTCTTCAGCACAGG 572  
 DB 16 GGTTCCTTCAGCACCGG 1  
 RESULT 624  
 ABL94580/C  
 ID ABL94580 standard; DNA; 16 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL94580;  
 XX  
 DT 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human VR1 antisense oligonucleotide #16.  
 XX  
 KW Analgesic; antisense; VR1; antiinflammatory; uropathic; pain; cancer;  
 KW vanilloid receptor; antipruritic; cytostatic; antiasthmatic; pruritis;  
 KW gene therapy; tactile allodynia; urinary incontinence; inflammation; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200218407-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 07-MAR-2002.  
 XX

PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP10081.  
 XX  
 PR 02-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043674.  
 PR 04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043702.  
 XX  
 PA (CHEF) GRUENTHAL GMBH.  
 XX  
 PI Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;  
 XX WPI; 2002-281058/32.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes, useful for treating e.g.  
 PT pain and for diagnosis, are directed against mRNA for vanilloid-family  
 PT receptors -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Fig 4; 76pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the  
 CC VR1 mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,  
 CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary  
 CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and  
 CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VR1 vanilloid  
 CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic  
 CC agents. The present sequence is a VR1 antisense sequence identified in  
 CC the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1255 GAGACTGTCAAAAGA 1270  
 DB 16 GAGACTGTCAAAAGA 1  
 RESULT 625  
 AAQ23011  
 ID AAQ23011 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ23011;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
 DT 19-NOV-1992 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Pro-UK probe T2 (Td = 56).  
 XX  
 KW Prourokinase; vascular endothelial cell; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN JP04053489-A.  
 XX  
 PD 21-FEB-1992.  
 XX  
 PF 21-JUN-1990; 90JP-0163144.  
 XX  
 PR 21-JUN-1990; 90JP-0163144.  
 XX  
 PA (TAIS) TAISHO PHARM CO LTD.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1992-110627/14.  
 XX  
 PT Efficient prodn. of pro-urokinase by genetic engineering - by  
 PT transforming host cell by expression vector of deoxyribonucleic  
 PT acid of human vascular endothelial cell, and culturing  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Fig 8; 16pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The probes represented in AAQ23010-15 were used in the prodn. of  
 CC human pro-UK CDNA (example 3 (page 7)).  
 CC Prepn. of pro-UK comprises transforming a host cell with an

CC expression vector contg. cDNA encoding pro-UK, derived from human  
 CC vascular endothelial cells. The resultant transformant is cultured.  
 CC The new type of pro-UK can be produced efficiently in large amts.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1022 CACCTGAGAGCTTCA 1037  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CAGCTGAGAGCATCA 16

RESULT 626  
 AAQ55402/c  
 ID AAQ55402 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ55402;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
 DT 21-FEB-1994 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Sodium ion/glucose co-transporter beta-subunit PCR primer.  
 XX Human; porcine; Sodium ion-glucose co-transporter; beta-subunit;  
 KW diabetes; glucose absorption; insulin demand; reduction;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX DE4218669-Cl.  
 PN  
 XX 02-SEP-1993.  
 PD  
 XX 05-JUN-1992; 92DE-4218669.  
 PF  
 XX 05-JUN-1992; 92DE-4218669.  
 PR  
 XX (PLAC ) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.  
 PA  
 XX Koepsell H;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1993-273987/35.  
 DR  
 XX New beta sub-unit of sodium-glucose co-transporter - and DNA  
 PT encoding it, useful for regulating glucose absorption and  
 PT excretion, esp. in diabetics  
 PS  
 XX Disclosure; Page 3; 18pp; German.

XX A pig renal cortex cDNA bank was screened with antibody R4A6  
 CC directed against porcine sodium ion-glucose cotransporter. Positive  
 CC clone P20 containing a 4.5kb insert was isolated (see AAQ46121).  
 CC The porcine gene sequence was used to design PCR primers (AAQ55401  
 CC and AAQ55402) to amplify a sodium ion-glucose cotransporter  
 CC beta-subunit coding sequence from porcine intestine as well as from  
 CC porcine kidney. The PCR experiment showed that a very similar or  
 CC identical protein to the kidney co-transporter is also present in  
 CC the intestine.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 238 CCTGACAGACCATGGA 253  
 |||||  
 Db 17 CCTACATACCATGGA 2

RESULT 627  
 AAQ66711  
 ID AAQ66711 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ66711;  
 XX  
 DT 22-DEC-1994 (first entry)  
 DE Primer to amplify HHV6 derived sequences.  
 XX HHV6; Human Herpes Virus 6; Primers; Probes; PCR; amplify;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX JP06133799-A.  
 PN  
 XX 17-MAY-1994.  
 PD  
 XX 27-OCT-1992; 92JP-0311416.  
 PF  
 XX 27-OCT-1992; 92JP-0311416.  
 PR  
 XX (KOKU-) KOKUSAI SHIYAKU KK.  
 PA  
 XX WPI; 1994-196175/24.  
 DR  
 XX HHV-6 derived nucleotide(s) - useful for identification of HHV-6 DNA  
 PT Claim 4; Page 2; 13pp; Japanese.  
 PS  
 XX The inventors provide human Herpes virus 6 derived nucleotide  
 CC sequences useful for identification of HHV-6 DNA. AAQ66705-12  
 CC are primer set 1 (I), are used in the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1310 GTGCCCATCTGTGAT 1325  
 |||||  
 Db 2 GTCTCCATCTGTGAT 17

RESULT 628  
 AAT53495  
 ID AAT53495 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT53495;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
 DT 27-MAR-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Rat ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 338).  
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;  
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;  
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;  
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;  
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;  
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;  
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;  
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;  
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;  
 XX AIDS; ss.  
 OS  
 XX Rattus rattus.

PN WO9523225-A2.  
 XX 31-AUG-1995.  
 XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB00156.  
 XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.  
 PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.  
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.  
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.  
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.  
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.  
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0228041.  
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.  
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.  
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.  
 PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.  
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.  
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.  
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.  
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.  
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.  
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.  
 PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0314397.  
 PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.  
 PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.  
 PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0321993.  
 PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.  
 PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.  
 PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.  
 PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.  
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA Stinchcomb DT, Chowirra B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;  
 PI Grimm S, Karpetsky A, Kisich K, Matulic-adamic J, Moswiggen JA;  
 PI Modak A, Pavco P, Belgelman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D;  
 PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Wolff T;  
 XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.  
 XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them -  
 PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes  
 XX Claim 2; Page 201; 407pp; English.  
 XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for  
 CC an enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1  
 CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.  
 CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding  
 CC structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin  
 CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.  
 CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and  
 CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease  
 CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and  
 CC thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing  
 CC transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1028 AAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043  
 DB 1 AAGCUCUCACAGCTGA 16  
 RESULT 629

AAQ0412/c  
 ID AAQ0412 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC AAQ0412;  
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
 DT 18-JUL-1995 (first entry)  
 XX DE Hu-IFN-alpha-001 primer IFN-A3.  
 XX Interferon-alpha-001; Hu-IFN-alpha-001; KG-1; myeloblastoid;  
 KW antitumor; immunostimulant; virucide; primer; sequencing; PCR;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX PN WO9429344-A1.  
 XX PD 22-DEC-1994.  
 XX PF 10-JUN-1994; 94WO-US06704.  
 XX PR 11-JUN-1993; 93US-0076231.  
 XX (PEST-) PESTKA BIOMEDICAL LAB INC.  
 XX PI Pestka S;  
 XX DR WPI; 1995-036404/05.  
 XX Identification and prodn. of disease specific modified  
 PT polypeptide(s) - and new forms of interferon and interleukin-2,  
 PT also related DNA and vectors  
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 15; 52pp; English.  
 XX When genomic DNA from human myeloblastoid KG-1 cells (ATCC CCL  
 CC 246) was subjected to PCR using the 5' primer given in AAQ0408 and  
 CC the 3' primer given in AAQ0409, a clone was obtained (PB5001), that  
 CC contained the sequence of Hu-IFN-alpha-001. This was sequenced  
 CC (AAQ0404) using the primers given in AAQ0410-15. Reverse primer  
 CC (IFN-A3) corresponds to nucleotides 339-355 of Hu-IFN-alpha-001.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct FN field.)  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1638 CCAGAGCTGAAGGAC 1653  
 DB 17 CCAGCAGCTGAATGAC 2  
 RESULT 630  
 AAQ98518/c  
 ID AAQ98518 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC AAQ98518;  
 XX DT 19-APR-1996 (first entry)  
 XX DE Chromosome 14 Alzheimer's disease marker D14S43 PCR primer.  
 XX Alzheimer's disease; AD; marker; early onset; familial; detection;  
 KW predisposition; primer; probe; diagnosis; ss.  
 XX CS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN US5449604-A.  
 XX PD 12-SEP-1995.

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XX PF 21-OCT-1992; 92US-0964151.
XX PR 21-OCT-1992; 92US-0964151.
XX XX (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.
XX PI Bird TD, Schellenberg GD, Wijesman EM;
XX WPI; 1995-327691/42.
XX DR
XX XX
XX PT Isolating chromosome 14 fragment indicative of familial Alzheimer's
XX PT disease - by identifying genetic marker allele by pedigree analysis
XX PT or measuring genetic linkage useful for early detection or
XX PT predisposition
XX XX
XX PS Disclosure; Column 17-18; 40pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC Isolation of chromosome 14 fragments indicative of familial
XX CC Alzheimer's disease (AD) by identifying various genetic marker
XX CC alleles using the PCR primers/probes (AAQ98507-Q98528) or measuring
XX CC genetic linkage. The method is useful for the early diagnosis of
XX CC chromosome 14 related early onset of AD and for the identification
XX CC of a subject at risk of developing the disease. The method is esp.
XX CC useful for identifying pre-symptomatic and pre-natal subjects at
XX CC risk.
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 700 GGAGAAAGTGCTCTG 715
DB 17 GTAGAAAGTGCTCTG 2

RESULT 631
AAT53741/G
ID AAT53741 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAT53741;
XX XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX DT 03-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Rat ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2579).
XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
XX KW Gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
XX KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
XX KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
XX KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
XX KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
XX KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
XX KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
XX KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
XX KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;
XX KW AIDS; ss.
XX OS
XX XX Rattus rattus.
XX XX
XX FN WO9523225-A2.
XX PD
XX XX 31-AUG-1995.
XX XX
XX PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-1800156.
XX XX
XX PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.
XX PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.
XX PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.
XX PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.

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PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dizenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
XX PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
XX PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D;
XX PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott PE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX DR
XX PT Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them
XX PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes
XX XX
XX PS Claim 2; Page 204; 407pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for
XX CC an enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1
XX CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.
XX CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding
XX CC structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin
XX CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
XX CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and
XX CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
XX CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and
XX CC thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing
XX CC transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with
XX CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders.
XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 118 CATGGCAAGTGCTGG 133
DB 16 CAGGCGAAGTGCTGAGG 1

RESULT 632
AAX75041
ID AAX75041 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAX75041;
XX XX
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #569.
XX XX
XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;

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flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

Mus sp.

WO9715662-A2.

01-MAY-1997.

25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.

11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.

26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.

(CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;

WPI; 1997-259017/23.

Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or  
mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,  
psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient

Claim 4; Page 172; 218pp; English.

The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
(preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can  
be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1389 AAGCTTCATCAGAC 1404

||||:|||||

1 AAGCTTUCACGACGCC 16

RESULT 633

AAX73006/C

ID AAX73006 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAX73006;

28-JUL-1999 (first entry)

Mouse flk-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #439.

Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;  
flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

Mus sp.

WO9715662-A2.

01-MAY-1997.

PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.

XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.

PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.

XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;

XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.

XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or  
mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,  
psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient

PS Claim 4; Page 136; 218pp; English.

XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
(preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour  
angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can  
be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 1 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 427 CTGCGGTGATGCTGT 442

||||:|||||

17 CTGCTGGTGTCTGT 2

RESULT 634

AAX71306

ID AAX71306 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAX71306;

28-JUL-1999 (first entry)

Human KDR VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #318.

Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;  
flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9715662-A2.

XX 01-MAY-1997.

XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.

XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.

PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.

XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;

XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.

XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or  
PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,  
PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient  
XX  
PS Claim 4; Page 106; 218pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flt-1) (e.g. tumour  
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can  
CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 U; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1243 GGAGGACACGACCA 1258  
Db 2 GGAGAAUCAGACGACA 17  
  
RESULT 635  
AAX70114/C  
ID AAX70114 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAX70114;  
XX  
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1409.  
XX  
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;  
XX flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
XX tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
XX foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO9715662-A2.  
XX  
XX 01-MAY-1997.  
XX  
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.  
XX  
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.  
XX  
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.  
XX  
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;  
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
XX  
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or  
XX mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,  
XX psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient  
XX  
PS Claim 4; Page 89; 218pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the

CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flt-1) (e.g. tumour  
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can  
CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1039 GCTGAAGGAAATTCC 1054  
Db 17 GCTGAATGAAATTGC 2  
  
RESULT 636  
AAX70091  
ID AAX70091 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAX70091;  
XX  
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1386.  
XX  
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;  
XX flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
XX tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
XX foetal liver kinase 1; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO9715662-A2.  
XX  
XX 01-MAY-1997.  
XX  
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.  
XX  
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.  
XX  
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.  
XX  
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;  
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.  
XX  
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or  
XX mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,  
XX psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient  
XX  
PS Claim 4; Page 88; 218pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate  
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more  
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient  
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the  
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flt-1) (e.g. tumour  
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can  
CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;



KW caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;  
 KW fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Zea mays.  
 XX  
 PN WO9710328-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 20-MAR-1997.  
 PD  
 XX 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US11689.  
 PF  
 XX 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135.  
 PR  
 XX (DOWC ) DOWELANCO.  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Edington BE, Folkerts O, Guo L, McSwiggen JA, Merlo DJ;  
 PI Merlo PAO, Skokut TA, Young SA, Zwick MG;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1997-202224/18.  
 DR  
 XX Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably  
 PT modulates expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch  
 PT synthase in maize or canola  
 PT  
 XX Claim 41; Page 74; 155pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)  
 CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant  
 CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize  
 CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,  
 CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)  
 CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used  
 CC to modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in  
 CC a tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear,  
 CC plum or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia,  
 CC chrysanthemum or marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco,  
 CC aspen, poplar or pine plant.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 U; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1434 CGGGGATGAGCTCTTC 1449  
 Db 16 CGGAGATGAGCTCTTC 1  
 RESULT 640  
 AAX62845/c  
 ID AAX62845 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX62845;  
 XX  
 XX 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Delta-9 desaturase hamerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:720.  
 DE  
 XX Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBSS; target; substrate;  
 KW granule bound starch synthase; hamerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;  
 KW modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;  
 KW caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;  
 KW fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Zea mays.  
 XX  
 XX WO9710328-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 20-MAR-1997.  
 PD  
 XX 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US11689.  
 PF

XX 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135.  
 PR  
 XX (DOWC ) DOWELANCO.  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Edington BE, Folkerts O, Guo L, McSwiggen JA, Merlo DJ;  
 PI Merlo PAO, Skokut TA, Young SA, Zwick MG;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1997-202224/18.  
 DR  
 XX Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably  
 PT modulates expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch  
 PT synthase in maize or canola  
 PT  
 XX Claim 38; Page 85; 155pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)  
 CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant  
 CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize  
 CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,  
 CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)  
 CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used  
 CC to modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in  
 CC a tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear,  
 CC plum or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia,  
 CC chrysanthemum or marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco,  
 CC aspen, poplar or pine plant.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 818 CCTTGGCTGAGCAAAAT 833  
 Db 17 CCTTGGAGGACAAAT 2  
 RESULT 641  
 AAT76602  
 ID AAT76602 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT76602;  
 XX  
 XX 16-SEP-1997 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Primer #3 amplifies 60 kD OMP gene of Chlamydia genus microbe.  
 DE  
 XX Polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplify; primer; pathogenic; Chlamydia;  
 KW identification; 60 kD cysteine-rich outer membrane protein; OMP2;  
 KW probe; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX JP09121897-A.  
 PN  
 XX 13-MAY-1997.  
 PD  
 XX 02-NOV-1995; 95JP-0286062.  
 PF  
 XX 02-NOV-1995; 95JP-0286062.  
 PR  
 XX (SRLS-) SRL KK.  
 PA (TOYM ) TOYOBO KK.  
 PA  
 XX WPI; 1997-314246/29.  
 DR  
 XX Oligo:nucleotide capable of hybridising to Chlamydia OMP2 - used for  
 PT the detection of pathogenic Chlamydia or the identification of  
 PT microbe genus  
 PT

PS Claim 3; Page 13; 14pp; Japanese.

XX The sequences given in AAT7600-09 are primers which were used in the

CC detection of pathogenic Chlamydia or the identification of a microbe

CC genus. These primers hybridize with the nucleic acid sequence of the

CC 60 kD cysteine-rich outer membrane protein (OMP2) of a Chlamydia genus

CC microbe. These oligonucleotides may also be used as probes in a

CC further identification method.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1670 GGACCAACCTCTTTGC 1685

|||||

Db 2 GGAGCAACCTCTTTAC 17

RESULT 642

AAV94862/C

ID AAV94862 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAV94862;

XX

DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX

DE Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 42.

XX

KW Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;

KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;

KW graft rejection; ss.

XX

OS Mus sp.

XX

PN WO9824913-A2.

XX

PD 11-JUN-1998.

XX

PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.

XX

PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.

XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX

PI McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;

XX

DR WPI; 1998-333332/29.

XX

PT Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.

PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies

XX

PS Claim 4; Page 40; 61pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate

CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded

CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and

CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences

CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment

CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,

CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used

CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 1 G; 8 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1647 GAAGGACAAAGAGTA 1662

|||||

Db 17 GAAGGACTAAGAGCA 2

RESULT 643

AAV94866/C

ID AAV94866 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC AAV94866;

XX

DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX

DE Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 50.

XX

KW Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;

KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;

KW graft rejection; ss.

XX

OS Mus sp.

XX

PN WO9824913-A2.

XX

PD 11-JUN-1998.

XX

PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.

XX

PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.

XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX

PI McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;

XX

DR WPI; 1998-333332/29.

XX

PT Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.

PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies

XX

PS Claim 4; Page 40; 61pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate

CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded

CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and

CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences

CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment

CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,

CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used

CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1640 AGAAGCTGAAGGACAA 1655

|||||

Db 16 AGCAGCTGAAGGACTA 1

RESULT 644

AAV95918/C

ID AAV95918 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC AAV95918;

XX

DT 01-MAR-1999 (first entry)

XX

DE Solanidine glucosyltransferase target sequence position 1274.

XX

KW Solanidine; glucosyltransferase; potato; citrate synthase; target;

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; alkalioid biosynthesis;

KW flower formation; cleavage; solanaceous plant; ss.

XX

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OS Solanum tuberosum.
XX
XX WO9832843-A2.
XX
XX 30-JUL-1998.
XX
XX 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US00738.
XX
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0979416.
XX
XX 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036545.
XX
XX 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036599.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX McSwiggen JA, Zwick MG;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-427939/36.
XX
XX New enzymatic nucleic acid(s) - useful for, e.g. reducing alkaloid
XX biosynthesis or regulating flowering
XX
XX Claim 13; Page 50; 79pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
XX RNA-cleaving activity (e.g. ribozymes) which are capable of modulating
XX the expression of plant genes: (i) involved in biosynthesis of
XX alkaloids; or (ii) involved in flower formation. AAV95982 to AAV96334,
XX and AAV96335 to AAV96354 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase
XX hammerhead and hairpin ribozymes, respectively. AAV95629 to AAV95981,
XX and AAV96355 to AAV96734 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase
XX target sequences. AAV96773 to AAV97170, and AAV97171 to AAV97195
XX represent potato citrate synthase hammerhead and hairpin ribozymes,
XX respectively. AAV96735 to AAV96772, and AAV97196 to AAV97220 represent
XX potato citrate synthase target sequences. Ribozymes of the present
XX invention can be used to inhibit the synthesis of toxic alkaloids in
XX solanaceous plants, particularly potato but also tomato, pepper,
XX aubergine and ditura or to inhibit flowering in potato, lettuce, spinach,
XX cabbage, brussel sprouts, arugula, kale, collards, chard, beet, turnip,
XX sweet potato and turf grass. Also the ribozymes can be used for RNA
XX manipulation in the same way that restriction endonucleases are for DNA,
XX as well as to examine genetic drift and mutations in plants and to
XX detect specific RNA. The ribozymes can be targeted to specific genes or
XX to consensus sequences within a family of related genes, and being
XX catalytic need to be present at only very low concentrations.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 806 GTGATGTCAGCCCTT 821
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 17 GTGATGTCATCCCTT 2
XX
XX RESULT 645
XX AAV47334
XX ID AAV47334 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV47334;
XX
XX 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide 834, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
XX
XX Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
XX bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
XX allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..17

```

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FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
FT linkages"
XX
XX WO9823294-A1.
XX
XX 04-JUN-1998.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-322464/28.
XX
XX Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed
XX against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery
XX to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of
XX asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAV46501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target
XX the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the
XX secondary structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA
XX secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
XX oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
XX antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
XX predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The
XX antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
XX containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they
XX may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the
XX G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have
XX 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat
XX or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
XX allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 71 CGGCTTGCGGGGCACA 86
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 CGGCTATGCGGGGCACA 16
XX
XX RESULT 646
XX AAV47303
XX ID AAV47303 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV47303;
XX
XX 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide 803, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
XX
XX Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
XX bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
XX allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..17

```

```
FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
XX PN linkages"
XX PD
XX PF
XX PN W09823294-A1.
XX PD 04-JUN-1998.
XX XX
XX PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.
XX PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.
XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX PI
XX NYce JW;
XX WPI; 1998-322464/28.
XX
XX Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed
XX against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery
XX to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of
XX asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAV46501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target
XX the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the
XX secondary structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA
XX secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
XX oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
XX antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
XX predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The
XX antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
XX containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they
XX may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the
XX G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have
XX 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat
XX or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
XX allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCGCAC 85
XX Db 2 GCGGCATGGCGGCAC 17
XX
XX RESULT 647
XX AAA17284
XX ID AAA17284 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAA17284;
XX XX
XX XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:510.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
XX integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
XX dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
XX age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
XX myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
XX tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
XX Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
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XX WO9950403-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX PF
XX PN 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.
XX PD
XX PF 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
XX PR
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -
XX
XX Claim 53; Page 70; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA molecules with
XX RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
XX hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
XX gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a TIE-2 gene. AAA16775 to
XX AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
XX and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
XX corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
XX AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for TIE-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
XX and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX and AAA22323 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
XX sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
XX AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
XX for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
XX AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
XX the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
XX integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6 or TIE-2. They are
XX especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
XX macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
XX neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
XX angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
XX syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
XX and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, TIE-2,
XX integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1659 AGTAGCTTCTGGACC 1674
XX Db 2 AGUAGCUCUGUGGACC 17
XX
XX RESULT 648
XX AAA17505/C
XX ID AAA17505 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAA17505;
XX XX
XX XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:731.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
XX integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
XX dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
XX age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
XX
```

KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;  
 KW tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;  
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9950403-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 07-OCT-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.  
 XX  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;  
 XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.  
 XX  
 DR Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -  
 PT  
 XX Claim 53; Page 84; 305pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with  
 CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl  
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3  
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to  
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,  
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their  
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to  
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086  
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme  
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and  
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequences  
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to  
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of  
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,  
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are  
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related  
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,  
 CC angiofibroma of tubercous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber  
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,  
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,  
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 550 ATCTGGGATCTTCA 565  
 DB 16 ATCAGGATCTTCA 1  
 RESULT 649  
 AAA18579  
 ID AAA18579 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA18579;  
 XX  
 XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
 DT Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:1805.  
 XX  
 DE Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;  
 KW

KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;  
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;  
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;  
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;  
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;  
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;  
 KW tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;  
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9950403-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 07-OCT-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.  
 XX  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;  
 XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.  
 XX  
 DR Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -  
 PT  
 XX Claim 56; Page 104; 305pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with  
 CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl  
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3  
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to  
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,  
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their  
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to  
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086  
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme  
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and  
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequences  
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to  
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of  
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,  
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are  
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related  
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,  
 CC angiofibroma of tubercous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber  
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,  
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,  
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 187 ATCCCTTTTGCACAGC 202  
 DB 1 AUCCCAUUUGCAAGC 16  
 RESULT 650  
 AAA20461  
 ID AAA20461 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA20461;  
 XX



DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
 DE Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:3687.  
 DX  
 XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;  
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;  
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;  
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;  
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;  
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;  
 KW tuberculous scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;  
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO9950403-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 07-OCT-1999.  
 PD  
 XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.  
 PF  
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.  
 PR  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;  
 PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.  
 DR  
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -  
 XX Claim 55; Page 147; 305pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with  
 CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl  
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3  
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAAL6775 to  
 CC AAAL7167 and AAAL7561 to AAAL7622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,  
 CC and AAAL7168 to AAAL7560 and AAAL7623 to AAAL7684 represent their  
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAAL7685 to AAAL8385 and AAAL9087 to  
 CC AAAL1596 to AAAL1688 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAAL19155 to AAAL19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAAL1596 to AAAL1688 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAAL1689 to AAAL22475 and AAAL2263 to AAAL2342 represent ribozyme sequences  
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAAL22476 to AAAL23262, AAAL2343 to  
 CC AAAL2342 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of  
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,  
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are  
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related  
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,  
 CC angiofibroma of tuberculous scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber  
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,  
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,  
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 674 TGACCATCTTGGAGA 689  
 DB 2 UGACACUUCUUGAGA 17  
 ||| |||:|:|  
 ||| |||:|:|  
 RESULT 651

AAA20896  
 ID AAA20896 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA20896;  
 XX  
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
 DE Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:4122.  
 DX  
 XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;  
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;  
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;  
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;  
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;  
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;  
 KW tuberculous scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;  
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO9950403-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 07-OCT-1999.  
 PD  
 XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.  
 PF  
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.  
 PR  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;  
 PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.  
 DR  
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -  
 XX Claim 55; Page 174; 305pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with  
 CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl  
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3  
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAAL6775 to  
 CC AAAL7167 and AAAL7561 to AAAL7622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,  
 CC and AAAL7168 to AAAL7560 and AAAL7623 to AAAL7684 represent their  
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAAL7685 to AAAL8385 and AAAL9087 to  
 CC AAAL1596 to AAAL1688 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAAL19155 to AAAL19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAAL1596 to AAAL1688 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAAL1689 to AAAL22475 and AAAL2263 to AAAL2342 represent ribozyme sequences  
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAAL22476 to AAAL23262, AAAL2343 to  
 CC AAAL2342 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of  
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,  
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are  
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related  
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,  
 CC angiofibroma of tuberculous scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber  
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,  
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,  
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 2 G; 6 U; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 374 ACTGCTTTTACCTCAA 389



CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,  
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 2 G; 13 U; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 25.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 4; Conservative 10; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 716 TTTCTGTTTCTCTCC 731

DB 1 UUUUGUUUUUUUCC 16

RESULT 654  
 AAA22886/C  
 ID AAA22886 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAA22886;

XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:6112.

XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;  
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;  
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KW ophtalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antiporiatic; ARMD;  
 KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;  
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;  
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;  
 KW tuberous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;  
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9950403-A2.

PD 07-OCT-1999.

PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;

XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.

XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors

XX Claim 54; Page 248; 305pp; English.

XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with  
 CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl  
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3  
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to  
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,  
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their  
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to  
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086  
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme  
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and  
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;  
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA223263 to AAA22342 represent ribozyme sequences  
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA223262, AAA22343 to  
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of  
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or  
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,  
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are

CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related  
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,  
 CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber  
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,  
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,  
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 2 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 933 GAAATCTTATCTCTG 948

DB 17 GAGATCTTATTTCTG 2

RESULT 655

AXX86620

ID AAX86620 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.

XX AAX86620;

XX 15-OCT-1999 (first entry)

DE Probe for acetylcholinesterase protein/scFv fusion protein cDNA.

XX Acetylcholinesterase; AchE; fusion protein; ligand receptor;

KW monomer; ligand detection; marker enzyme; probe; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX FR2773802-A1.

XX 23-JUL-1999.

XX 22-JAN-1998; 98FR-0000656.

XX 22-JAN-1998; 98FR-0000656.

XX (INRG ) INRA INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.

XX (INSP ) INST PASTEUR.

XX Bon C, Choumet V, Cousin X;

XX WPI; 1999-471239/40.

XX A fusion protein comprising an acetyl cholinesterase and ligand  
 PT receptor, useful for detection of ligands

XX Claim 3; Page 87; 114pp; French.

XX The present sequence represents a probe used to isolate cDNA encoding an  
 CC acetylcholinesterase protein (AChE)/scFv fusion protein of the invention.  
 CC The specification describes a fusion protein comprising an AChE monomer  
 CC and a specific ligand receptor. The AChE fusion protein is useful for the  
 CC production of an AChE monomer in a soluble format. The AChE fusion  
 CC polypeptide is useful for detection of ligands in samples. AChE is used  
 CC as a marker enzyme, in a similar manner to peroxidase, alkaline  
 CC phosphatase and beta-galactosidase. By having AChE fused to a receptor  
 CC protein, various ligands can be detected by their binding to the receptor  
 CC portion of the fusion polypeptide.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 7 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 6; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 682 TTGGAGATCAGCGGG 698

|||||:|:|:|:|:|:|

D5 1 TTYGDBGARWSDGNCNG 17

## RESULT 656

AXX53680  
ID AAX53680 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAX53680;

XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;  
XX impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;  
XX pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;  
XX acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;  
XX pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;  
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;  
XX colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
XX hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;  
XX prostate cancer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9913886-A1.

XX 25-MAR-1999.

XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.

XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary  
XX vasoconstriction

XX Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.

XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)  
XX directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and  
XX non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene  
XX initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the  
XX 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding  
XX regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one  
XX or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides  
XX may be derived from sequences AAX5272-74. These multiple target  
XX oligonucleotides (specifically AAX5180-271) can be used for the  
XX antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and  
XX conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and  
XX inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, and  
XX inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded  
XX respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,  
XX pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic  
XX obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,  
XX lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,  
XX pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,  
XX hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize  
XX or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGCTTGGGGGCGCAC 85

|||||

D5 2 GCGGCATGGGGGCGCAC 17

## RESULT 657

AXX53711  
ID AAX53711 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAX53711;

XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;  
XX impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;  
XX pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;  
XX acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;  
XX pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;  
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;  
XX colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;  
XX hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;  
XX prostate cancer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9913886-A1.

XX 25-MAR-1999.

XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.

XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary  
XX vasoconstriction

XX Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.

XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)  
XX directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and  
XX non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene  
XX initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the  
XX 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding  
XX regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one  
XX or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides  
XX may be derived from sequences AAX5272-74. These multiple target  
XX oligonucleotides (specifically AAX5180-271) can be used for the  
XX antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and  
XX conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and  
XX inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, and  
XX inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded  
XX respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,  
XX pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic  
XX obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,  
XX lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,  
XX pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,  
XX hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize  
XX or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 71 CGGCTCGGGGACACA 86  
Dy 1 CGGCTCGGGGACACA 16

RESULT 658

AAV93368/C  
ID AAV93368 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAV93368;

XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DE Human B-raf substrate nucleotide position 599.

XX Human; C-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;  
KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene;  
KW delivery; screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection;  
KW purification; cancer; inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites;  
KW infection; genetic drift; restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9805030-A2.

XX 12-NOV-1998.

XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US09249.

XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-066812.

XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059.

XX 03-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002.

XX 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718.

XX 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808.

XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321.

XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324.

XX 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Beaudry A, Beigelman L, Bellon L, Burgin A, Jarvis T;

PI Karpelsky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggen JA;

PI Parry T, Reynolds M, Sweedler D, Thompson J, Workman CT;

XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.

XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected

PT processes - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating

PT cancer, restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside

PT triphosphates used as antiviral agents and synthons

XX Claim 177; Page 166; 259pp; English.

XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid  
CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method  
CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic  
CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising  
CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC  
CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence  
CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules  
CC with endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present  
CC invention, are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian  
CC cells and to cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating  
CC systemic diseases caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation,  
CC psoriasis, non-hepatic ascites and infection. They may also be used to  
CC detect genetic drift and mutations in diseased cells and to determine  
CC c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate  
CC expression of the Raf gene, are used to treat cancer, restenosis,  
CC psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or generally any condition associated  
CC with the level of c-raf. Introduction of sugar/phosphate modifications  
CC increases stability against nuclease and activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877

CC represent NACs that can be used in the method, specifically for  
CC modulating the expression of a Raf gene.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 365 TTCTGAGACTGTCT 380

Dy 17 TTCTTTAGACTGTCT 2

RESULT 659

ABN86967

ID ABN86967 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABN86967;

XX 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Hepatitis C virus NS5B+ RNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:5.

XX Prodrug ribozyme, ribozyme, SV40; HCV; hepatitis C virus; target;  
KW Simian virus 40; NS5B; viral infection; antiviral; cytostatic; HBV;  
KW antiallergic; immunosuppressive; gene therapy; AIDS; hepatitis B virus;  
KW cancer; leukaemia; genetic defect; allergy; autoimmune disease;  
KW familial genetic disease; primary genetic disease; ss.

XX Hepatitis C virus.

XX WO200014252-A1.

XX 16-MAR-2000.

XX 02-SEP-1999; 99WO-JP04767.

XX 03-SEP-1998; 98JP-0249900.

XX (SUMU) SUMITOMO PHARM CO LTD.

XX Tohdoh N, Yamamoto H, Sudo Y;

XX WPI; 2000-256997/22.

XX Novel ribozyme prodrug without RNA-cleaving activity, for use e.g. in  
PT gene therapy to treat viral infections, cancers and diseases due to  
PT defective genes

XX Example 1; Page 79; 116pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a gene (I) encoding a ribozyme prodrug  
CC comprising an intervening sequence removable by splicing, and/or lacking  
CC RNA-cleaving activity. Also described are: (i) an expression vector  
CC comprising (I) and preferably further comprising a tissue-specific  
CC promoter; (ii) a ribozyme prodrug comprising an intervening sequence in  
CC the ribozyme sequence removable by splicing, and lacking RNA-cleaving  
CC activity; (iii) a drug composition comprising (I); and (iv) the in vivo  
CC production of mature ribozyme with RNA-cleaving activity by introducing  
CC (I) into a eukaryote. (I) has antiviral, cytostatic, antiallergic and  
CC immunosuppressive activities, and can be used in ribozyme and gene  
CC therapy. The ribozyme prodrug is useful e.g. in gene therapy,  
CC particularly for treating viral infections such as AIDS and those due to  
CC hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV), cancers including  
CC those of the liver, pancreas and colon, and leukaemia, and diseases  
CC caused by genetic defects such as allergy, autoimmune diseases, familial  
CC genetic diseases and primary genetic diseases. The ribozyme prodrug, and  
CC without RNA-cleaving activity, is encoded by a gene with an intervening  
CC sequence in the ribozyme sequence which can be spliced off in cytoplasm  
CC to give a functional ribozyme. The present sequence is used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 743 ACCTCTTCCACCGGC 758  
 |||:|:|:|:|:|:|  
 DB 2 ACCUCUACACCGGC 17

RESULT 660  
 ABN87024/c  
 ID ABN87024 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC  
 XX AC ABN87024;  
 XX DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Hepatitis C virus NS5B RNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:62.  
 XX KW Prodrug ribozyme; ribozyme; SV40; HCV; hepatitis C virus; target;  
 XX KW Simian virus 40; NS5B; viral infection; antiviral; cytosolic; HBV;  
 XX KW antiallergic; immunosuppressive; gene therapy; AIDS; hepatitis B virus;  
 XX KW cancer; leukaemia; genetic defect; allergy; autoimmune disease;  
 XX KW familial genetic disease; primary genetic disease; ss.  
 XX OS Hepatitis C virus.  
 XX XX  
 XX PN WO200014252-A1.  
 XX PD 16-MAR-2000.  
 XX PF 02-SEP-1999; 99WO-JP04767.  
 XX PR 03-SEP-1998; 98JP-0249900.  
 XX XX  
 XX PA (SUMU) SUMITOMO PHARM CO LTD.  
 XX PI Tohdoh N, Yamamoto H, Sudo Y;  
 XX WPI; 2000-256997/22.  
 XX XX  
 XX PT Novel ribozyme prodrug without RNA-cleaving activity, for use e.g. in  
 XX PT gene therapy to treat viral infections, cancers and diseases due to  
 XX PT defective genes -  
 XX PS Example 1; Page 99; 116pp; Japanese.  
 XX CC The present invention describes a gene (I) encoding a ribozyme prodrug  
 XX CC comprising an intervening sequence removable by splicing, and/or lacking  
 XX CC RNA-cleaving activity. Also described are: (i) an expression vector  
 XX CC comprising (I) and preferably further comprising a tissue-specific  
 XX CC promoter; (ii) a ribozyme prodrug comprising an intervening sequence in  
 XX CC the ribozyme sequence removable by splicing, and lacking RNA-cleaving  
 XX CC activity; (iii) a drug composition comprising (I), and (iv) the in vivo  
 XX CC production of mature ribozyme with RNA-cleaving activity by introducing  
 XX CC (I) into a eukaryote. (I) has antiviral, cytosolic, antiallergic and  
 XX CC immunosuppressive activities, and can be used in ribozyme and gene  
 XX CC therapy. The ribozyme prodrug is useful e.g. in gene therapy,  
 XX CC particularly for treating viral infections such as AIDS and those due to  
 XX CC hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV), cancers including  
 XX CC those of the liver, pancreas and colon, and leukaemia, and diseases  
 XX CC caused by genetic defects such as allergy, autoimmune diseases, familial  
 XX CC genetic diseases and primary genetic diseases. The ribozyme prodrug,  
 XX CC without RNA-cleaving activity, is encoded by a gene with an intervening  
 XX CC sequence in the ribozyme sequence which can be spliced off in cytoplasm  
 XX CC to give a functional ribozyme. The present sequence is used in the  
 XX CC exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 743 ACCTCTTCCACCGGC 758  
 |||:|:|:|:|:|:|  
 DB 17 ACCTCTTCACTGGGC 2

RESULT 661  
 AAF19245  
 ID AAF19245 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC AAF19245;  
 XX DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #812.  
 XX KW Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;  
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;  
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytosolic;  
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;  
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;  
 KW cancer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX XX  
 XX PN WO200062736-A2.  
 XX PD 26-OCT-2000.  
 XX PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.  
 XX PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.  
 XX XX  
 XX PA (UVEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 XX PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.  
 XX PI Nyce JW;  
 XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.  
 XX PT Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not  
 XX PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating  
 XX PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -  
 XX PS Claim 14; Page 118; 1592pp; English.  
 XX CC The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense  
 XX CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense  
 XX CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.  
 XX CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,  
 XX CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.  
 XX CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the  
 XX CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with  
 XX CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and  
 XX CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors and  
 XX CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and  
 XX CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,  
 XX CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and  
 XX CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central  
 XX CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system  
 XX CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide  
 XX CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and  
 XX CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The  
 XX CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders  
 XX CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction  
 XX CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy (ies)  
 XX CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or

CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,  
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary  
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central  
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide  
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide  
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and  
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders  
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction  
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)  
 CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or  
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,  
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),  
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,  
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide  
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of  
 CC the present invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGGCAC 85  
 DB 2 GCGGCATGGGGGGCAC 17  
 |||||  
 |||||

RESULT 662  
 AAF19276  
 ID AAF19276 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC AAF19276;  
 XX DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 DE Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #843.  
 XX KW Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;  
 XX human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;  
 XX surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;  
 XX immunosuppressive; antihistaminic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;  
 XX respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;  
 XX surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;  
 XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;  
 XX pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;  
 XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;  
 XX cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200062736-A2.  
 PN 26-OCT-2000.  
 PD 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.  
 PF 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127959.  
 PR (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.  
 XX Nyce JW;  
 PI WPI; 2000-679539/66.  
 DR Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not  
 XX trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating  
 PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -  
 XX Claim 14; Page 119; 1592pp; English.

XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.  
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,  
 CC immunosuppressive, antihistaminic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the  
 CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with  
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and  
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,

CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and  
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,  
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokines and  
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central  
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide  
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide  
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and  
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders  
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction  
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)  
 CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or  
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,  
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),  
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,  
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide  
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of  
 CC the present invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 71 GCGGCTTGGGGGGCAC 86  
 DB 1 GCGGCATGGGGGGCAC 16  
 |||||  
 |||||

RESULT 663  
 AAF02089/c  
 ID AAF02089 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC AAF02089;  
 XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #384.  
 XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;  
 XX interferon alpha; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200061729-A2.  
 PN 19-OCT-2000.  
 PD 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.  
 PF 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.  
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;  
 XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.  
 DR Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,  
 XX useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor  
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -  
 XX Claim 37; Page 64; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid  
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes  
 CC encoding the R2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA  
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement  
 CC Protein (GCP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents  
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in

CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor  
 CC protein and interferon alpha.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1689 GAAGCAGTGGAGAAG 1704  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 16 GAAGCCAGAGAGAAG 1

RESULT 664  
 AAF04304/C  
 ID AAF04304 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAF04304;

DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1820.

DE Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;  
 KW interferon alpha; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200061729-A2.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;

DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.

XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,  
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor  
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin.

PS Claim 4; Page 97; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid  
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes  
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA  
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CHATT Displacement  
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents  
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in  
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor  
 CC protein and interferon alpha.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1112 TGCAGTTGATGAGCTA 1127  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 16 TGCAGTTAATGGGCTA 1

RESULT 665  
 AAF04752/C  
 ID AAF04752 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX

AC AAF04752;  
 XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 DT Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2268.

DE Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;  
 KW interferon alpha; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200061729-A2.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;

DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.

XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,  
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor  
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin.

PS Claim 4; Page 107; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid  
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes  
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA  
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CHATT Displacement  
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents  
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in  
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor  
 CC protein and interferon alpha.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1112 TGCAGTTGATGAGCTA 1127  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 16 TGCAGTTAATGGGCTA 1

RESULT 666  
 AAA33123  
 ID AAA33123 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAA33123;

DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:812.

XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;  
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;  
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;  
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;  
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;  
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200009525-A2.



XX 24-FEB-2000.  
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.  
XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.  
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
XX Nyce JW;  
XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary  
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,  
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or  
PT cancers -  
XX Claim 18; Page 367; 1343pp; English.  
XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an  
CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which  
CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or  
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,  
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are  
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,  
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary  
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating  
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,  
CC asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic  
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive  
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,  
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including  
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of  
CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the  
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing  
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the  
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present  
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, and then the last  
CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences  
CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680  
CC (AAA32323 to AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present  
CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present  
CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences  
XX given in the sequence listing.  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCAC 85  
|||||  
DB 2 GCGGCATGGCGGCAC 17  
RESULT 667  
AAA33154  
ID AAA33154 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX AAA33154;  
XX  
XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:843.  
XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;  
XX phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;  
KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;  
KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;  
XX lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;  
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;

KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;  
KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200009525-A2.  
XX 24-FEB-2000.  
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.  
XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.  
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.  
XX Nyce JW;  
XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary  
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension, or  
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia, or  
PT cancers -  
XX Claim 18; Page 371; 1343pp; English.  
XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an  
CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which  
CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or  
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,  
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are  
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,  
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary  
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating  
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, cystic  
CC asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic  
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive  
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,  
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including  
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of  
CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the  
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing  
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the  
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present  
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last  
CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences  
CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680  
CC (AAA32323 to AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present  
CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present  
CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences  
XX given in the sequence listing.  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 71 CGCGTTGGGGGCAC 86  
|||||  
DB 1 CGGCATGGCGGCAC 16  
RESULT 668  
AAA36427  
ID AAA36427 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX AAA36427;  
XX AC  
XX 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)  
XX Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:493.  
DE  
XX

KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;  
 KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;  
 KW genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;  
 KW tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200018960-A2.

XX 06-APR-2000.

XX 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US22283.

XX 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757.

XX (MASI ) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.

XX Landers JE, Jordan B, Houseman DE, Charest A;

XX WPI; 2000-293181/25.

XX Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation  
 PT and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,  
 PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs -

XX Disclosure; Page 67; 11pp; English.

CC A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a  
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The  
 CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the  
 CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a  
 CC SNP allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate  
 CC a genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic  
 CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess  
 CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a  
 CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be  
 CC used to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent  
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948  
 CC to AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1484 CCTCAGAGAGAGAT 1499

Db 2 CCTCAGAGAGAGAT 17

RESULT 669

AAA24957/C

ID AAA24957 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAA24957;

XX 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1455.

XX Oestrogen receptor; c-ras; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;  
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;  
 KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954459-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.

XX

PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.

PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;

PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;

PI Matulic-Adamic J;

XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.

XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target  
 PT sequences, used to treat cancer -

XX Claim 77; Page 63; 148pp; English.

XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably  
 CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodi(thio)ate  
 CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any  
 CC catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen  
 CC receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or  
 CC endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting  
 CC treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of  
 CC oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)  
 CC can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with  
 CC alterations in phenotypes, particularly for identification of therapeutic  
 CC targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that  
 CC restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of  
 CC modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity  
 CC and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor  
 CC hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their  
 CC corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen  
 CC receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent  
 CC their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent  
 CC other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 707 GTGCTCTGTCCTGTGT 722

Db 17 GTGCTCTGTCCTGTGT 2

RESULT 670

AAA25637/C

ID AAA25637 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAA25637;

XX 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:2135.

XX Oestrogen receptor; c-ras; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;  
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;  
 KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954459-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.

XX 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.

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PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
XX Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;
XX Matulic-Adamic J;
XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target
XX sequences, used to treat cancer -
XX Claim 77; Page 85; 148pp; English.
XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
XX with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodi(thioate
XX link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any
XX catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen
XX receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or
XX endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting
XX treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of
XX oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)
XX can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with
XX alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic
XX targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that
XX restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of
XX modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity
XX and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor
XX hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their
XX corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen
XX receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent
XX their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent
XX other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1215 GATTCGAGAGCCACT 1230
DB ||||| ||| |||||
17 GATTCCTGAATCCACT 2
RESULT 671
AAA25638/c
ID AAA25638 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAA25638;
XX DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:2136.
XX Oestrogen receptor; c-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
XX anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO9954459-A2.
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.
XX PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.
XX PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.
XX PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX

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PA Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
XX Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;
XX Matulic-Adamic J;
XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target
XX sequences, used to treat cancer -
XX Claim 77; Page 85; 148pp; English.
XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
XX with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodi(thioate
XX link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any
XX catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen
XX receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or
XX endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting
XX treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of
XX oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)
XX can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with
XX alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic
XX targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that
XX restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of
XX modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity
XX and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor
XX hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their
XX corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen
XX receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent
XX their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent
XX other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1215 GATTCGAGAGCCACT 1230
DB ||||| ||| |||||
16 GATTCCTGAATCCACT 1
RESULT 672
AAA25980
ID AAA25980 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAA25980;
XX DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:2478.
XX Oestrogen receptor; c-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
XX anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO9954459-A2.
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.
XX PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.
XX PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.
XX PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX

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PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;  
 PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;  
 PI Matulic-Adamic J;  
 DR WPI; 2000-013248/01.  
 XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target  
 PT sequences, used to treat cancer -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 77; Page 96; 148pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably  
 CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate  
 CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any  
 CC catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen  
 CC receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or  
 CC endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting  
 CC treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of  
 CC oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)  
 CC can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with  
 CC alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic  
 CC targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that  
 CC restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of  
 CC modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity  
 CC and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor  
 CC hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their  
 CC corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen  
 CC receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA28218 represent  
 CC their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA28271 represent  
 CC other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1343 GAGATGCTGGAGCACC 1358  
 Db 1 GGGATGCTGGAGCACC 16  
 RESULT 673  
 AAA03482  
 ID AAA03482 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA03482;  
 XX  
 DT 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)  
 XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:766.  
 XX Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;  
 XX adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine A2b receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;  
 XX phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;  
 XX endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
 XX cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;  
 XX supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;  
 XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO9963938-A2.  
 PN 16-DEC-1999.  
 XX  
 XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.  
 XX  
 XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.

XX (EPITG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA Nyce JW, Hill JL;  
 PI WPI; 2000-116433/10.  
 DR Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and  
 PT renal injury -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising  
 CC at least one agent (i) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits  
 CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.  
 CC (i) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (ia), or an oligonucleotide  
 CC (ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to  
 CC target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5'  
 CC or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to  
 CC all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3  
 CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist  
 CC activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (i) may be a  
 CC mixture of (ia) and (ib), and optionally also contains one or more  
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat  
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure  
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or  
 CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating  
 CC supraventricular tachycardia; (adult) respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive  
 CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with  
 CC administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions  
 CC are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and  
 CC AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present  
 CC invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720  
 CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCGCAC 85  
 Db 2 GCGGCTTGGGGGCGCAC 17  
 RESULT 674  
 AAA03513  
 ID AAA03513 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA03513;  
 XX  
 DT 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)  
 XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:797.  
 XX Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;  
 XX adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine A2b receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;  
 XX phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;  
 XX endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
 XX cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;  
 XX supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;  
 XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO9963938-A2.  
 PN 16-DEC-1999.  
 XX

XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.  
 XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Nyce JW, Hill JU;  
 XX WPI; 2000-116433/10.  
 XX Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and  
 XX renal injury -  
 XX Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising  
 XX at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits  
 XX adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.  
 XX (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide  
 XX (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to  
 XX target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5'  
 XX or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to  
 XX all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3  
 XX receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist  
 XX activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a  
 XX mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more  
 XX surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat  
 XX adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure  
 XX (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or  
 XX administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating  
 XX supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome  
 XX (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive  
 XX pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with  
 XX administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions  
 XX are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and  
 XX AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate  
 XX antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present  
 XX invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720  
 XX represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the  
 XX exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 71 CGGCTTGGGGGCGACA 86  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CGGCATGGCGGGCACA 16  
 RESULT 675  
 ABA77973  
 ID ABA77973 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ABA77973;  
 XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX BRCA1 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 819.  
 XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;  
 XX retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;  
 XX cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;  
 XX adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;  
 XX haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MHL1; APOE;  
 XX mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;  
 XX familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;  
 XX UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;

KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;  
 KW antilipemic; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200173002-A2.  
 XX 04-OCT-2001.  
 XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US09761.  
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.  
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.  
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-208538P.  
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-244989P.  
 XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.  
 XX Kmiec EB, Gampier HB, Rice MC;  
 XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.  
 XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for  
 XX treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical  
 XX modification -  
 XX Claim 7; Page 94; 294pp; English.  
 XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can  
 XX be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the  
 XX oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic  
 XX sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at  
 XX the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,  
 XX retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A  
 XX (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus  
 XX 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MHL1, MSH2, MSH6,  
 XX apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and  
 XX UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APP), presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases  
 XX such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,  
 XX haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia,  
 XX Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and  
 XX various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting  
 XX oligonucleotides of the invention.  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 531 CATTCAATATCGCCTG 546  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CATTCAATGTCACCTG 16  
 RESULT 676  
 ABA77974/c  
 ID ABA77974 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ABA77974;  
 XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX BRCA1 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 820.  
 XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;  
 XX retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;  
 XX cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;  
 XX adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;  
 XX haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MHL1; APOE;  
 XX mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;  
 XX familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;  
 XX UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;

KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;  
 KW antilipemic; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200173002-A2.

XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US09761.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192179P.

XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-208538P.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-244989P.

XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;

XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.

XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for

XX treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical

XX modification -

XX Claim 7; Page 94; 294pp; English.

XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can  
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the  
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic  
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at  
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,  
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A  
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus  
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,  
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase  
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and  
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases  
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and  
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 531 CATTCAATATCGGCTG 546

DB 17 CATTCAATGTCACCTG 2

RESULT 677

ABA78201/c

XX ID ABA78201 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABA78201;

XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX BRCA2 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 1047.

XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;  
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;  
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;  
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;  
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;  
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;

KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;  
 KW antilipemic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200173002-A2.

XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US09761.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192179P.

XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-208538P.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-244989P.

XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;

XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.

XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for  
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical  
 PT modification -

XX Claim 7; Page 107; 294pp; English.

XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can  
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the  
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic  
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at  
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,  
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A  
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus  
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,  
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase  
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and  
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases  
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and  
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 407 ACTTGACCAAGAAAAA 422

DB 16 ACTTGACCAAGACATA 1

RESULT 678

ABA78202

XX ID ABA78202 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABA78202;

XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX BRCA2 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 1048.

XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;  
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;  
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;  
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;  
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;

KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;  
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGRI; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;  
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;  
 KW antilipemic; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200173002-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 04-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US09761.  
 XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.  
 PR  
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192179P.  
 PR  
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-208538P.  
 PR  
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-244989P.  
 PR  
 XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.  
 PA  
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for  
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical  
 PT modification -  
 XX  
 XX Claim 7; Page 107; 294pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can  
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the  
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic  
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at  
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,  
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A  
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus  
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,  
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase  
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APP), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and  
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases  
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and  
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting  
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 407 ACTTGACCAGAAAA 422  
 DB 2 ACTTGACCAGACATA 17  
 RESULT 679  
 AAH94715/C  
 ID AAH94715 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAH94715;  
 AC  
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 140.  
 KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;  
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200157206-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 09-AUG-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.  
 XX  
 XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.  
 PR  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX (PATT/) FATTAEY A R.  
 XX  
 XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.  
 DR  
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid  
 PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1  
 PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers  
 PT -  
 XX  
 XX Claim 4; Page 54; 115pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of  
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)  
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the  
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,  
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in  
 CC the exemplification of the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 3 G; 3 U; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 1305 GTTTGGTGTCCCATCT 1320  
 DB 17 GTTTGTGTACCATCT 2  
 RESULT 680  
 AAH94746/C  
 ID AAH94746 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAH94746;  
 AC  
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 171.  
 KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;  
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200157206-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 09-AUG-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.  
 XX  
 XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.  
 PR  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX (PATT/) FATTAEY A R.  
 XX  
 XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.  
 DR  
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid  
 PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1  
 PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers  
 PT -

PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers  
PS Claim 4; Page 55; 115pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of  
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)  
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the  
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,  
CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in  
CC the exemplification of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;  
  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1266 AAGGAAAGACCTGTC 1281  
DB 16 AAGGAAAGACCTGTC 1  
  
RESULT 681  
AAH94748/c  
ID AAH94748 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH94748;  
XX  
DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 173.  
XX  
KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;  
KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200157206-A2.  
XX  
PD 09-AUG-2001.  
XX  
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.  
XX  
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.  
XX  
PI Pattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-496922/54.  
XX  
PT Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid  
PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1  
PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;  
  
Claim 4; Page 55; 115pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of  
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)  
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the  
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,  
CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in  
CC the exemplification of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 U; 0 other;  
  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1266 AAGGAAAGACCTGTC 1281  
DB 16 AAGGAAAGACCTGTC 1  
  
RESULT 683  
AAH94748/c  
ID AAH94748 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH94748;  
XX  
DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 1055.  
XX  
KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;  
KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.

QY 1263 CAAAAGAAAGACCTG 1278  
DB 16 CATAGGAAAGACCTG 1  
  
RESULT 682  
AAH95114/c  
ID AAH95114 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH95114;  
XX  
DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 539.  
XX  
KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;  
KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200157206-A2.  
XX  
PD 09-AUG-2001.  
XX  
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.  
XX  
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.  
XX  
PI Pattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-496922/54.  
XX  
PT Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid  
PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1  
PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 2 G; 7 U; 0 other;  
  
Claim 4; Page 63; 115pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of  
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)  
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the  
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,  
CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in  
CC the exemplification of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 2 G; 7 U; 0 other;  
  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1264 AAAAGAAAGACCTGT 1279  
DB 17 ATAGGAAAGACCTGT 2  
  
RESULT 683  
AAH95630/c  
ID AAH95630 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH95630;  
XX  
DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 1055.  
XX  
KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;  
KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.



OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200157206-A2.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PD 09-AUG-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.  
 XX  
 PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (PATT/) PATTREY A R.  
 XX  
 XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;  
 PI WPI; 2001-496922/54.  
 XX  
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid  
 PT molecules, which downregulate expression of a checkpoint kinase-1  
 PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers  
 PT  
 XX  
 FS Claim 4; Page 79; 115pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of  
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)  
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the  
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,  
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in  
 CC the exemplification of the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 3 G; 3 U; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1305 GTTGTGGTGTCCTCATCT 1320  
 DB 17 GTTGTGGTGTCCTCATCT 2  
 XX  
 XX  
 RESULT 684  
 AAD23927/C  
 ID AAD23927 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD23927;  
 XX  
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human interferon Hu-IFN-alpha001 DNA sequencing primer IFN-A3.  
 XX  
 XX Interferon; IFN; tumour; blood; malignancy; super protein;  
 KW human; Hu-IFN-alpha001; sequencing primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US6300474-B1.  
 XX  
 PD 09-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 09-JUN-1995; 95US-0489071.  
 XX  
 XX 10-JUN-1994; 94US-0257784.  
 PR 11-JUN-1993; 93US-0076231.  
 XX  
 XX (PELB-) PELB BIOMEDICAL LAB.  
 PA  
 XX Pestka S;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-647360/74.  
 DR  
 XX New polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of a mutant human  
 PI

PT interferon encoded by a gene from a diseased cell, useful for the  
 PT identification of disease states including tumors and blood borne  
 PT malignancies -  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Column 8; 22pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a purified or recombinantly produced  
 CC polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of a mutant human  
 CC interferon (IFN) encoded by a gene from a diseased cell, where the  
 CC interferon amino acid sequence differs from the normal form by one  
 CC to six amino acid residues and has at least one of antiviral,  
 CC antitumor, growth inhibition and immunosuppressive activities.  
 CC The interferon of the invention is unique to diseased states.  
 CC Particularly tumors and blood borne malignancies and is useful  
 CC for identification and treatment of such diseases. The novel  
 CC interferon belongs to a new class of molecules termed super  
 CC proteins which are not found in normal cells but in diseased cells.  
 CC The present sequence is a primer used for sequencing  
 CC novel human interferon Hu-IFN-alpha001 DNA.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1638 CCAGAGAGCTGAGGAC 1653  
 DB 17 CCAGAGAGCTGAGGAC 2  
 XX  
 XX  
 RESULT 685  
 ABK00492/C  
 ID ABK00492 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK00492;  
 XX  
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #492.  
 XX  
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO200159103-A2.  
 PN  
 PD 16-AUG-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.  
 XX  
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.  
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
 XX  
 XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
 PI

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense

PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite

PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,

PT and central nervous system injury -

XX Claim 88; Page 73; 200pp; English.

PS The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates

CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down

CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOMO).

CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a

CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule

CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN

CC motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme

CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used

CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is

CC preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce

CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition

CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the

CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting

CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell

CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky

CC immunodeficiency virus, associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),

CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune

CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The Nomo-targeting

CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the Nomo gene in the presence of a

CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the nucleic acid

CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce Nomo activity of the cell and

CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of Nomo. The

CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.

CC In particular, the Nomo-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat

CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,

CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),

CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),

CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob

CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease

CC states which respond to the modulation of Nomo expression. The

CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1464 CCCATTTTAAAGAG 1479

Db 17 CCCATTTTAAAGAG 2

RESULT 686

ABK01093

ID ABK01093 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABK01093;

AC ABK01093;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DT Human Nomo Inozyme #363.

DE Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;

XX cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;

KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; Nomo; hammerhead ribozyme;

KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukemia;

KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukemia;

KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;

KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;

KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;

KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;

KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;

KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;

XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

PN 16-AUG-2001.

PD 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.

PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;

PI WPI; 2001-607195/69.

DR Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense

XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite

PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,

PT and central nervous system injury -

XX Claim 88; Page 93; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates

CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down

CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOMO).

CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a

CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule

CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN

CC motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme

CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used

CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is

CC preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce

CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition

CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the

CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting

CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell

CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky

CC immunodeficiency virus, associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),

CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune

CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The Nomo-targeting

CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the Nomo gene in the presence of a

CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the nucleic acid

CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce Nomo activity of the cell and

CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of Nomo. The

CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.

CC In particular, the Nomo-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat

CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,

CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),

CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),

CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob

CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease

CC states which respond to the modulation of Nomo expression. The

CC present sequence is an inozyme of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 U; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1219 CCAGAGCCACTGAGA 1234

```
Db      1 CCAGCAGCAACUGAGA 16
RESULT 697
ABK02240
ID ABK02240 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC ABK02240;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOGO DNazyme #152.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200159103-A2.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
XX
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
and central nervous system injury -
XX
PS Claim 88; Page 115; 200pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
(cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
preferably Mg2+. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
```

PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,  
XX and central nervous system injury -  
PS Claim 30; Page 141; 200pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOMO).  
CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
CC DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN  
CC motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme  
CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used  
CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is  
CC preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce  
CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition  
CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the  
CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting  
CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell  
CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human  
CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), bulky  
CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune  
CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NMO-targeting  
CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NMO gene in the presence of a  
CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the nucleic acid  
CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NMO activity of the cell and  
CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NMO. The  
CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.  
CC In particular, the NMO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat  
CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,  
CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
CC states which respond to the modulation of NMO expression. The  
CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 1 G; 7 U; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1466 CATTTTTAAAGAGGG 1481  
DB 17 CATTTTTAAAGATGG 2  
RESULT 689  
ABK02801/c  
ID ABK02801 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABK02801;  
XX  
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human CD20 Hammerhead ribozyme #100.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
KW musclar; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NMO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
PN WO200159103-A2.  
XX  
PD 16-AUG-2001.  
XX  
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.  
XX  
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.  
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.  
XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
PA (CHOW/) CHOWIRA B M.  
XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowira BM;  
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
DR  
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,  
PT and central nervous system injury -  
XX  
PS Claim 30; Page 141; 200pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOMO).  
CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
CC DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN  
CC motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme  
CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used  
CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is  
CC preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce  
CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition  
CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the  
CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting  
CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell  
CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human  
CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), bulky  
CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune  
CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NMO-targeting  
CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NMO gene in the presence of a  
CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the nucleic acid  
CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NMO activity of the cell and  
CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NMO. The  
CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.  
CC In particular, the NMO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat  
CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,  
CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
CC states which respond to the modulation of NMO expression. The  
CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 2 G; 7 U; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAGG 1480  
DB 16 CCATTTTAAAGATG 1

RESULT 690  
 ABK03235  
 ID ABK03235 standard; RNA, 17 BP.  
 AC ABK03235;  
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Human CD20 Inozyme #186.  
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO200159103-A2.  
 XX 16-AUG-2001.  
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.  
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.  
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
 PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
 WIPI; 2001-607195/69.  
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,  
 PT and central nervous system injury -  
 XX Claim 30; Page 148; 200pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).  
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
 CC DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN  
 CC motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme  
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used  
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is  
 CC preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce  
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition  
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the  
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting  
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell  
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky  
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human  
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),  
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune  
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting  
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a  
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the nucleic acid

CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and  
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The  
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In  
 CC particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat  
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,  
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, and multiple sclerosis (MS),  
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The  
 CC present sequence is an inozyme of the invention.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e-02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 917 AGACGACATTTGAAAT 932  
 DB 2 AGAGACATUGAAAUU 17  
 RESULT 691  
 ABK03741  
 ID ABK03741 standard; RNA, 17 BP.  
 AC ABK03741;  
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Human CD20 Amberyne #90.  
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO200159103-A2.  
 XX 16-AUG-2001.  
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.  
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.  
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
 PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
 WIPI; 2001-607195/69.  
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,  
 PT and central nervous system injury -  
 XX Claim 30; Page 148; 200pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).  
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
 CC DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN  
 CC motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme  
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used  
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is  
 CC preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce  
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition  
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the  
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting  
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell  
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky  
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human  
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),  
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune  
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting  
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a  
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the nucleic acid

Claim 30; Page 168; 200pp; English.

PS The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NG2).  
CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
CC motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme  
CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used  
CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is used  
CC preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce  
CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition  
CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the  
CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting  
CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell  
CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky  
CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),  
CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune  
CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting  
CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a  
CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the nucleic acid  
CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and  
CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The  
CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies  
CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat  
CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,  
CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The  
CC present sequence is an amberyzyme molecule of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 914 TGAGACGACATGAA 929  
DB 2 UGAAGAGACAUUGAA 17

RESULT 692  
ABV90350  
ID ABV90350 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV90350;

XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1063.

XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;  
XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;  
XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN EP1239051-A2.

XX PD 11-SEP-2002.

XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.  
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.

XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,  
XX POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased  
XX expression or activity of human POSHL1.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1063; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling  
XX protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino  
XX acids (S1, ABB8999), a sequence having 55% sequence identity to (S1),  
XX (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a  
XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.  
XX Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an  
XX adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as  
XX downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful  
XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)  
XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating  
XX caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and  
XX treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is  
XX useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which  
XX are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating  
XX transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The  
XX present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples  
XX of the invention.

XX Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed  
XX specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent  
XX by the European Patent Office.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1270 AAAGACCTGTCCTGG 1285  
DB 2 AAAAACCTGTCCTGG 17

RESULT 693

ABV90351

ID ABV90351 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV90351;

XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1064.

XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;  
XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;  
XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN EP1239051-A2.

XX PD 11-SEP-2002.

XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.





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XX PN EPI239051-A2.
XX OS 11-SEP-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
XX POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
XX expression or activity of human POSHL1 -
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1823; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
XX (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX of the invention.
XX Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
XX by the European Patent Office.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1599 GGAAGGCTATCTGCAG 1614
DB 16 GGAGGGGTCTCTGCAG 1
RESULT 696
ABV91312
ID ABV91312 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91312;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2025.
XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;

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KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EPI239051-A2.
XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
XX POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
XX expression or activity of human POSHL1 -
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 2025; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
XX (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX of the invention.
XX Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
XX by the European Patent Office.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1326 TGTGCGCCGGAAACCAC 1341
DB 2 TGAGGCCCGGACCCAC 17
RESULT 697
ABV91313
ID ABV91313 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91313;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

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XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2026.
XX KW Human: POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN EPI239051-A2.
XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Shannon M;
XX DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
XX PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
XX PT expression or activity of human POSHL1 -
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 2026; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
XX CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
XX CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX CC of the invention.
XX CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
XX CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
XX CC by the European Patent Office.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 1326 TGTGCGCCGGAACAC 1341
XX Db 1 TGAGGCCCGGACCCAC 16
XX RESULT 698
XX ABV85152/c
XX ID ABV85152 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
```

```
XX AC ABV85152;
XX DT 11-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human pp-GaNTase 10 scanning 17-mer SEQ ID NO:145.
XX KW Human; UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10;
XX KW pp-GaNTase 10; EC 2.4.1.41; chromosome 7q11.2; gene therapy;
XX KW scanning; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN EPI243660-A2.
XX PD 25-SEP-2002.
XX PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001161.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX PR 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-315984P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Zhang J, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX DR WPI; 2002-724954/79.
XX PT Nucleic acid encoding human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide
XX PT N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10 protein is useful to diagnose,
XX PT prevent and treat disorders associated with reduced or over expression
XX PT of the encoded protein -
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID 145; 59pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding a
XX CC human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10
XX CC (pp-GaNTase 10, EC 2.4.1.41) protein. Human pp-GaNTase 10 is located to
XX CC chromosome 7q11.2. (I) can be used in gene therapy. Molecules of the
XX CC present invention can be used in therapy, particularly to prevent or
XX CC treat a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
XX CC pp-GaNTase. The sequences given in ABV85011 to ABV86689 and ABP53502 to
XX CC ABP53504 are given in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification but is based on sequence information supplied by the
XX CC European Patent Office.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 487 GATGGGCTGGCCCTTG 502
XX Db 17 GATGGCCCGGACCTTG 2
XX RESULT 699
XX ABV85153/c
XX ID ABV85153 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV85153;
XX XX
```

DT 11-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human pp-GaTase 10 scanning 17-mer SEQ ID NO:146.  
 DE  
 XX  
 KW Human; UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 10;  
 XX pp-GaTase 10; EC 2.4.1.41; chromosome 7q11.2; gene therapy;  
 KW scanning; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN EP1243660-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 25-SEP-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001161.  
 PF  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 PR  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 PR  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 PR  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR  
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.  
 PR  
 PR 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-315984P.  
 XX  
 PA (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Zhang J, Gu Y, Nguyen C;  
 PI WPI; 2002-724954/79.  
 XX  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT Nucleic acid encoding human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide  
 PT N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 10 protein is useful to diagnose,  
 PT prevent and treat disorders associated with reduced or over expression  
 PT of the encoded protein -  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID 146; 59pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding a  
 CC human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 10  
 CC (pp-GaTase 10, EC 2.4.1.41) protein. Human pp-GaTase 10 is located to  
 CC chromosome 7q11.2. (I) can be used in gene therapy. Molecules of the  
 CC present invention can be used in therapy, particularly to prevent or  
 CC treat a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of  
 CC pp-GaTase. The sequences given in ABV85011 to ABV8689 and ABP53502 to  
 CC ABP53504 are given in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification but is based on sequence information supplied by the  
 CC European Patent Office.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 487 GATGGGCTGGCCCTTG 502  
 DB 16 GATGGGCGGCACCTTG 1  
 RESULT 700  
 ABK8580/C  
 ID ABK85880 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ABK85880;  
 AC  
 XX  
 DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Human actinAS actin specific RT-PCR primer.

XX  
 KW Human; BPR; Bcl-2 related proline rich protein; Actinss  
 KW primer; RT-PCR; reverse transcription; actin; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN CA2357074-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 15-MAR-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 14-SEP-2001; 2001CA-2357074.  
 XX  
 PR 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-233026P.  
 XX  
 XX (MOUN ) MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.  
 PA  
 XX Diamandis E, Scorilas A;  
 PI WPI; 2002-340537/38.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Nucleic acids encoding BCL-2 related proline-rich protein (BPR), useful  
 PT for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of BPR-related disorders -  
 XX  
 PS Example; Page 56; 89pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention relates to the DNA and protein sequences of a novel  
 CC BCL-2 related proline-rich protein (BPR). The DNA and protein sequences  
 CC of the invention may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and  
 CC treatment of diseases associated with inappropriate BPR expression. For  
 CC example, these sequences may be used to treat disorders associated with  
 CC decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions in a  
 CC patient's genome that affect the activity of BPR by expressing inactive  
 CC proteins or to supplement the patients own production of BPR.  
 CC Additionally, the DNA sequence encoding BPR protein may be used to  
 CC produce the secreted BPR, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host  
 CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The DNA sequence and  
 CC its complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic  
 CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acids in  
 CC samples, and therefore which patients may be in need of restorative  
 CC therapy. The BPR may also be used as antigens in the production of  
 CC antibodies against BPR and in assays to identify modulators of BPR  
 CC expression and activity. The anti-BPR antibodies and antagonists may  
 CC also be used to down regulate expression and activity. The anti-BPR  
 CC antibodies may also be used as diagnostic agents for detecting the  
 CC presence of BPR in samples (e.g. by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay  
 CC (ELISA)). The present sequence represents an actin specific reverse  
 CC transcription (RT) PCR primer used in the examples of the specification.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1081 AACACAGCAGGAGTTTG 1096  
 DB 16 ACCAAGCAGGAGTATG 1  
 RESULT 701  
 ABQ63592  
 ID ABQ63592 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ABQ63592;  
 AC  
 XX  
 DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 305.  
 XX  
 KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;  
 KW Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;  
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.  
 XX

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OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200224750-A2.
XX 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX
XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX Zhang J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
XX nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
XX defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
XX disorder of e.g., liver or bone
XX
XX Example 2; Page 197; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
XX scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (AB063232).
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1011 GCTGCTGAACACCT 1025
XX 1 GCTGCAGAAACACTT 16
XX
XX
XX RESULT 702
XX ABN97612/c
XX ID ABN97612 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABN97612;
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human NEDD-1 scanning 17-mer sequence #123.
XX
XX NEDD-1; cytostatic; human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
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XX WO200226818-A2.
XX
XX 04-APR-2002.
XX
XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US30287.
XX
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX
XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INT.
XX
XX Gu Y, Corrigan A;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-426011/45.
XX
XX Polynucleotide and polypeptide of human NEDD-1 useful for diagnosing,
XX treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or
XX increased expression or activity of the polypeptide
XX
XX Example 4; Page 147; 190pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding human
XX NEDD-1, which is cytostatic in its action. The polynucleotide is useful
XX for diagnosing diseases caused by mutation in human NEDD-1, and for
XX diagnosing or monitoring diseases caused by altered expression of human
XX NEDD-1. Fragments of NEDD-1 are useful as hybridisation probes and
XX primers, and to direct expression or synthesis of epitopic or
XX immunogenic protein fragments. The proteins are useful as therapeutic
XX supplement in patients with specific deficiency in human NEDD-1
XX production, and for treating subjects preferably with defects in
XX NEDD-1. The present sequence is a nucleotide sequence related to human
XX NEDD-1.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1397 CATCAGCATGAAC 1412
XX 17 CATCAGGCATGAATC 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 703
XX ABN97613/c
XX ID ABN97613 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABN97613;
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human NEDD-1 scanning 17-mer sequence #123.
XX
XX NEDD-1; cytostatic; human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200226818-A2.
XX
XX 04-APR-2002.
XX
XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US30287.
XX
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PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX (AEOW-) AEOMICA INT.
XX
XX Gu Y. Corrigan A;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-426011/45.
XX
XX Polynucleotide and polypeptide of human NEDD-1 useful for diagnosing,
XX treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or
XX increased expression or activity of the polypeptide -
XX
XX Example 4; Page 147; 190pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding human
XX NEDD-1, which is cytosolic in its action. The polynucleotide is useful
XX for diagnosing diseases caused by mutation in human NEDD-1, and for
XX diagnosing or monitoring diseases caused by altered expression of human
XX NEDD-1. Fragments of NEDD-1 are useful as hybridisation probes and
XX primers, and to direct expression or synthesis of epitopic or
XX immunogenic protein fragments. The proteins are useful as therapeutic
XX supplement in patients with specific deficiency in human NEDD-1
XX production, and for treating subjects preferably with defects in
XX NEDD-1. The present sequence is a nucleotide sequence related to human
XX NEDD-1.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1397 CATCAGACATGAACC 1412
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX DB 16 CATCAGCATGAATC 1
XX
XX RESULT 704
XX ABK56074/c
XX ID ABK56074 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK56074;
XX
XX DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #445.
XX
XX KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
XX antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
XX chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
XX oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
XX acetylcysteine.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200211674-A2.
XX
XX PD 14-FEB-2002.
XX
XX PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US24970.
XX
XX PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-224383P.
XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX
XX (SYNT ) SYNTEX USA LLC.
XX (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
XX
XX Thompson J, McSwiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
XX Grupe A;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.
XX
XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
XX channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
XX pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma -
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 61; 152pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
XX regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
XX by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
XX useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
XX obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
XX fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
XX that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
XX tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
XX hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
XX associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
XX the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
XX treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
XX antibiotics, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
XX nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
XX examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
XX the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
XX enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1022 CACCTGAAGAGCTTCA 1037
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX DB 17 CACTTGAAGAGATTCA 2
XX
XX RESULT 705
XX ABK56753/c
XX ID ABK56753 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK56753;
XX
XX DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1124.
XX
XX KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
XX antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
XX chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
XX oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
XX acetylcysteine.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200211674-A2.
XX
XX PD 14-FEB-2002.
XX
XX PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US24970.
XX
XX PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-224383P.
XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (SYNT ) SYNTEX USA LLC.
XX (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
XX

```

PI Thompson J, McSwiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;  
 PI Grupe A;  
 XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.  
 XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride  
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive  
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma -  
 XX Claim 4; Page 80; 152pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down  
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes  
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are  
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic  
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic  
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions  
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or  
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,  
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition  
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises  
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the  
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,  
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The  
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1022 CACCTGAGAGACTTCA 1037  
 Db |||||  
 16 CACTGAGAGACTTCA 1  
 RESULT 706  
 ABL94582/C  
 ID ABL94582 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABL94582;  
 XX 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human VR1 antisense oligonucleotide #18.  
 XX Analgesic; antisense; VR1; antiinflammatory; uropathic; pain; cancer;  
 KW vanilloid receptor; antipruritic; cytostatic; antiasthmatic; pruritis;  
 KW gene therapy; tactile allodynia; urinary incontinence; inflammation; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200218407-A2.  
 XX 07-MAR-2002.  
 XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP10081.  
 XX 02-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043674.  
 XX 04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043702.  
 XX (CHEF ) GRUENENTHAL GMBH.  
 XX Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;  
 XX WPI; 2002-281058/32.  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes, useful for treating e.g.  
 PT pain and for diagnosis, are directed against mRNA for vanilloid-family  
 PT receptors -  
 XX Claim 1; Fig 4; 76pp; German.  
 XX The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the  
 CC VR1 mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,  
 CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary  
 CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and  
 CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VR1 vanilloid  
 CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic  
 CC agents. The present sequence is a VR1 antisense sequence identified in  
 CC the invention.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1255 GACACTGTCAAAAAGA 1270  
 Db |||||  
 16 GAGACTGTCAACAGA 1  
 RESULT 707  
 ABL94583/C  
 ID ABL94583 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ABL94583;  
 XX 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human VR1 antisense oligonucleotide #19.  
 XX Analgesic; antisense; VR1; antiinflammatory; uropathic; pain; cancer;  
 KW vanilloid receptor; antipruritic; cytostatic; antiasthmatic; pruritis;  
 KW gene therapy; tactile allodynia; urinary incontinence; inflammation; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200218407-A2.  
 XX 07-MAR-2002.  
 XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP10081.  
 XX 02-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043674.  
 XX 04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043702.  
 XX (CHEF ) GRUENENTHAL GMBH.  
 XX Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;  
 XX WPI; 2002-281058/32.  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes, useful for treating e.g.  
 PT pain and for diagnosis, are directed against mRNA for vanilloid-family  
 PT receptors -  
 XX Claim 1; Fig 4; 76pp; German.  
 XX The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the  
 CC VR1 mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,  
 CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary  
 CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and  
 CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VR1 vanilloid  
 CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic  
 CC agents. The present sequence is a VR1 antisense sequence identified in  
 CC the invention.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

PT receptors -  
 XX Claim 1; Fig 4; 76pp; German.  
 XX The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the  
 CC VR1 mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,  
 CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary  
 CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and  
 CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VR1 vanilloid  
 CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic  
 CC agents. The present sequence is a VR1 antisense sequence identified in  
 CC the invention.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1255 GACACTGTCAAAAAGA 1270  
 Db |||||  
 16 GAGACTGTCAACAGA 1  
 RESULT 707  
 ABL94583/C  
 ID ABL94583 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX ABL94583;  
 XX 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human VR1 antisense oligonucleotide #19.  
 XX Analgesic; antisense; VR1; antiinflammatory; uropathic; pain; cancer;  
 KW vanilloid receptor; antipruritic; cytostatic; antiasthmatic; pruritis;  
 KW gene therapy; tactile allodynia; urinary incontinence; inflammation; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200218407-A2.  
 XX 07-MAR-2002.  
 XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP10081.  
 XX 02-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043674.  
 XX 04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043702.  
 XX (CHEF ) GRUENENTHAL GMBH.  
 XX Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;  
 XX WPI; 2002-281058/32.  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes, useful for treating e.g.  
 PT pain and for diagnosis, are directed against mRNA for vanilloid-family  
 PT receptors -  
 XX Claim 1; Fig 4; 76pp; German.  
 XX The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the  
 CC VR1 mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,  
 CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary  
 CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and  
 CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VR1 vanilloid  
 CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic  
 CC agents. The present sequence is a VR1 antisense sequence identified in  
 CC the invention.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0

QY 1255 GACATGTCACAAAGA 1270  
Db 17 GACATGTCACAAAGA 2

RESULT 708  
ABN01341/c  
ID ABN01341 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABN01341;  
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1333.  
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200192524-A2.  
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DX, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 1333; 214pp; English.  
XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement

CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
CC invention.  
CC N.B. the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0

QY 937 TTCTTATCTCTGGACT 952  
Db 17 TTCTTATCTCTGGACT 2

RESULT 709  
ABN01342/c  
ID ABN01342 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABN01342;  
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1334.  
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN WO200192524-A2.  
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DX, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 1334; 214pp; English.  
XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
CC invention.  
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 937 TTCTTATCTCTGGACT 952  
DB 16 TTCTTATCTCTGGACT 1

RESULT 710  
ABN02505  
ID ABN02505 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN02505;  
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2497.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
XX myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 2497; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
XX hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
XX and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
XX of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
XX hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
XX deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
XX screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
XX invention.

XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 602 ACCTGCACCAAGTGGC 617

DB 2 ACCTGCACCAAGTGGC 17

RESULT 711

ABN02506

ID ABN02506 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN02506;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2498.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00651.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00652.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00653.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00654.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00655.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00656.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00657.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00658.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00659.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 2498; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
XX deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1, in
XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
XX screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
XX invention.
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 602 ACCTGACACAGGTGGC 617
DB 1 ACCTGCACCATGTC 16
XX
RESULT 712
ABN06233
ID ABN06233 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABN06233;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6225.
XX
XX Human, genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200192524-A2.
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024283.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00651.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00652.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00653.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00654.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00655.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00656.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00657.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00658.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00659.
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6225; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
XX deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1, in
XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
XX screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
XX invention.
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1258 ACTGTCACAAAGAAAG 1273
DB 2 ACAGTCAAAAGAGAG 17
XX

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RESULT 713  
ABN06234  
ID ABN06234 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
AC ABN06234;  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6226.  
XX  
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200192524-A2.  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
XX  
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
XX  
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
XX myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6226; 214pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
XX hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
XX and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
XX of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
XX hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
XX deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
XX screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
XX invention.  
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1258 ACTGTCACAAAGAAAG 1273  
Db 1 ACAGTCACAAAGAGAG 16  
RESULT 714  
ABN06276  
ID ABN06276 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABN06276;  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6268.  
XX  
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200192524-A2.  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
XX  
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
XX  
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
XX myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6268; 214pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
XX hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
XX and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
XX of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
XX hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
XX deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
XX screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
XX invention.  
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 196 GCCAAGCGCCTCTTG 211  
 |||||  
 Db 2 GCCAAGCTGCTCTCTG 17

RESULT 715  
 ABN06277  
 ID ABN06277 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN06277;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6269.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human

PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6269; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 196 GCCAAGCGCCTCTTG 211  
 |||||  
 Db 1 GCCAAGCTGCTCTCTG 16

RESULT 716

ABN06758

ID ABN06758 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN06758;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6750.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6750; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1689 GAAGGCGGTGGAGAG 1704
Db 2 GAAGGCGGTGGAGAG 17
RESULT 717
ABN06760
ID ABN06760 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN06760;
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6752.
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
PP
30-JAN-2001; 2000US-207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6752; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1690 AAGGCGGTGGAGAGC 1705
Db 1 AAGGCGGTGGAGAGC 16
RESULT 718
ABN07583/C
ID ABN07583 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN07583;
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX

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DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7575.  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16991.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7575; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize  
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1114 CAGTTGATGACGATC 1129  
 DB 17 CAGTTGATGACGATC 2  
 RESULT 719  
 ID AEN07584/c  
 ID AEN07584 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AEN07584;  
 AC AEN07584;  
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7576.  
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7576; 214pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize  
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1114 CAGTTGATGAGCTATC 1129

Db 16 CAGTTGGTGACCATC 1

RESULT 720

ABN08319

ID ABN08319 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN08319;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8311.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; Gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 XX PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 XX PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 XX PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 8311; 214pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 XX CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 XX CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 XX CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise

CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 976 CAACCCCTCTCTGGCA 991

Db 2 CAGCTCTCTCTGGCA 17

RESULT 721

ABN08321

ID ABN08321 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN08321;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8313.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; Gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1

PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for

PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 8313; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of

CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The

CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise

CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification

CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering

CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and

CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may

CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise

CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the

CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific

CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption

CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific

CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement

CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for

CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in

CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to

CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the

CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present

CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 977 AACCCCTCTCTGGGCAC 992

Db 1 AGTCCTCTCTGGGCAC 16

RESULT 722

ABN08324

ID ABN08324 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN08324;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8316.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;

XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16991.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.

XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1

PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for

PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 8316; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of

CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The

CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise

CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification

CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering

CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and

CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may

CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise

CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the

CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific

CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption

CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific

CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement

CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for

CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in

CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to

CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the

CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present

CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 981 CCTTCTGGGCACCTGTG 996

Db 2 CCTTCTGGGCACCATG 17

RESULT 723

ABN08325

ID ABN08325 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN08325;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8317.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;

XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 XX  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 8317; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 981 CCTTCTGGGCACTGTG 996  
 |||||  
 DB 1 CCTTCTGGGCACTG 16  
 |||||  
 RESULT 724  
 ABNO9114/c  
 ID ABNO9114 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX  
 AC ABNO9114;  
 XX  
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9106.  
 XX  
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200192524-A2.  
 PN  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 XX  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
 XX  
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 PA  
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 9106; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption  
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 SQ

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 229 CCACCCGAGCCTGCA 244  
 ||| |||||  
 Db 17 CCAAGGAGCCTGCA 2

RESULT 725  
 ABN09116/c  
 ID ABN09116 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABN09116;  
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9108.  
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.  
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.  
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.  
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.  
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GH-0024263.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.  
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.  
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon WB;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX DR  
 XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1  
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for  
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human  
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -  
 XX PS  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 9108; 214pp; English.  
 XX CC  
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise  
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification  
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering  
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and  
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may  
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the  
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific  
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption

ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific  
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement  
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for  
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1 in  
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to  
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the  
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.  
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence.  
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 228 TCCACCCGAGCCTGCA 243  
 ||| |||||  
 Db 16 TCCAGGAGCCTGCA 1

RESULT 726  
 ABK17530/c  
 ID ABK17530 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABK17530;  
 XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 177.  
 XX KW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;  
 KW vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;  
 KW amberzyme.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200188124-A2.  
 XX PD 22-NOV-2001.  
 XX PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.  
 XX PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.  
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX PI (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.  
 XX PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;  
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.  
 XX PT Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related  
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular  
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber  
 PT syndrome -  
 XX PS  
 PS Claim 4; Page 62; 149pp; English.  
 XX CC  
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge



CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.

XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1420 GTGATAGGAGACCACG 1435  
 |||||  
 Db 16 GTGATAGGAGCCCATG 1

## RESULT 727

ABK18212/C  
 ID ABK18212 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABK18212;

DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE- Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 859.

XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antithrombotic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;  
 KW vulnarary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;  
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;  
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;  
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;  
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;  
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;  
 KW amberzyme.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200188124-A2.

XX 22-NOV-2001.

XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.

XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;

XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.

XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related  
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular  
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber  
 PT syndrome -

XX

PS Claim 4; Page 74; 149pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates  
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating  
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,  
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca  
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge  
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu  
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for  
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,  
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for  
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies  
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour  
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in  
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or  
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a  
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of  
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent  
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and  
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to  
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect  
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically  
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.  
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and  
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and  
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1420 GTGATAGGAGACCACG 1435  
 |||||  
 Db 17 GTGATAGGAGCCCATG 2

## RESULT 728

ABT34524/C

ID ABT34524 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABT34524;

XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 161.

XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
 KW human fukutin; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003025175-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases  
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related  
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -

XX Disclosure; Page 52; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,

CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15

CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after

CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a

CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or

CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel

CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers

CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,

CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,

CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,

CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the

CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for

CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral

CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell

CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and

CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in

CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these

CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and

CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein

CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene

CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression

CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 860 CCACCTCTGCTGTCAT 875

DB 17 CCATCTCTGCTGTGAT 2

RESULT 729

ABT36515/c

ID ABT36515 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABT36515;

XX

DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2152.

XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;

XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;

XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;

XX human fukutin; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO2003025175-A2.

XX

PD 27-MAR-2003.

XX

PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.

XX

PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.

XX

PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX

PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX

PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases

XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related

PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 284; 720pp; French.

XX

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,

CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15

CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after

CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a

CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or

CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel

CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers

CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,

CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,

CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,

CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the

CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for

CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral

CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell

CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and

CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in

CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these

CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and

CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein

CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene

CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression

CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 413 CCAAGAAAAACAGGCT 428

DB 17 CCAAGAAAAACTGGAT 2

RESULT 730

ABT38306/c

ID ABT38306 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABT38306;

XX

DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3943.

XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;

XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;

XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;

XX human fukutin; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO2003025175-A2.

XX

PD 27-MAR-2003.

XX

PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.

XX

PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.

XX

PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX

PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX

PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases

XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related

PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 495; 720pp; French.

XX

CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,

CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15  
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after  
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a  
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or  
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel  
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers  
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,  
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,  
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 449 ACGGAGGGGGCTGAT 464  
 |||||  
 DB 17 AGGAGGTGGGCTGAT 2

RESULT 731  
 ABT38767/C  
 ID ABT38767 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABT38767;  
 XX  
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4404.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
 KW human fukutin; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN WO2003025175-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 27-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.  
 XX  
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 XX  
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases  
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related  
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 548; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15  
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after

CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a  
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or  
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel  
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers  
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,  
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,  
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1505 TTAGCAAGATGGTGAT 1520  
 |||||  
 DB 17 TTAGCAGAATGGTGAT 2

RESULT 732  
 ABT39075/C  
 ID ABT39075 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABT39075;  
 XX  
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4712.

XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
 KW human fukutin; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003025175-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases  
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related  
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -

XX Disclosure; Page 584; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15  
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after  
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a  
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or

CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel  
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers  
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,  
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,  
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1709 CCGACAGACACACAT 1724  
 Db 17 CACAGACAGACAGAT 2

RESULT 733  
 ABZ22218  
 ID ABZ22218 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABZ22218;

DT 18-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX Mouse chromosome transposon insertion site related oligonucleotide #10.  
 DE Mouse; chromosome; transposon; transposon insertion site; adenovirus;  
 KW helper-dependent adenoviral vector; restriction endonuclease site;  
 KW stuffer region; packaging sequence; cytosolic; gene therapy;  
 KW genetic defect-based disease; cancer; ss.

XX Mus sp.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200292786-A2.

XX 21-NOV-2002.

XX 25-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US09125.

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-278972P.

XX 16-APR-2001; 2001US-284335P.

XX (STRD ) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.

XX Ehrhardt A, Kay M;

XX WPI; 2003-129286/12.

XX New helper-dependent adenoviral vector for integrating endogenous or  
 PT exogenous nucleic acids into a target cell, comprises a restriction  
 PT endonuclease site, stuffer region and packaging sequence flanked by  
 PT adenoviral ITR sequences -  
 XX Example; Fig 16; 58pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a helper-dependent adenoviral vector (1)  
 CC comprising at least one restriction endonuclease site, a stuffer region  
 CC and a packaging sequence, that are flanked by adenoviral ITR sequences.  
 CC Also described: (1) an adenoviral helper vector comprising an adenoviral

CC vector coding sequence or its portion, positioned in a first region  
 CC between first and second recombinase recognition sites that recombine  
 CC with each other' and at least one endonuclease recognition site not found  
 CC in mammalian genomic sequences and that is located in a region that is  
 CC other than the first region; (2) a mammalian cell or a collection of  
 CC mammalian cells that stably expresses a recombinase, an endonuclease that  
 CC recognises a sequence not found in mammalian cells, an adenoviral  
 CC protein, and an adenoviral polymerase; and (3) a system for  
 CC use in producing an adenoviral vector, comprising the helper-dependent  
 CC adenoviral vector, the adenoviral helper vector, and the mammalian cell.  
 CC (1) has cytostatic activity and can be used in gene therapy. The  
 CC helper-dependent adenoviral vector and/or the adenoviral helper vector  
 CC are useful in integrating a wide variety of endogenous and/or exogenous  
 CC nucleic acids into a target cell. The vectors and methods from the  
 CC present invention may also be used in research applications, in synthesis  
 CC of polypeptides, and in therapeutic applications (e.g. in treating  
 CC genetic defect-based disease conditions or cancers). The present sequence  
 CC represents a mouse chromosome transposon insertion site related  
 CC oligonucleotide which is used in the exemplification of the present  
 CC invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 908 AGCTCTTGGAGACGAC 923

Db 2 AGCTCTTGGAGACGAC 17

RESULT 734

ABZ22225

ID ABZ22225 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABZ22225;

DT 18-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DE Transposon insertion site related oligonucleotide #1.

XX Mouse; chromosome; transposon; transposon insertion site; adenovirus;  
 KW helper-dependent adenoviral vector; restriction endonuclease site;  
 KW stuffer region; packaging sequence; cytosolic; gene therapy;  
 KW genetic defect-based disease; cancer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX WO200292786-A2.

XX 21-NOV-2002.

XX 25-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US09125.

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-278972P.

XX 16-APR-2001; 2001US-284335P.

XX (STRD ) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.

XX Ehrhardt A, Kay M;

XX WPI; 2003-129286/12.

XX New helper-dependent adenoviral vector for integrating endogenous or  
 PT exogenous nucleic acids into a target cell, comprises a restriction  
 PT endonuclease site, stuffer region and packaging sequence flanked by  
 PT adenoviral ITR sequences -  
 XX Example; Fig 18; 59pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a helper-dependent adenoviral vector (1)

CC comprising at least one restriction endonuclease site, a stuffer region  
 CC and a packaging sequence, that are flanked by adenoviral ITR sequences.  
 CC Also described: (1) an adenoviral helper vector comprising an adenoviral

CC and a packaging sequence, that are flanked by adenoviral ITR sequences.  
 CC Also described: (1) an adenoviral helper vector comprising an adenoviral  
 CC vector coding sequence or its portion, positioned in a first region  
 CC between first and second recombinase recognition sites that recombine  
 CC with each other, and at least one endonuclease recognition site not found  
 CC in mammalian genomic sequences and that is located in a region that is  
 CC other than the first region; (2) a mammalian cell or a collection of  
 CC mammalian cells that stably expresses a recombinase, an endonuclease that  
 CC recognises a sequence not found in mammalian cells, an adenoviral  
 CC preterminal protein, and an adenoviral polymerase; and (3) a system for  
 CC use in producing an adenoviral vector, comprising the helper-dependent  
 CC adenoviral vector, the adenoviral helper vector, and the mammalian cell.  
 CC (1) has cytostatic activity and can be used in gene therapy. The  
 CC helper-dependent adenoviral vector and/or the adenoviral helper vector  
 CC are useful in integrating a wide variety of endogenous and/or exogenous  
 CC nucleic acids into a target cell. The vectors and methods from the  
 CC present invention may also be used in research applications, in synthesis  
 CC of polypeptides, and in therapeutic applications (e.g. in treating  
 CC genetic defect-based disease conditions or cancers). The present sequence  
 CC represents a transposon insertion site related oligonucleotide which is  
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1647 GAAGGACAAAGAGTA 1662  
 Db 2 GAGAGACAAAGAGTA 17

RESULT 735  
 ABZ61446  
 ID ABZ61446 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ61446;  
 XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human H-Ras DNase target #237.  
 XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 XX KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
 XX KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200297114-A2.  
 XX PD 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.  
 XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.  
 XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.  
 XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.  
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Mcswiggen J;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.

XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 XX HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -  
 XX Claim 58; Page 115; 185pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 XX acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates

CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and  
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for  
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic  
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,  
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.  
 CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,  
 CC ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target  
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 355 CCTCTCAGCTTCTG 370  
 Db 1 CUUCCUCCAGCUUUCUG 16

RESULT 736  
 ABZ61707/c  
 ID ABZ61707 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ61707;  
 XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human H-Ras DNase target #498.  
 XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 XX KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
 XX KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200297114-A2.  
 XX PD 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.  
 XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.  
 XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.  
 XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.  
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Mcswiggen J;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.

XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 XX HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -  
 XX Claim 58; Page 120; 185pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 XX acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 XX expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 XX human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 XX acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and  
 XX anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for  
 XX reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic  
 XX acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,  
 XX prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.  
 XX The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,  
 XX ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target  
 XX sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 64 GCTTCGGCGGCTGGG 79  
 |||||  
 Db 16 GCTTCGGCGGCTGGT 1

RESULT 737  
 ABZ64688  
 ID ABZ64688 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ64688;  
 XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human HER2 DNAzyme substrate #145.  
 XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosstatic; anti-HIV;  
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200297114-A2.  
 XX PD 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.  
 XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.  
 XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.  
 XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.  
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Mcswiggen J;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
 XX PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -  
 XX Claim 4; Page 135; 185pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosstatic, anti-HIV, and  
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for  
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic  
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,  
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.  
 CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,  
 CC ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target  
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 855 AACCCACGCTGCT 870  
 |||||  
 Db 1 AACCCCGAGCUCUG 16

RESULT 738  
 ABZ64916  
 ID ABZ64916 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ64916;  
 XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human HER2 DNAzyme substrate #373.  
 XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;  
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosstatic; anti-HIV;  
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200297114-A2.  
 XX PD 05-DEC-2002.  
 XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.  
 XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.  
 XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.  
 XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.  
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Mcswiggen J;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
 XX PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -  
 XX Claim 4; Page 140; 185pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosstatic, anti-HIV, and  
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for  
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic  
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,  
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.  
 CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,  
 CC ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target  
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 4 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 855 AACCCACGCTGCT 870  
 |||||  
 Db 2 AACCCCGAGCUCUG 17

RESULT 739  
 ABZ65037  
 ID ABZ65037 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 XX AC ABZ65037;  
 XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human HER2 DNAzyme substrate #494.  
 XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;

KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;  
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO200297114-A2.  
XX  
XX 05-DEC-2002.  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.  
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.  
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Meswiggen J;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.  
XX  
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for  
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding  
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -  
XX  
XX Claim 4; Page 142; 185pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic  
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates  
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,  
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic  
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and  
CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for  
CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic  
CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,  
CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.  
CC The sequences shown in AB259889 - AB262216, AB264544 - AB265531,  
CC AB266520 - AB266524, AB266530 - AB266585 represent substrate/target  
CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 1 U; 0 other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1565 AAGGCTGCCCACTG 1580  
DB 2 AAGGCGCGCCCGCG 17  
|||||:|||||  
RESULT 740  
AAQ10845/c  
ID AAQ10845 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAQ10845;  
AC  
XX  
XX 08-MAY-1991 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Variable gamma heavy chain gene probe J gamma3.  
DE  
XX  
XX Mab T84.66; gamma heavy chain; carcinoembryonic antigen; CEA;  
KW human adenocarcinoma; mouse-human chimaeric antibody; ss.  
XX  
XX Mus musculus.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO9101990-A.  
FN  
XX  
XX 21-FEB-1991.  
PD  
XX  
XX 19-JUL-1990; 90WO-US04049.  
PF  
XX  
XX 26-JUL-1989; 89US-0385102.  
PR

XX (CITY ) CITY OF HOPE.  
PA  
XX Shively JE, Riggs AD, Neumaier M;  
PI  
XX WPI; 1991-073486/10.  
DR  
XX  
XX Novel anti-CEA antibody - comparable to ATCC Accession No. BH  
PT 8747, produced by recombinant DNA, used in diagnosis of tumours  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 5; 24pp; English.  
PS  
XX  
XX The heavy chain variable region of murine Mab 84.66 was cloned as  
CC follows: Hybridoma DNA was extracted, completely restricted with  
CC EcoRI and run on a gel. Fragments were extracted and ligated in the  
CC EcoRI site of Lambda-ZAP-Phage were packaged and plated. Plaque  
CC screening was with a 91bp XbaI fragment from the mouse  
CC enhancer region, a 1.5kb cDNA fragment from the heavy chain  
CC constant region gene of hybridoma CEA.66-E3 and a 5.4kb EcoRI  
CC fragment containing an aberrantly rearranged heavy chain from  
CC Sp2/0. Positive clones were further characterised by hybridisation  
CC to J-region oligonucleotides including "J gamma 3". This probe  
CC was used to identify VDJ rearrangements of the murine heavy chain  
CC genes.  
CC See also AAQ10834-Q10844, AAQ10846-8 and AAQ11098.  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 50 TGGCCACTCTCTCTGTC 65  
DB 18 TGGTCACTCTCTCTGTC 3  
|||||:|||||  
RESULT 741  
AAQ32611  
ID AAQ32611 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAQ32611;  
AC  
XX  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
DT  
XX 26-APR-1993 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX HCV antigen primer #34.  
DE  
XX  
XX Clone; Hepatitis C Virus; HCV; core-envelope; NS1(gp70); NS2-NS4;  
KW NS4-NS5; region; diagnostic method; antibody; suppress; control;  
KW proteolytic; process; precursor; polypeptide; amplify; PCR; primer;  
KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX  
XX BP518313-A2.  
FN  
XX  
XX 16-DEC-1992.  
PD  
XX  
XX 11-JUN-1992; 92EP-0109812.  
PF  
XX  
XX 11-JUN-1991; 91JP-0139268.  
PR  
XX 12-JUL-1991; 91JP-0172794.  
PR  
XX 07-OCT-1991; 91JP-0287008.  
PR  
XX 16-DEC-1991; 91JP-0332329.  
PR  
XX 20-APR-1992; 92JP-0099957.  
PR  
XX (MITU ) MITSUBISHI KASEI CORP.  
PA  
XX  
XX Hayashi N, Honda Y, Murakami T, Seki M, Takahashi K;  
PI Teranishi Y;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1992-417213/51.  
DR

XX New hepatitis C virus gene and its encoded protein - used for  
PT diagnosing and vaccinating against hepatitis C virus infections  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 298; 305pp; English.  
XX  
CC The sequences given in AAQ32578-630 are primers which were used to  
CC amplify and modify various clones derived from the isolated Hepatitis  
CC C Virus (HCV) gene of the invention. The amplified sequences  
CC represented all or part of the HCV gene. The sequence given in  
CC AAQ32436 represents the entire gene sequence. The HCV gene is useful in the  
CC development of a diagnostic method which is more accurate and effective  
CC than conventional ones, in the detection of antibodies raised against a  
CC wide range of HCVs which have been hardly detected before. The  
CC complete gene may be used in an in vitro screening system for a  
CC substance capable of specifically suppressing or controlling a  
CC proteolytic processing of a precursor polypeptide of HCV.  
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 538 TATCGCGCGGCATCT 553  
Db 2 TGTGCGCGCGGCATCT 17  
RESULT 742  
AAQ82415/C  
ID AAQ82415 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAQ82415;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
DT 11-SEP-1995 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Chromosome 11 (locus D11S1194) STS primer cSRL-5f3-tA.  
XX  
XX sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;  
XX cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO9429486-A1.  
XX  
XX 22-DEC-1994.  
XX  
XX 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US06810.  
XX  
XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-0078471.  
XX 07-SEP-1993; 93US-0117952.  
XX  
XX (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.  
XX  
XX Evans GA, Smith MW;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1995-036508/05.  
XX  
XX Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid  
XX library - by sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone  
XX then correlating with spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for  
XX mammalian chromosomes.  
XX  
XX Example 4; Page 80; 128pp; English.  
XX  
XX Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific  
XX cosmid by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning.  
XX A sample of 371 DNA sequence fragments were determined and of  
XX these, 277 were suitable for STS primer prediction by computer  
XX analysis (using the "Primer" program available from E.Lander, MIT).

CC The STSs and cosmids were mapped by in situ hybridisation, somatic  
CC cell hybrid analysis or both. Using this method, 370 STSs specific  
CC for human chromosome 11 were generated and most of them were  
CC regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel method for  
CC sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled mapping".  
CC The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the completion of  
CC high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the complete  
CC sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones.  
CC See AAQ82001-Q82706 for STS primers. (Also see AAQ91325-58).  
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 247 CCATGGAGCCTTGTGA 262  
Db 17 CCATGGAGCGGTGTGA 2  
RESULT 743  
AAX64398/C  
ID AAX64398 standard; RNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAX64398;  
XX  
DT 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human stromelysin hairpin target sequence SEQ ID NO:1030.  
XX  
XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;  
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;  
XX stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;  
XX rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;  
XX diagnosis; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO9618736-A2.  
XX  
XX 20-JUN-1996.  
XX  
XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US15516.  
XX  
XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-0541365.  
XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-0354920.  
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363253.  
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363254.  
XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-0390850.  
XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-0426124.  
XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-0432874.  
XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-0434509.  
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951.  
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974.  
XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-0512861.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Draper K, Gustofson J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb DT;  
XX Beigelman L, Karpeisky A, Modak A, Usman N, Burgin A;  
XX Matulic-Adamic J, Jarvis T, Thompson JD, Wincott F;  
XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.  
XX  
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used  
XX for the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or  
XX treatment of auto-immune diseases  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 164; 307pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)



CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose  
 CC residues; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii)  
 CC at least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification.  
 CC The ENA's can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the  
 CC synovial membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,  
 CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also  
 CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance  
 CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for  
 CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for  
 CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also  
 CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of  
 CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene  
 CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.  
 CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment  
 CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly  
 CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the  
 CC present invention.

XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Q/ 823 GCTGAGCAATTGCTA 838  
 |||||  
 Db 18 GCTGAGCAAACTGCCA 3

# RESULT 744

AAV070325  
 ID AAX70325 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

XX  
 AC AAX70325;

XX  
 DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX  
 DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hairpin ribozyme substrate #93.

XX  
 KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;  
 KW flk-1; KDR; hamsterhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;  
 KW tumor angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;  
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;  
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX  
 PN WO9715662-A2.

XX  
 PD 01-MAY-1997.

XX  
 PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.

XX  
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.

XX  
 PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.

XX  
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.

XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX  
 PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;

XX  
 DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.

XX  
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or

XX  
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumor angiogenesis,

XX  
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient

XX  
 XX Claim 4; Page 96; 218pp; English.

XX  
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate

XX  
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more

XX  
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient

XX  
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the

CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing  
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumor  
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can  
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression  
 CC vector to the patient. AAX70325 to AAX75752 represent specific examples  
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.

XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Q/ 500 TTGCTGCCCATGAAA 515

Db 3 UUCUUGUCCAUCAAAA 18

# RESULT 745

AAV02900

ID AAV02900 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

XX  
 AC AAV02900;

XX  
 DT 08-MAY-1998 (first entry)

XX  
 DE Human HMGI-C gene PCR primer P1.

XX  
 KW High mobility group protein; HMGI-C; MAG; human; treatment; modulator;  
 KW multiple tumor aberration growth gene; vascular development;  
 KW angiogenesis; vascularisation; endometriosis; contraception  
 KW tissue regeneration; PCR primer; ss.

XX  
 OS Synthetic.

XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX  
 PN DE19548122-A1.

XX  
 PD 26-JUN-1997.

XX  
 PF 21-DEC-1995; 95DE-1048122.

XX  
 PR 21-DEC-1995; 95DE-1048122.

XX  
 PA (BULL/) BULLERDIEK J.

XX  
 PI Bullerdiek J;

XX  
 DR WPI; 1997-333837/31.

XX  
 PT DNA sequences representing aberrant forms of human high mobility  
 PT group protein genes - useful for treatment of endometriosis and  
 PT tumors, or for modulating vascularisation, etc

XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 24; 58pp; German.

XX  
 CC AAV02899-V02902 are PCR primers used in the amplification of aberrant  
 CC forms of the human high mobility group protein (HMG) gene, HMGI-C, which  
 CC is located on chromosome 12. These aberrant HMGI-C cDNA sequences encode  
 CC the DNA binding part of the translation product but not the protein  
 CC binding domain. These proteins, antibodies derived from these proteins  
 CC or expression modulators of the HMGI-C protein can be used in kits to  
 CC modulate vascular development. Such kits can reduce, block or stimulate  
 CC angiogenesis or vascularisation and can improve vascular provision in  
 CC myocardium damaged by infarction. Such proteins can also be used to  
 CC treat endometriosis and tumors, for contraception (local or oral) and  
 CC for tissue regeneration, especially in degenerating or damaged tissue.  
 CC The regeneration method can be applied to tissues which are currently  
 CC impossible or difficult to regenerate and the use of biological material  
 CC with attendant risks of viral transmission and anaphylactic shock, is  
 CC avoided.

XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

```
Query Match          0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1493 GCCTCAGAGAGAGAGA 1498
DB 2 GCCTCAGAGAGAGAGA 17

RESULT 746
AAV47285/C
ID AAV47285 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAT86913;
XX
DT 27-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE ISTR analysis forward primer ISTR7'.
XX
KW Primer; PCR; amplification; copia; coconut; DNA fingerprinting; human;
KW inverse sequence-tagged repeat; analysis; diagnosis; animal; plant;
KW microorganism; biodiversity; evolution; taxonomy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Cocos nucifera.
XX
FN WO9728278-A1.
XX
PD 07-AUG-1997.
XX
PF 31-JAN-1997; 97WO-EP00442.
XX
PR 19-SEP-1996; 96US-0026912.
PR 02-FEB-1996; 96EP-0101515.
XX
PA (PLAC ) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
XX
PI Becker D, Rohde W, Salamini F;
XX
WPI; 1997-402630/37.
XX
DNA fingerprinting using primers that hybridise to copia-like
PT elements in the coconut genome - is universally applicable to
PT animals, plants and microorganisms
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 22; 43pp; German.
XX
XX Primers AAT86906-18 hybridise to and are used to PCR amplify copia-like
CC element sequences from coconut (Cocos nucifera), which are used in a DNA
CC fingerprinting method, designated inverse sequence-tagged repeat (ISTR)
CC analysis, for detecting these sequences from humans, animals, plants or
CC microorganisms. The method is used for studies of biodiversity, genetic
CC relationships, evolution and taxonomy; in forensic medicine; in
CC breeding; protection of varieties; gene bank management; diagnosis and
CC population genetics.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match          0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1174 CTGTGAAGTCCTATC 1189
DB 17 CTGTGAAGTCCTAGC 2

RESULT 747
AAV47333
ID AAV47333 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAV47333;
```

```
XX 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
DT Antisense oligonucleotide 833, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide 833, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
XX
KW Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Modified_base 1..18
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
FT linkages"
XX
FN WO9823294-A1.
XX
PD 04-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.
XX
PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX
WPI; 1998-322464/28.
XX
Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed
PT against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery
PT to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of
PT asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.
XX
PS Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAV46501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target
CC the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the
CC secondary structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA
CC secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they
CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the
CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have
CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat
CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match          0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 71 CGGCTTGGGGGGCACA 86
DB 1 CGGCATGGCGGGCACA 16

RESULT 748
AAV47285
ID AAV47285 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAV47285;
XX
DT 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
```

```

XX Antisense oligonucleotide 785, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
DE Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
FT linkages"
XX
XX WO9823294-A1.
XX
XX 04-JUN-1998.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-322464/28.
XX
XX Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed
XX against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery
XX to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of
XX asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAV46501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target
XX the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the
XX secondary structure of this target mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA
XX secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
XX oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
XX antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
XX predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The
XX antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
XX containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they
XX may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the
XX G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have
XX 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat
XX or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
XX allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
QY 70 GCGGCTTCGGGGGCAC 85
DB 3 GCGGCATCGCGGCAC 18
XX
XX RESULT 749
XX AAV24287/c
XX ID AAV24287 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV24287;
XX
XX DT 03-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Chimeric antibody against hPTRP PCR primer Ampli FINDER Anchor.

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XX Chimeric; antibody; human parathormone related peptide; hPTRP; mouse;
KW L chain; H chain; hypercalcaemia; cancer; malignant lymphoma; CDR;
KW hypophosphataemia; pathogen; vitamin D resistance; V region; C region;
KW humanised; PCR primer ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO9813388-A1.
XX
XX 02-APR-1998.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1997; 97WO-JP03382.
XX
XX 24-JUL-1997; 97JP-0214168.
XX 26-SEP-1996; 96JP-0255196.
XX
XX (CHUS) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.
XX
XX Sato K, Wakahara Y, Yabuta N;
XX WPI; 1998-230640/20.
XX
XX New chimeric antibodies against human parathormone related
XX peptide(s) - useful for, e.g. treatment of hypercalcaemia and other
XX disorders caused by malignant neoplasm(s).
XX
XX Example 1; Page 110; 182pp; Japanese.
XX
XX New antibodies have been developed which are specific for human
XX parathormone related peptides (hPTRP). The antibodies comprise chimeric
XX L and/or H chains, where the C region is of human and L region of mouse,
XX origin. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in an example
XX of the present invention. Host cells, transformed with vectors
XX containing DNA encoding antibodies of the invention, can be used to
XX produce the antibodies. The antibodies may be used to treat
XX hypercalcaemia, especially that due to a malignancy, e.g. cancers of
XX pancreas, lung, throat, larynx, tongue, gum, oesophagus, stomach, liver,
XX breast, kidney, bladder, womb or prostate or malignant lymphoma. They
XX may also be used for treatment of hypophosphataemia such as that due to
XX pathogenesis or to vitamin D resistance.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
QY 1025 CTCAGAGGCTTCAAGC 1040
DB 17 CTGAGGAGCTCCAAGC 2
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1025 CTCAGAGGCTTCAAGC 1040
DB 17 CTGAGGAGCTCCAAGC 2
XX
XX RESULT 750
XX AAV22589
XX ID AAV22589 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV22589;
XX
XX DT 08-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide designed to target the R1 message.
XX
XX R1 subunit; ribonucleotide reductase; cell proliferation; tumour cell;
KW antisense; growth; inhibition; sensitivity; hydroxyurea;
KW chemotherapeutic drug; methotrexate; PALA; treatment; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9805769-A2.
XX
XX 12-FEB-1998.

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XX 01-AUG-1997; 97WO-CA00540.  
 XX  
 PF 07-MAR-1997; 97US-0039959.  
 PR 02-AUG-1996; 96US-0023040.  
 XX  
 XX (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.  
 PA Wright JA, Young AH;  
 PI WPI; 1998-145609/13.  
 XX  
 DR Antisense oligonucleotides to ribonucleotide reductase genes - used  
 PT to modulate tumour growth and inhibit tumour cell proliferation  
 XX  
 PS Claim 8; Page 49; 79pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAV2531-89 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted  
 CC against the mRNA of the R1 subunit sequence of ribonucleotide reductase.  
 CC Aberrant expression of the R2 gene, which encodes the second subunit of  
 CC the ribonucleotide reductase gene, can determine the malignant  
 CC characteristics of cells. Suppression of R2 and R1 gene expression was  
 CC found to reduce transformed properties of tumour cells. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides can be used for modulating tumour cell growth, or for  
 CC inhibiting tumour cell proliferation. They can also be used for  
 CC increasing the sensitivity of neoplastic cells to chemotherapeutic drugs  
 CC (especially to hydroxyurea, methotrexate (MTX), and 5-FU). The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides may be used to treat proliferative disorders including  
 CC leukaemias, lymphomas, sarcomas, melanomas, various other forms of  
 CC cancer, papillomas, arthrosclerosis, psoriasis, polythemia,  
 CC mastocytosis, autoimmune diseases, angiogenesis, bacterial infections and  
 CC viral infections (including HIV hepatitis, or herpes infections).  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1083 CAGAGCAGGAGTTGGC 1098  
 DB 3 CAAGAAGTAGTTGGC 18  
 RESULT 751  
 ID AAZ31875/C  
 XX AAZ31875 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ31875;  
 XX  
 DT 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human G-alpha-13 antisense inhibitor ISIS# 20809.  
 XX  
 DE G-alpha-13; human; inhibitor; cancer; antisense compound; therapy; ss.  
 XX  
 KW Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 OS US5981732-A.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 09-NOV-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205860.  
 XX  
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205860.  
 XX  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Cowsert LM;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 1999-633376/54.  
 XX

PT Antisense compound inhibiting expression of human G-alpha-13 -  
 XX  
 PS Example 15; Column 40; 38pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This sequence represents an antisense inhibitor of the invention, and  
 CC inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13 protein. The antisense  
 CC compounds of the invention are of 8 to 30 nucleobases in length, that  
 CC inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13. The antisense compound  
 CC is useful for treating an animal, particularly humans, having or being  
 CC prone to a disease or condition associated with the expression of  
 CC G-alpha-13, such as cancer.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1583 CAGAGTACACACAGAA 1598  
 DB 18 CAGTTTACACACAGAA 3  
 RESULT 752  
 ID AAZ41090  
 XX AAZ41090 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAZ41090;  
 XX  
 DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human ELK-1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:242.  
 XX  
 KW Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;  
 KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;  
 KW target validation; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9953101-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 21-OCT-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US08268.  
 XX  
 PR 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483.  
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0067638.  
 XX  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 PI Cowsert LM, Baker BF, McNeil J, Freier SM, Sasmor HM, Brooks DG;  
 PI Chasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-620446/53.  
 XX  
 PT Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used  
 PT to provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive  
 PT properties, e.g. antisense activity -  
 XX  
 PS Example 24; Page 105; 264pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate  
 CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tRNA) sequence via binding of  
 CC the compounds with the tRNA sequence. The method comprises generating a  
 CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria,  
 CC and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the  
 CC tRNA according to defined criteria. Also described are: (i) a method of  
 CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of  
 CC a tRNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tRNA sequence comprising  
 CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined  
 CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with

CC the cna according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a  
 CC set of compounds that modulate the expression of a cna sequence via  
 CC binding of the compounds with the cna. The methods can be used for the  
 CC generation and identification of synthetic compounds having defined  
 CC physical, chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from  
 CC assays of such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that  
 CC are tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies,  
 CC e.g. antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40852 to  
 CC AAZ41220, and AAZ52701 to AAZ52706, represent sequences used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 205 CCTCTGGACCCCTGA 220  
 DB 3 CTTCCTGGACCCCTGA 18

## RESULT 753

AAZ06605  
 ID AAZ06605 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ06605;

XX DT 23-NOV-1999 (first entry)

XX DE ELK-1 expression modulator #45.

XX KW Human ELK-1; p62TCF; Ets domain transcription factor protein; apoptosis;  
 KW expression inhibition; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;  
 KW diagnosis; phosphorothioate; antisense compound; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1..18  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /note= "Internucleoside phosphorothioate linkages"

FT modified\_base 1..4  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /note= "Optionally 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleosides  
 FT except cytosine residues which are  
 FT 5-methylcytosine"

FT modified\_base 15..18  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /note= "Optionally 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleosides  
 FT except cytosine residues which are  
 FT 5-methylcytosine"

XX US5948680-A.

XX PD 07-SEP-1999.

XX PP 17-DEC-1998; 98US-0213767.

XX PR 17-DEC-1998; 98US-0213767.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Baker BF, Cowsett LM;

XX DR WPI; 1999-517959/43.

XX AN Antisense compound useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of  
 PT disease associated with ELK-1 expression

XX PS Claim 3; Column 39; 31pp; English.

XX CC Sequences AAZ06571-206607 are antisense polynucleotides targeted to a

CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human ELK-1 (also known as p62TCF). ELK-1  
 CC is a member of the ternary complex factor subfamily of Ets-domain  
 CC transcription factor proteins. The polynucleotides inhibit the  
 CC expression of human ELK-1, and this sequence targets the 3' untranslated  
 CC region of the ELK-1 RNA. Sequences AAZ06571-206607 all cause at least 30%  
 CC inhibition of ELK-1 expression. The antisense sequences can be used to  
 CC inhibit the expression of human ELK-1 in human cells or tissues in vitro.  
 CC ELK-1 uses a bipartite recognition mechanism mediated by both protein-DNA  
 CC and protein-protein interactions to regulate genes by direct and indirect  
 CC DNA binding and has been shown to control various signal transduction  
 CC pathways and other cell functions including apoptosis. This means that  
 CC antisense compounds inhibiting expression of ELK-1 can be used to treat  
 CC diseases associated with its expression in animals, particularly humans  
 CC and to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The  
 CC compounds can also be used for diagnosis, as research reagents and in  
 CC kits.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 205 CCTCTGGACCCCTGA 220

DB 3 CTTCCTGGACCCCTGA 18

## RESULT 754

AAZ08026/c  
 ID AAZ08026 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ08026;

XX DT 26-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX DE GTP cyclohydrolase II/DHBP synthase PCR oligonucleotide DG-391a.

XX KW Oligonucleotide DG-391a; GTP cyclohydrolase II; DHBP synthase; vector;  
 KW PCR amplification; NcoI; PCR-generated fragment; pET32aGTP-1 plasmid;  
 KW E. coli XL1 Blue cell; recombinant plasmid; pET32aGTP-2; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9938986-A2.

XX PD 05-AUG-1999.

XX PF 28-JAN-1999; 99WO-EP00556.

XX PR 30-JAN-1998; 98US-0109810.

XX PA (NOVS ) NOVARTIS AG.

XX PA (NOVS ) NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERW GES MBH.

XX PI Brunn SA, Guyer CD, Johnson MA, Volrath SL, Ward ER;

XX WPI; 1999-479193/40.

XX DR New isolated riboflavin biosynthesis genes, used to identify  
 PT compounds for use, e.g. as herbicides

XX PS Example 13; Page 76; 78pp; English.

XX CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide DG-391a used for PCR  
 CC amplification of GTP cyclohydrolase II/DHBP synthase encoding DNA  
 CC fragment of 662-bp length. The PCR product and pET32aGTP-1 plasmid were  
 CC digested simultaneously with NcoI. The PCR-generated fragment  
 CC was ligated to the vector fragment, and the ligation products were  
 CC transformed into competent E. coli XL1 Blue cells and the recombinant  
 CC plasmid is designated as pET32aGTP-2.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 63 TGCTTCGGCGGCTGG 78  
 DB 16 TGCTTCGGCGGCTGG 1

## RESULT 755

AAZ17868  
 ID AAZ17868 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ17868;  
 XX AC  
 DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 DE RT-PCR primer specific for homeobox gene groups.

XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;  
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;  
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;  
 KW primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9934016-A2.

XX 08-JUL-1999.

XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL00625.

XX 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-0126627.

XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-0122793.

XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.

XX Vidar B;

XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.

XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of  
 PT gene expression in a selected gene family

XX Claim 4; Page 29; 102pp; English.

XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising  
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell  
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second  
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern  
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a  
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for  
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its  
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is  
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in  
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the  
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for  
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired  
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain  
 CC reaction (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a  
 CC selected gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that  
 CC can be used in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene  
 CC expression. The gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes,  
 CC kinase genes, protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid  
 CC receptor superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 750 CCACGGGCCATTCT 765  
 DB 1 CCGCTGGGCCATTCT 16

## RESULT 756

AAZ17867  
 ID AAZ17867 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ17867;  
 XX AC

DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)  
 DE RT-PCR primer specific for homeobox gene groups.

XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;  
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;  
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;  
 KW primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9934016-A2.

XX 08-JUL-1999.

XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL00625.

XX 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-0126627.

XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-0122793.

XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.

XX Vidar B;

XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.

XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of  
 PT gene expression in a selected gene family

XX Claim 4; Page 29; 102pp; English.

XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising  
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell  
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second  
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern  
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a  
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for  
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its  
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is  
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in  
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the  
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for  
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired  
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain  
 CC reaction (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a  
 CC selected gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that  
 CC can be used in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene  
 CC expression. The gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes,  
 CC kinase genes, protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid  
 CC receptor superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 750 CCACGGGCCATTCT 765  
 DB 1 CCGCTGGGCCATTCT 16

```
RESULT 757
AAZ18060
ID AAZ18060 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ18060;
XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE HB gene MSX 1 specific primer.
XX
KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9934016-A2.
PN
PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX
XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL00625.
XX
XX 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-0126627.
XX
XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-0122793.
XX
XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
XX
XX Vidar B;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.
XX
XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of
XX gene expression in a selected gene family
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 40; 102pp; English.
XX
XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
XX cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
XX and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
XX cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
XX of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
XX proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
XX characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
XX genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
XX transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
XX an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
XX effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
XX obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
XX property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain
XX reaction (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a
XX selected gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that
XX can be used in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene
XX expression. The gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes,
XX kinase genes, protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid
XX receptor superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 750 CCACGGGCGCATTCT 765
XX
XX DB 1 CCGCTGGGCGCATTCT 16
XX
XX RESULT 758
AAZ57956/c
ID AAZ57956 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ57956;
XX
DT 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for G. oxydans D-sorbitol dehydrogenase coding sequence.
XX
KW D-sorbitol dehydrogenase; L-sorbose; 2-keto-L-gulonic acid; precursor;
KW L-ascorbic acid production; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Gluconobacter oxydans.
XX
PN WO9920763-A1.
PN
PD 29-APR-1999.
XX
XX 13-OCT-1998; 98WO-JP04612.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97JP-0285280.
XX
XX (FUJI) FUJISAWA PHARM CO LTD.
XX
XX Ishii Y, Noguchi Y, Saito Y, Soeda S, Yoshikawa K;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-302741/25.
XX
XX Gene group for D-sorbitol dehydrogenase, useful for simple
XX large-scale production of L-sorbose or 2-keto-L-gulonic acid as
XX precursor for L-ascorbic acid
XX
XX Example 5; Page 28; 83pp; Japanese.
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the D-sorbitol
XX dehydrogenase of the invention. Cells transformed with a vector
XX containing DNA encoding the dehydrogenase can be used to produce
XX L-sorbose or 2-keto-L-gulonic acid as precursor for simple large-scale
XX L-ascorbic acid production.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 480 AACCTATGATGGCTG 495
XX
XX DB 17 AACCTAAGATGTGCTG 2
XX
XX RESULT 759
AAZ35181/c
ID AAZ35181 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ35181;
XX
XX 01-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used amplify and thus quantify an interleukin-10 gene.
XX
XX Evaluation; transplant rejection; immune activation marker gene;
XX perforin; granzyme B; Fas ligand; acute rejection; renal allograft;
XX sequential evaluation; simultaneous evaluation; infection;
XX interleukin-10; IL-10; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9915700-A1.
XX
XX 01-APR-1999.
XX
XX 22-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19549.
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XX PR 24-SEP-1997; 97US-0937063.
XX PA (BETH-) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT.
XX PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX PI Strom TB, Suthanthiran M, Vasconcellos L;
XX DR WPI; 1999-254724/21.
XX FT Methods of evaluating transplant rejection
XX PS Example 1; Page 17; 40pp; English.
XX CC The specification describes a method for evaluating transplant rejection
XX CC in a host by detecting up-regulation of the expression of at least two
XX CC immune activation marker genes chosen from perforin, granzyme B and Fas
XX CC ligand. The method is particularly used for evaluation of acute
XX CC rejection of a renal allograft. Simultaneous, or sequential evaluation of
XX CC the biological sample for the presence or absence of an infectious agent
XX CC acts a screening test, which is useful to differentially distinguish
XX CC between acute rejection of the transplant or infection. PCR primers
XX CC AAX35180-81 were used to quantify the expression of a specific gene
XX CC transcript.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;
      Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
      Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 938 TCTTATCTCTGGACTT 953
DB 16 TCTTGTCTCTGGGCTT 1

RESULT 760
AAX53662
ID AAX53662 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAX53662;
XX DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
XX KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
XX KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
XX KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
XX KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
XX KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
XX KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
XX KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
XX KW prostate cancer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9913886-A1.
XX PD 25-MAR-1999.
XX PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.
XX PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.
XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX PI Nyce JW;
XX DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.

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XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
XX PT vasoconstriction
XX PS Disclosure; Page 39; 120pp; English.
XX CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)
XX CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
XX CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene
XX CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the
XX CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding
XX CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one
XX CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX CC may be derived from sequences AAX5272-74. These multiple target
XX CC oligonucleotides (specifically AAX5180-271) can be used for the
XX CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and
XX CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and
XX CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded
XX CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,
XX CC pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic
XX CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,
XX CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,
XX CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,
XX CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
      Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
      Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCAC 85
DB 3 GCGGCATGGCGGCAC 18

RESULT 761
AAX53710
ID AAX53710 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAX53710;
XX DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
XX KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
XX KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
XX KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
XX KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
XX KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
XX KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
XX KW prostate cancer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9913886-A1.
XX PD 25-MAR-1999.
XX PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.
XX PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.
XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX PI Nyce JW;

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XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary  
 XX vasoconstriction  
 PT Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)  
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and  
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene  
 CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the  
 CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding  
 CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one  
 CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC may be derived from sequences AA52869-271. These multiple target  
 CC oligonucleotides (specifically AA52869-271) can be used for the  
 CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and  
 CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and  
 CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded  
 CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,  
 CC pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic  
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,  
 CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,  
 CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,  
 CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize  
 CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 71 CGCGTTGGGGGGCACA 86  
 DB 1 CGCGATGGGGGGCACA 16  
 RESULT 762  
 AAX22846/c  
 ID AAX22846 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAX22846;  
 XX  
 DT 27-MAY-1999 (first entry)  
 DE ISTR primer F9.  
 XX  
 KW DNA fingerprinting; human; animal; microorganism; plant; RNase H; copia;  
 KW DNA endonuclease; reverse transcriptase; copia; copia-like; coconut;  
 KW biodiversity; forensic science; taxonomy; breeding; species protection;  
 KW gene banks; population studies; evolution studies; diagnostic;  
 KW detection; cross-bred; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9907885-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-FEB-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 05-AUG-1998; 98WO-EP04877.  
 XX  
 PR 06-AUG-1997; 97EP-0113601.  
 XX  
 PA (PLAC ) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.  
 XX  
 PI Becker D, Rohde W, Salamini F;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-167447/14.  
 XX  
 XX Use of primers or primer pairs for DNA finger printing - of humans,  
 XX animals, microorganisms and plants  
 PT Example 1; Page 16; 43pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes the use of primers or primer pairs for DNA  
 CC fingerprinting of humans, animals, microorganisms and plants. The primers  
 CC hybridise the DNA endonuclease, reverse transcriptase or RNase H of copia  
 CC or copia-like elements of coconut (Cocos nucifera L.). The primers or  
 CC primer pairs can also be used in biodiversity studies, forensic science,  
 CC taxonomic studies, in breeding, species protection, gene banks,  
 CC population studies, evolution studies and diagnostics. The primers or  
 CC primer pairs can also be used in the detection of recombination processes  
 CC in cross-bred animals and plants.  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

PT animals, microorganisms and plants  
 XX  
 PS Example 9; Page 22; 43pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes the use of primers or primer pairs for DNA  
 CC fingerprinting of humans, animals, microorganisms and plants. The primers  
 CC hybridise the DNA endonuclease, reverse transcriptase or RNase H of copia  
 CC or copia-like elements of coconut (Cocos nucifera L.). The primers or  
 CC primer pairs can also be used in biodiversity studies, forensic science,  
 CC taxonomic studies, in breeding, species protection, gene banks,  
 CC population studies, evolution studies and diagnostics. The primers or  
 CC primer pairs can also be used in the detection of recombination processes  
 CC in cross-bred animals and plants.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1174 CTGTGGAAGTCTATC 1189  
 DB 17 CTGTGGAAGTCTATC 2  
 RESULT 763  
 AAX22832/c  
 ID AAX22832 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC AAX22832;  
 XX  
 DT 27-MAY-1999 (first entry)  
 DE ISTR primer ISTR7.  
 XX  
 KW DNA fingerprinting; human; animal; microorganism; plant; RNase H; copia;  
 KW DNA endonuclease; reverse transcriptase; copia; copia-like; coconut;  
 KW biodiversity; forensic science; taxonomy; breeding; species protection;  
 KW gene banks; population studies; evolution studies; diagnostic;  
 KW detection; cross-bred; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9907885-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-FEB-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 05-AUG-1998; 98WO-EP04877.  
 XX  
 PR 06-AUG-1997; 97EP-0113601.  
 XX  
 PA (PLAC ) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.  
 XX  
 PI Becker D, Rohde W, Salamini F;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-167447/14.  
 XX  
 XX Use of primers or primer pairs for DNA finger printing - of humans,  
 XX animals, microorganisms and plants  
 PT Example 1; Page 16; 43pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes the use of primers or primer pairs for DNA  
 CC fingerprinting of humans, animals, microorganisms and plants. The primers  
 CC hybridise the DNA endonuclease, reverse transcriptase or RNase H of copia  
 CC or copia-like elements of coconut (Cocos nucifera L.). The primers or  
 CC primer pairs can also be used in biodiversity studies, forensic science,  
 CC taxonomic studies, in breeding, species protection, gene banks,  
 CC population studies, evolution studies and diagnostics. The primers or  
 CC primer pairs can also be used in the detection of recombination processes  
 CC in cross-bred animals and plants.  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

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Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1174 CTGTGGAAGTCTATC 1189
DB 17 CTGTGGAAGTCTTAGC 2

RESULT 764
AAZ00132/c
ID AAZ00132 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ00132;
XX DT 14-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human antibody PCR primer VIRV (lambda).
XX KW Human; parathyroid hormone related protein; PTHrP; cachexia; cancer;
XX KW inhibitor; humanised; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9851329-A1.
XX PD 19-NOV-1998.
XX PF 13-MAY-1998; 98WO-JF02116.
XX PR 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-0194445.
XX PR 15-MAY-1997; 97JP-0125505.
XX PA (CHUS ) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.
XX PI Ishii K, Sato K, Tumenari T;
XX WPI; 1999-070101/06.
XX DR Inhibitors of binding of parathyroid hormone related peptide to its
PT receptor - useful for, e.g. treatment of cachexia arising from
PT cancer or other diseases
XX Example 4; Page 71; 125pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention describes compositions for the treatment of
CC cachexia containing a substance which inhibits the binding of a
CC parathyroid hormone related peptide (PTHrP) to its receptor, as an
CC active component. This substance may be an antagonist to the receptor,
CC or an antibody (preferably monoclonal) or antibody fragment,
CC recognising PTHrP. The antibody is preferably humanised or chimeric.
CC The present invention also describes a humanised antibody prepared
CC by hybridoma 23-57-137-1 (FERM BP-5631). The composition is used for
CC the treatment of cachexia arising in connection with diseases such as
CC cancer, thereby improving the quality of life of the patient. The
CC present sequence represents a PCR primer used in an example from the
CC present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
DB 17 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 2

RESULT 765
AAZ69582
AAZ69582 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ69582;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7402.
XX
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AAZ69582 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AAZ69582;
10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:3938.
Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
diagnosis; ss.
Homo sapiens.
WO9954500-A2.
28-OCT-1999.
21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
(GEST ) GENSET.
Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
WPI; 2000-013267/01.
Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
map of the human genome -
Claim 8; Page 1070; 2745pp; English.
AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
treatment.
N.B. the SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
from the present invention.
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1048 AATTTCACACTGTCC 1063
DB 3 AATTACCACTGTCC 18

RESULT 766
AAZ73046
ID AAZ73046 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ73046;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7402.
XX
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XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO9954500-A2.  
 XX 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.  
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.  
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 XX map of the human genome -  
 XX Claim 9; Page 1809; 2745pp; English.  
 XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the  
 CC invention have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density  
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and  
 CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis  
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also  
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of  
 CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the  
 CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side  
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other  
 CC treatment.  
 CC N.B. the SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297  
 CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing  
 CC from the present invention.  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1591 AACGAGAAGGAGGGT 1606  
 DB 2 AACGAGAAGGAGGAT 17  
 RESULT 767  
 AAZ73665/C  
 ID AAZ73665 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAZ73665;  
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8021.  
 XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO9954500-A2.  
 XX 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.  
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.  
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 XX map of the human genome -  
 XX Claim 8; Page 1941; 2745pp; English.  
 XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the  
 CC invention have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density  
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and  
 CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis  
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also  
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of  
 CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the  
 CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side  
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other  
 CC treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297  
 CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing  
 CC from the present invention.  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1128 TCCACTCTCCGAGGG 1143  
 DB 16 TCCACTCTCAGGAGG 1  
 RESULT 768  
 AAZ74105  
 ID AAZ74105 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AAZ74105;  
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8461.  
 XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO9954500-A2.  
 XX 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.  
 XX

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XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome -
XX Claim 8; Page 2034; 2745pp; English.
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
XX invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
XX mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
XX haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
XX for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
XX be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
XX pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
XX characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
XX effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
XX treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
XX and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
XX from the present invention.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1105 ATTCCAAATGCAGTTGA 1120
XX Db 2 ACTCCAAATGCAGTTGA 17
XX
XX RESULT 769
XX AAZ76172/c
XX ID AAZ76172 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ76172;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10528.
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9954500-A2.
XX XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX PD
XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
XX XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

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XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome -
XX Claim 9; Page 2475; 2745pp; English.
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
XX invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
XX mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
XX haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
XX for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
XX be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
XX pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
XX characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
XX effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
XX treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
XX and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
XX from the present invention.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 161 CACAGCCTGTGCGCCAT 176
XX Db 17 CACAGACCTGTAGCCAT 2
XX
XX RESULT 770
XX AAZ19227
XX ID AAZ19227 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ19227;
XX DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #794.
XX KW Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
XX human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
XX surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
XX immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
XX respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
XX surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
XX pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
XX cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200062736-A2.
XX XX 26-OCT-2000.
XX PD
XX PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.
XX XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.
XX PR (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX XX Nyce JW;
XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.

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XX OS Salmonella typhimurium.  
 XX PN WO200061817-A1.  
 XX PD 19-OCT-2000.  
 XX PF 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09742.  
 XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290452.  
 XX PA (BECT ) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.  
 XX PI Edman CF, Nerenburg MI, Westin LP, Carrino JU;  
 XX DR WPI; 2000-638571/61.  
 XX PT Amplification, multiplex assaying and detection of target nucleic acids  
 PT of interest using a bioelectronic chip and strand displacement  
 PT amplification, allows amplification and analysis of multiple samples -  
 XX PS Claim 27; Page 37; 142pp; English.  
 XX CC The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method  
 CC which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,  
 CC amplify and analyse nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in  
 CC disease diagnosis, genetic analyses, agricultural and environmental  
 CC applications, drug discovery, pharmacogenomics and food and water  
 CC monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC63122-C63188 were used in assays to  
 CC demonstrate the method of the invention.  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 549 CATCTGGGATTCTTC 564  
 Db ||||| ||||| |||||  
 3 CATCTCTGGATTCTTC 18  
 RESULT 773  
 AAC64813  
 ID AAC64813 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC AAC64813;  
 XX DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX DE Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 13.  
 XX KW Multiplex nucleic acid separation; nucleic acid amplification;  
 KW diagnosis; strand displacement; bioelectronic microchip;  
 KW genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.  
 XX OS Salmonella typhimurium.  
 XX PN WO200061818-A1.  
 XX PD 19-OCT-2000.  
 XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09843.  
 XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290577.  
 XX PA (BECT ) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.  
 XX PI Carrino JU, Gerrue LO, Diver JM;  
 XX DR WPI; 2000-647427/62.  
 XX PT Amplifying nucleic acid sequences, for use in diagnostics and in

PT detecting microbial contamination of blood products, comprises using  
 PT oligonucleotide ligation probes -  
 XX PS Claim 42; Page 36; 144pp; English.  
 XX CC The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method  
 CC which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,  
 CC amplify and analyse nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in  
 CC disease diagnosis, genetic analyses, agricultural and environmental  
 CC applications, drug discovery, pharmacogenomics and food and water  
 CC monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC64801-C64862 were used in assays to  
 CC demonstrate the method of the invention.  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 549 CATCTGGGATTCTTC 564  
 Db ||||| ||||| |||||  
 3 CATCTCTGGATTCTTC 18  
 RESULT 774  
 AAC65157  
 ID AAC65157 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC AAC65157;  
 XX DT 12-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX DE Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 13.  
 XX KW Multiplex nucleic acid separation; nucleic acid amplification;  
 KW diagnosis; strand displacement; bioelectronic microchip;  
 KW genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.  
 XX OS Salmonella typhimurium.  
 XX PN WO200061816-A1.  
 XX PD 19-OCT-2000.  
 XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09700.  
 XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290338.  
 XX PA (BECT ) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.  
 XX PI Edman CF, Nerenburg MI;  
 XX DR WPI; 2000-656331/63.  
 XX PT Amplifying specific target nucleic acids in mixed sample, used in rapid  
 PT analysis methods, comprises introducing nucleic acids onto  
 PT bioelectronic microchip -  
 XX PS Claim 25; Page 122; 134pp; English.  
 XX CC The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method  
 CC which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,  
 CC amplify and analyse nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in  
 CC disease diagnosis, genetic analyses, agricultural and environmental  
 CC applications, drug discovery, pharmacogenomics and food and water  
 CC monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC65145-C65200 and AAC65450-C65455  
 CC were used in assays to demonstrate the method of the invention.  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 549 CATCTGGGGATTCCTC 564  
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 3 CATCTGGGATTCCTC 18

RESULT 775  
 AAC65203  
 ID AAC65203 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAC65203;  
 XX  
 DT 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Allele-specific strand displacement amplification primer #65.  
 XX  
 KW Allele-specific strand displacement amplification; multiplex assay;  
 KW nucleic acid detection; bioelectronic microchip; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Salmonella typhimurium.  
 XX  
 PN WO200061720-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 19-OCT-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09862.  
 XX  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290577.  
 XX  
 PA (BECT ) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.  
 XX  
 PI Nerenberg MI, Edman CF, Metha PP;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-679481/66.  
 XX  
 PT Novel methods for allele-specific amplification, multiplex assaying and  
 PT detection of target nucleic acids using bioelectronic microchips -  
 XX  
 PS Example A; Fig 2A; 139pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence was used in a method for allele-specific strand  
 CC displacement amplification, multiplex assaying, and detection of target  
 CC nucleic acids using a bioelectronic microchip. A primer set comprising a  
 CC sense primer and a complementary antisense primer is used to perform  
 CC the amplification. One end of the antisense primer preferably has a  
 CC sequence complementary to the sense sequence of a target nucleic acid  
 CC sequence containing a specific allele or nucleic acid base. The specific  
 CC allele may include a base that is considered normal sequence or it may  
 CC include a point mutation. The sense primer may incorporate a biotin  
 CC moiety at its 5' end to facilitate the capture of amplicons to specific  
 CC sites on a bioelectronic microarray.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 549 CATCTGGGGATTCCTC 564  
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 3 CATCTGGGATTCCTC 18

RESULT 776  
 AAC65224  
 ID AAC65224 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAC65224;  
 XX  
 DT 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Allele-specific strand displacement amplification primer #13.  
 XX

KW Allele-specific strand displacement amplification; multiplex assay;  
 KW nucleic acid detection; bioelectronic microchip; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Salmonella typhimurium.  
 XX  
 PN WO200061720-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 19-OCT-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09862.  
 XX  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290577.  
 XX  
 PA (BECT ) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.  
 XX  
 PI Nerenberg MI, Edman CF, Metha PP;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-679481/66.  
 XX  
 PT Novel methods for allele-specific amplification, multiplex assaying and  
 PT detection of target nucleic acids using bioelectronic microchips -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 20; Page 37; 139pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence was used in a method for allele-specific strand  
 CC displacement amplification, multiplex assaying, and detection of target  
 CC nucleic acids using a bioelectronic microchip. A primer set comprising a  
 CC sense primer and a complementary antisense primer is used to perform  
 CC the amplification. One end of the antisense primer preferably has a  
 CC sequence complementary to the sense sequence of a target nucleic acid  
 CC sequence containing a specific allele or nucleic acid base. The specific  
 CC allele may include a base that is considered normal sequence or it may  
 CC include a point mutation. The sense primer may incorporate a biotin  
 CC moiety at its 5' end to facilitate the capture of amplicons to specific  
 CC sites on a bioelectronic microarray.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 549 CATCTGGGGATTCCTC 564  
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||  
 3 CATCTGGGATTCCTC 18

RESULT 777  
 AAA63123/c  
 ID AAA63123 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA63123;  
 XX  
 DT 07-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide for use in RNase H mapping assay SEQ ID NO: 27.  
 XX  
 KW Immunoregulator; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer; tumour cell vaccine;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; diabetes mellitus; thyroiditis;  
 KW ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus sp.  
 XX  
 PN WO200034467-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 15-JUN-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 24-NOV-1999; 99WO-US28096.  
 XX  
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205995.  
 XX  
 PA (ANTI-) ANTIGEN EXPRESS INC.  
 XX

PI Xu M, Qiu G, Humphreys R;  
XX WPI; 2000-423417/36.  
XX Cancer cell vaccine for treating malignancies, autoimmune disorders and  
PT isolating autodeterminant peptides comprises a regulator of invariant  
PT chain protein expression or immunoregulatory function -  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 46; 94pp; English.  
PS  
PS The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide which was used in an  
CC RNase mapping experiment. This enables the identification of sites within  
CC the 11 RNA strand which hybridise to antisense DNA. These sites can then  
CC be used as targets for antisense strands which may, using gene therapy,  
CC be used as tumour cell vaccines (for example to treat carcinomas,  
CC melanoma, leukaemia, lymphomas, stomach, breast, colon or rectum, lung,  
CC prostate, bladder, pancreas, brain and ovarian cancers), or they can be  
CC used to treat autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid arthritis,  
CC diabetes mellitus and thyroiditis.  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 U; 0 other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 707 GTGTCCTCTCTCTGT 722  
DB 17 GTGTCCTCTCTCTGT 722  
RESULT 778  
AA86617/C  
ID AAA86617 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAA86617;  
AC  
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
DT  
DE Cdc 2 kinase hammerhead ribozyme recognition site #48.  
XX  
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;  
KW restenosis; ss.  
XX  
XX Mammalia.  
OS  
XX WO200032765-A2.  
FN  
XX 08-JUN-2000.  
PD  
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.  
PF  
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.  
PR  
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
PA  
XX  
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.  
DR  
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves  
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,  
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 19; 109pp; English.  
PS  
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,  
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase  
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.  
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in  
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for  
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.  
CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is

CC efficient in restenosis treatment.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 368 CTGAAGACTGCTTTA 383  
DB 18 CTGAAGACTGACTATA 3  
RESULT 779  
AAA80684/C  
ID AAA80684 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAA80684;  
AC  
XX 21-NOV-2000 (first entry)  
DT  
XX PCR primer for human alpha interin cDNA amplification.  
DE  
XX Secreted protein; immunosuppressant; anti-inflammatory; antiarthritic;  
KW antirheumatic; dermatological; antiproliferative; antiarteriosclerotic;  
KW anticancer; vulnery; antiviral; antibacterial; antifungal;  
KW immune disorder; Addison's disease; rheumatoid arthritis; dermatitis;  
KW multiple sclerosis; inflammatory disorder; inflammatory bowel disease;  
KW Crohn's disease; nephritis; hyperproliferative disorder;  
KW cardiovascular disorder; coronary arteriosclerosis; myocarditis; cancer;  
KW melanoma; lymphoma; wound healing; human; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO200029435-A1.  
FN  
XX 25-MAY-2000.  
PD  
XX 27-OCT-1999; 99WO-US25031.  
PF  
XX 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0105971.  
PR  
XX (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.  
PA  
XX  
XX Ni J, Ruben SM, Olsen HS, Young PE, Kenny JJ, Moore PA, Wei Y;  
PI Greene JM;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2000-387742/33.  
DR  
XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding human secreted proteins are  
PT used for the prevention, amelioration and treatment of autoimmune,  
PT inflammatory, hyperproliferative and cardiovascular disorders, cancer,  
PT wounds, and infectious diseases -  
XX  
XX Example 53; Page 562; 803pp; English.  
PS  
XX The present invention relates to 12 secreted human proteins and the  
CC nucleotide sequences encoding them. The polynucleotide sequences given  
CC in AA80606-850623 encode the 12 secreted protein sequences given in  
CC AA825576-B25593. The human secreted proteins have various activities  
CC dependent on the tissues in which they are expressed. Examples of the  
CC activities of the proteins include: immunosuppressant;  
CC anti-inflammatory; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; anticancer; vulnery;  
CC antiproliferative; antirheumatic; antirheumatic; dermatological;  
CC antiviral; antibacterial; and antifungal activity. The proteins,  
CC polypeptides, agonists and antagonists may be used to treat prevent  
CC and/or diagnose various diseases, disorders and conditions examples of  
CC which include: immune disorders e.g. Addison's disease, rheumatoid  
CC arthritis, dermatitis, and multiple sclerosis; inflammatory disorders  
CC e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease and nephritis;  
CC hyperproliferative disorders such as paraproteinemias and purpura;  
CC cardiovascular disorders e.g. coronary arteriosclerosis and myocarditis;  
CC cancer e.g. melanoma and lymphoma. The proteins and polynucleotide



CC sequences may also be used in wound healing and the treatment of  
 CC infectious diseases. Sequences AAA80597-A80605 are used in the  
 CC identification of the nucleotide and protein sequences of the invention,  
 CC so are AAB25575 and AAA80684-A80687.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 610 CAGGTGGCTGCTCCCTGC 625  
 |||||  
 16 CAGGTGGCTGCTCCCTGC 1

RESULT 780  
 ID AAA50157 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA50157;

DT 07-NOV-2000 (first entry)

DE Mouse zins3 gene PCR primer ZC19, 683.

XX Zins3; insulin; relaxin; mouse; NIDDM; diagnosis;  
 KW non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; PCR primer; ss.

XX Mus musculus.

XX WO200047776-A2.

PN 17-AUG-2000.

PD 10-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US03515.

PF 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0198248.

PR 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0250125.

XX (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

XX Jaspers SR, Whitmore TE, Conklin DC, Lofton-Day CE, Lok S;

XX WPI; 2000-558220/51.

XX Identifying mutations in human chromosome 1p31, preferably a zins3 gene  
 PT mutation, comprises using an insulin/relaxin family member (designated  
 PT zins3), useful for diagnosing non-insulin dependent diabetes -

PS Example 9; Page 48; 51pp; English.

XX This primer, termed ZC19, 683, was used as antisense primer, together  
 CC with sense primer ZC19, 682 (see AAA50156), in the mapping of the  
 CC mouse zins3 gene (see AAA50153) using the mouse 731 Genome radiation  
 CC hybrid panel. The gene was mapped on mouse chromosome 4 at a  
 CC region with known synteny or linkage conservation with the region  
 CC of human chromosome 1 where the human form of the zins3 gene (see  
 CC AAA50150) has been mapped. The human zins3 gene maps to a region of  
 CC chromosome 1 that correlates with a heritable form of non-insulin  
 CC dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). The invention provides  
 CC methods for identifying abnormalities in expression of zins3 that  
 CC are a factor in causing, or predisposing, a person to some defect  
 CC in glucose metabolism, such as NIDDM.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1075 GGAATTAAGACGAGG 1090  
 |||||

Db 18 GGAAGTAAGACGAGG 3

RESULT 781

ID AAA55570 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA55570;

DT 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)

DE TRAP3 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 26788.

XX Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAP; human;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;  
 KW anti-inflammatory; E-selectin; jun kinase; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200020435-A1.

PN 13-APR-2000.

PD 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US23171.

PF 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0167109.

PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Baker BP, Cowser LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;

XX WPI; 2000-303732/26.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human  
 PT tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAP), useful for  
 PT treating diseases associated with TRAP expression such as inflammatory  
 PT diseases -

PS Example 17; Page 56; 170pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC (see AAA5496-A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a  
 CC human tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAP). The  
 CC antisense sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide  
 CC linkage, which is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also  
 CC include at least one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl  
 CC sugar moiety. Sequences AAA5490-A55495 represent nucleotide sequences  
 CC encoding human TRAP1-6. Included in the invention is a method for  
 CC treating a human having a disease associated with the expression of TRAP  
 CC comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of  
 CC jun kinase activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAP-6. A method for the reduction  
 CC of E-selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the  
 CC cells or tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAP-2 or  
 CC TRAP-6. The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and  
 CC anti-inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders  
 CC associated with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying  
 CC gene function.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 390 TATTACACTCCTGCT 405

Db 2 TATTACAGCCTTCT 17

RESULT 782  
 AAA33105

```

ID AAA33105 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAA33105;
XX
XX
XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:794.
XX
XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
XX phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
XX allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
XX antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cyostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
XX lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
XX pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
XX cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200009525-A2.
XX
XX 24-FEB-2000.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
XX vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
XX bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
XX cancers -
XX
XX Claim 18; Page 365; 1343pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an
XX antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which
XX targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
XX inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
XX antiasthmatic, cyostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
XX useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
XX impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
XX effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
XX e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,
XX asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
XX fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
XX pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
XX carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
XX breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of
XX the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
XX release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
XX bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
XX nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
XX invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last
XX 195 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences
XX differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680
XX (AAA32323 to AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present
XX invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present
XX invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences
XX given in the sequence listing.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 70 GC3GCTGGGGGCAC 85

```

```

Db 3 GC3GCTGGGGGCAC 18
||||| ||| |||||
RESULT 783
AAA33153
ID AAA33153 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAA33153;
XX
XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:842.
XX
XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
XX phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
XX allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
XX antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cyostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
XX lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
XX pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
XX cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200009525-A2.
XX
XX 24-FEB-2000.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
XX vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
XX bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
XX cancers -
XX
XX Claim 18; Page 371; 1343pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an
XX antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which
XX targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
XX inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
XX antiasthmatic, cyostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
XX useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
XX impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
XX effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
XX e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,
XX asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
XX fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
XX pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
XX carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
XX breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of
XX the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
XX release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
XX bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
XX nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
XX invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last
XX 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences
XX differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680
XX (AAA32323 to AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present
XX invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present
XX invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences
XX given in the sequence listing.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

```

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 71 CGGCTTGGGGGCAC 86  
 Db 1 CGGCATGGCGGCAC 16  
 |||||

## RESULT 784

AAA09724/C  
 ID AAA09724 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAA09724;  
 XX AC  
 XX 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)  
 DE G-alpha-12 antisense inhibitor oligonucleotide #24 (ISIS #25832).  
 XX G-alpha-12; antisense inhibitor; infection; inflammation; prevent;  
 KW tumour formation; treatment; inhibit; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX US6040179-A.  
 PN  
 XX 21-MAR-2000.  
 PD  
 XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0339993.  
 PF  
 XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0339993.  
 PR  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Cowser LM;  
 PI  
 DR WPI; 2000-270140/23.  
 XX

XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide containing compounds, useful for  
 PT inhibiting the expression of G-alpha-12 in human cells and tissues and  
 PT treating infection, inflammation and cancer -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Column 40; 31pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence targeted  
 CC to a nucleotide sequence encoding human G-alpha-12. G-alpha-12 is a  
 CC member of the G1 subfamily of G proteins, which is involved in hormonal  
 CC inhibition of adenylyl cyclase and in the regulation of plasma membrane  
 CC enzymes. The expression of G-alpha-12 has been shown to be altered in  
 CC some tumours. Mice lacking the G-alpha-12 gene display growth retardation  
 CC and develop adenocarcinoma of the colon and a form of lethal diffuse  
 CC colitis similar to ulcerative colitis in humans. The antisense molecules  
 CC are useful for inhibiting the expression of G-alpha-12 in human cells or  
 CC tissues, and for treating and preventing various disorders such as  
 CC infection, inflammation and tumour formation. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides are also useful for research and diagnostic purposes.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1586 AGTACACACGAGGA 1601  
 Db 18 AGACACCTGAGGA 3  
 |||||

## RESULT 785

AAA03464  
 ID AAA03464 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAA03464;  
 XX 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)  
 XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:748.  
 DE  
 XX Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;  
 KW adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine A2b receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;  
 KW phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;  
 KW endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
 KW cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;  
 KW supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 OS Synthetic.  
 PN WO9963938-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 16-DEC-1999.  
 PD  
 XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.  
 PF  
 XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.  
 PR  
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.  
 PR  
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Nyce JW, Hill JL;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2000-116433/10.  
 DR  
 XX Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and  
 PT renal injury -  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising  
 CC at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits  
 CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.  
 CC (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide  
 CC (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to  
 CC target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5'  
 CC or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to  
 CC all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3  
 CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist  
 CC activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a  
 CC mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more  
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat  
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure  
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or  
 CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating  
 CC supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive  
 CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with  
 CC pulmonary artery disease; stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions  
 CC are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and  
 CC AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present  
 CC invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720  
 CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCAC 85  
 Db 3 GCGGCATGGCGGCAC 18  
 |||||

RESULT 786  
 AAA03512  
 ID AAA03512 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA03512;  
 XX  
 DT 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 796.  
 XX  
 KW Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;  
 KW adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine A2b receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;  
 KW phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;  
 KW endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
 KW cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;  
 KW supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;  
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9963938-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 16-DEC-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.  
 XX  
 PR 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.  
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Hill JL;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-116433/10.  
 XX  
 PT Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and  
 PT renal injury -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising  
 CC at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits  
 CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.  
 CC (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide  
 CC (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to  
 CC target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5',  
 CC or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to  
 CC all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3  
 CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist  
 CC activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a  
 CC mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more  
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat  
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure  
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or  
 CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating  
 CC supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive  
 CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with  
 CC administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions  
 CC are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and  
 CC AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present  
 CC invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720  
 CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the  
 CC exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 71 CGGCTGGGGGGCACA 86  
 DB 1 CGCATGGGGGGCACA 16  
 RESULT 787  
 AAZ58911/c  
 ID AAZ58911 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ58911;  
 XX  
 DT 26-APR-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer VIRV.  
 XX  
 KW Hypercalcemic crisis; parathyroid hormone related peptide; PTHrP;  
 KW human; tumour; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200000219-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 06-JAN-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 25-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP03433.  
 XX  
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98JP-0180143.  
 XX  
 PA (CHUS) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.  
 XX  
 PI Sato K, Tsunenari T;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-117115/10.  
 XX  
 PT Treatment of hypercalcemic crisis with a substance inhibiting binding  
 PT of parathyroid hormone related peptide to its receptor -  
 XX  
 PS Example 4; Page 86; 120pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a method of treatment of hypercalcemic crisis.  
 CC A composition for the treatment of hypercalcemic crisis contains as  
 CC active component a substance which inhibits the binding of parathyroid  
 CC hormone related peptide (PTHrP) to its receptor. The inhibitor is used  
 CC for the treatment of hypercalcemic crisis, such as that associated with  
 CC a malignant tumour.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTCAAGC 1040  
 DB 17 CTGAGGAGCTCAAGC 2  
 RESULT 788  
 AAZ86840  
 ID AAZ86840 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ86840;  
 XX  
 DT 26-APR-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human Smad1 antisense inhibitor ISIS #28200.  
 XX  
 KW Antisense inhibitor; human; Smad1; disease therapy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

```
XX US6013522-A.
PN
XX
XX 11-JAN-2000.
PD
XX
XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0255911.
PF
XX
XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0255911.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowsert LM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-136324/12.
DR
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides useful for inhibiting expression of human
PT Smad1 in vitro or in vivo -
XX
XX Claim 11; Column 39; 31pp; English.
PS
XX This sequence represents an antisense inhibitor of human Smad1 of the
CC invention. The antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting Smad1
CC expression in human cells or tissues in vitro or in vivo for the
CC treatment of diseases associated with Smad1 expression.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 873 CATGGTTCACGCTG 888
Db 3 CATGGTTCACAGACTG 18
RESULT 789
AAZ59823/C
ID AAZ59823 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAZ59823;
XX
XX 19-APR-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Smad3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:35.
DE
XX Smad3; MADH3; hMAD3, JVI15-2; TGF-beta signalling pathway;
XX transcription factor; expression inhibition; antisense therapy;
XX tumour formation; inflammation; antisense; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6013788-A.
PN
XX
XX 11-JAN-2000.
PD
XX
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-0289376.
PF
XX
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-0289376.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowsert LM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-126072/11.
DR
XX
XX Antisense inhibition of the human Smad3 gene, useful for diagnosing,
XX preventing and treating conditions associated with Smad3 expression
XX e.g. inflammation -
XX
XX Claim 11; Column 39; 31pp; English.
PS
XX
XX Sequences AAZ49796-759835 represent antisense oligonucleotides targetted
```

```
CC to the human Smad3 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
CC Smad3 RNA, and were analysed for their effect on Smad3 mRNA levels by
CC quantitative real-time PCR. The Smad proteins are a family of cytosolic
CC proteins which are involved in TGF-beta superfamily signal transduction.
CC On ligand binding, TGF-beta superfamily proteins (such as bone
CC morphogenetic protein (BMP), activin and TGF-betas themselves)
CC phosphorylate Smad proteins, which then homo- or heterodimerise and
CC translocate to the nucleus to activate target gene transcription. Smad3
CC (also known as MADH3, hMAD3 and JVI15-2) is a member of a subgroup of
CC Smad family transcription factors, the pathway-restricted Smads, which
CC are regulated by TGF-beta and activins. It can heterodimerise with Smad4
CC (US6013787-A, AAY69622), the complex being able to activate TGF-beta
CC inducible transcription. The oligonucleotides of the invention are
CC useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated
CC with Smad3 expression, such as tumour formation, inflammation and
CC certain infections.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
SQ
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1079 TTAACACAGCAGGATT 1094
Db 17 TCACACACACGAGATT 2
RESULT 790
AAZ56067
ID AAZ56067 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAZ56067;
XX
XX 23-MAR-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Phospholipase A2 group IV antisense molecule #30.
DE
XX Phospholipase A2 group IV; PLA2; antisense compound; inhibit; tumour;
XX infection; inflammation; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH Key misc_feature 1..18
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage"
FT modified_base 1..4
FT /tag= b
FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides.
FT Cytidine residues in the 2'-MOE wing are
FT modified_base 15..18
FT /tag= c
FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides.
FT Cytidine residues in the 2'-MOE wing are
FT 5-methylcytidine"
XX
XX US6008344-A.
PN
XX
XX 28-DEC-1999.
PD
XX
XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0255893.
PF
XX
XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0255893.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Cowsert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-086226/07.
XX
```

PT Antisense oligonucleotides inhibit expression of human phospholipase A2  
PT Group IV, useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of tumours,  
PT infection and inflammation -  
XX  
XX Claim 11; Column 39; 32pp; English.  
XX  
XX This is an antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide, that binds to a  
XX region of human phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group IV. The oligonucleotide is  
XX used in the antisense compound of the invention. Phospholipase A2 group  
XX IV is activated in response to extracellular stimuli, including growth  
XX factors, cytokines, and interferons. The invention relates to antisense  
XX compounds which are targeted to the coding region or 5' or 3'  
XX untranslated region of the PLA2 group IV nucleotide sequence. The  
XX antisense compound inhibits the expression of PLA2 group IV. The PLA2  
XX group IV antisense compounds are used to inhibit the expression of  
XX cytosolic PLA2 in cells and tissues in vitro. The antisense molecules can  
XX also be used to treat or prevent PLA2-associated diseases, particularly  
XX infection, inflammation and tumours. The antisense compound can also be  
XX used for research or diagnosis, e.g. to study gene function or in  
XX hybridization assays.  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 1054 CACACTGTCCCTACA 1069  
XX | | | | | | | | | |  
XX Db 3 CCACACTGTCCCTACA 18  
XX  
XX RESULT 791  
XX AAH75103/c  
XX ID AAH75103 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC AAH75103;  
XX DT 13-NOV-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE Nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer.  
XX  
XX Tissue decomposition inhibitor; parathyroid hormone; cancer cachexia;  
XX septicemia; injury; muscular dystrophy; cytokine; interleukin-6;  
XX granulocyte colony stimulating factor; interleukin-11;  
XX leukemia inhibitory factor; weight loss; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Unidentified.  
XX  
XX WO200164249-A1.  
XX  
XX 07-SEP-2001.  
XX  
XX 30-AUG-2000; 2000WO-JP05886.  
XX  
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000JP-0052414.  
XX  
XX (CHUS ) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.  
XX  
XX Saito H, Tsunenari T, Onuma E, Sato K;  
XX WPI; 2001-550131/61.  
XX  
XX Tissue decomposition inhibitor that prevents parathyroid hormone  
XX associated proteins from binding to its receptor -  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 95; 132pp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The specification describes a tissue decomposition inhibitor, which  
XX comprises a substance that inhibits peptides associated with  
XX parathyroid hormone (PTH) from binding with their receptor. The method  
XX is used to inhibit tissue decomposition caused by cancer cachexia,  
XX septicemia, heavy external injury or muscular dystrophy, and for

CC treating patients with elevated cytokine (Interleukin-6, Granulocyte  
CC colony stimulating factor, Interleukin-11 and Leukemia inhibitory  
CC factor) levels. It may also be used for preventing weight loss caused  
CC by cancer cachexia. The present PCR primer was used in the course  
CC of the invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAGC 1040  
XX | | | | | | | | | |  
XX Db 17 CTGAGAGCTTCAGC 2  
XX  
XX RESULT 792  
XX AAS21661/c  
XX ID AAS21661 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX AC AAS21661;  
XX DT 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)  
XX DE Human Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #126.  
XX  
XX Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;  
XX hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO200157059-A1.  
XX  
XX 09-AUG-2001.  
XX  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US02939.  
XX  
XX 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-0456694.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EE, Cowsett LM;  
XX WPI; 2001-488863/53.  
XX  
XX Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and  
XX treatment of cancer -  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 58; 120pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic  
XX acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense  
XX oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These  
XX antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal  
XX suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a  
XX hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering  
XX a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense  
XX oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The  
XX oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a  
XX disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis  
XX comprising administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In  
XX addition, the antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic  
XX agent e.g. taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis,  
XX cytokinesis or the cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer  
XX cell by contacting the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide.  
XX AAS21521-AAS21768 represent Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense  
XX oligonucleotides targeted to Survivin, used in the method of the  
XX invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 other;



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XX Nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer.
XX Parathyroid hormone-associated peptide; PTHrP; dental disease;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200154725-A1.
XX 02-AUG-2001.
XX 14-DEC-2000; 2000WO-JF08875.
XX 25-JAN-2000; 2000JP-0083034.
XX (CHUS ) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.
XX Kato A, Suzuki M, Sugimoto T;
XX WPI; 2001-465459/50.
XX Parathyroid hormone-associated peptide binding inhibitors useful for
XX treating dental disease -
XX Example 4; Page 101; 140pp; Japanese.
XX The present PCR primer was used in the course of the invention.
XX The specification describes a treatment for dental diseases. The
XX treatment comprises a substance that inhibits binding between
XX parathyroid hormone-associated peptide and its receptor.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1025 CTGAGAGGCTTCAAGC 1040
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 17 CTGAGAGGCTTCAAGC 2
XX
XX RESULT 796
XX AAH45333/c
XX ID AAH45333 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAH45333;
XX 01-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX Human SEEK1 DNA PCR primer 3_17(R).
XX Human; MHC S; major histocompatibility complex S; vulgar psoriasis;
XX diagnosis; primer; SEEK1; HCR; a-helix coiled-coil rod homologue;
XX polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200142458-A1.
XX 14-JUN-2001.
XX 06-DEC-2000; 2000WO-JF08624.
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99JP-0346867.
XX (INOX/) INOKO H.
XX Inoko H, Tamiya G;
XX WPI; 2001-381690/40.
XX

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```

PT New primer DNA, useful for detecting vulgar psoriasis -
XX Example 2; Page 21; 106pp; Japanese.
XX The invention relates to a method of diagnosing vulgar psoriasis
XX using primers based on the sequences of the human MHC S, SEEK1 and
XX HCR genes. By analysing the sequences of these genes in Japanese
XX patients with psoriasis and in normal subjects, it has been found that
XX some of the examined polymorphisms correlate significantly to the group
XX of patients with psoriasis. Vulgar psoriasis can therefore be diagnosed
XX by analysing these gene polymorphisms. The present sequence is a
XX primer designed to detect a genetic polymorphism in the human SEEK1
XX gene.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1114 CAGTTGATGAGCTATC 1129
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 18 CAGGTGATGAGCTCTC 3
XX
XX RESULT 797
XX AAH75272
XX ID AAH75272 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAH75272;
XX 02-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX Human inducible NOS antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 116.
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; inducible nitric oxide synthase; NOS;
XX modulate expression; immunomodulator; antidiabetic; cardiovascular;
XX cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotropic; ischaemia; reperfusion injury;
XX 2'-O-methoxyethyl; phosphorothioate; human; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..18
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate backbone, 5' and 3' four
XX nucleotide 2'-MOE (2'-O-methoxyethyl) wings, all
XX cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines and a
XX deoxy gap"
XX WO200152902-A1.
XX 26-JUN-2001.
XX 15-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US01381.
XX 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-0490208.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Dean NM, Cowser LM;
XX WPI; 2001-465340/50.
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating the expression of
XX inducible nitric oxide synthase in cells or tissues, particularly
XX useful for treating e.g. immunological, cardiovascular or neurological
XX disorders, or ischaemia -
XX Example 15; Page 85; 144pp; English.
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, especially

```



CC oligonucleotides, which are targeted to a nucleic acid encoding inducible  
 CC nitric oxide synthase and which specifically hybridise to and modulate  
 CC expression of inducible nitric oxide synthase. The antisense compounds  
 CC have immunomodulator, antidiabetic, cardiovascular, cardiant,  
 CC neuroprotective, disorder and vasotropic activity. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of inducible  
 CC nitric oxide synthase in cells or tissues. In particular, the antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for treating diseases or disorders associated  
 CC with inducible nitric oxide synthase, e.g. diabetes, immunological  
 CC disorder, cardiovascular disorder, neurological disorder or  
 CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury. The antisense oligonucleotides are also  
 CC useful for research and diagnostics. The present sequence is that of an  
 CC antisense 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer oligonucleotide with a  
 CC phosphorothioate backbone, a central "gap" region of ten nucleotides  
 CC flanked by four nucleotide 2'-MOE (2'-methoxyethyl) wings and  
 CC 5-methylcytidine residues throughout the oligonucleotide. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide is targeted to human inducible nitric oxide synthase (NOS)  
 CC mRNA (AAH47973).

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 851 GCAAAACACCACTC 866  
 |||||  
 Db 3 GCAAAACCTCATCTC 18

RESULT 798  
 AAH76642/C  
 ID AAH76642 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAH76642;  
 XX DT 08-OCT-2001 (first entry)  
 XX DE Humanised anti-PTHrP Ab light chain PCR primer VIRV, SEQ ID NO:43.

XX KW Parathyroid hormone-related peptide; PTHrP; antagonist; antibody;  
 XX KW calcium regulation disorder; serum calcium concentration;  
 XX KW humoral hypercalcaemia of malignancy; cytostatic; analgesic;  
 XX KW PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FN WO200147554-A1.

XX PD 05-JUL-2001.

XX PF 27-DEC-2000; 2000WO-JP09339.

XX PR 28-DEC-1999; 99JP-0375203.

XX PA (CHUS) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.

XX PI Yamazaki T, Hayasaka A, Koga A;

XX DR WPI; 2001-425590/45.

XX PT Composition for treating diseases of calcium regulation and for use as  
 PT related peptide -

XX PS Examples; Page 93; 128pp; Japanese.

XX CC The invention relates to a stabilised composition of an antibody which  
 CC recognises parathyroid hormone-related peptide (PTHrP) - see AAG64793.  
 CC The composition consists of a solution of the antibody in a buffer of pH  
 CC 5-8 containing one or more of acetic acid, phosphoric acid, citric acid  
 CC and their salts. The composition has increased storage stability,  
 CC especially at elevated temperatures. The composition antagonises the

CC action of PTHrP, and may be used in the treatment of diseases involving  
 CC disturbances of calcium regulation (high or low serum calcium  
 CC concentration) such as humoral hypercalcaemia of malignancy and as an  
 CC analgesic. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the  
 CC exemplifications of the invention in the construction of polynucleotides  
 CC encoding humanised versions of the anti-human PTHrP murine monoclonal  
 CC antibody 23-57-137-1.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040  
 |||||  
 Db 17 CTGAGAGCTCCAAGC 2

RESULT 799  
 AAH91759/C  
 ID AAH91759 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAH91759;

XX DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #834.

XX KW Human; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;  
 XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;  
 XX KW chromosome 5q31-33; forensic test; gene therapy; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc\_feature 9

FT /tag= a /note= "SNP, optionally A or G at this position"

XX PN WO200142511-A2.

XX PD 14-JUN-2001.

XX PF 11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US33632.

XX PR 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257.

XX PR 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046.

XX PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX PA (ELLI-) ELLIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.

XX PI Daly M, Hudson TJ, Lander ES, Rioux J, Siminovitch K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-367874/38.

XX PT Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory

XX PT bowel disease, using a hybridization assay -

XX PS Claim 1; Page 73; 463pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of  
 CC polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as  
 CC ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect  
 CC the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel  
 CC disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be  
 CC used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity  
 CC testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a  
 CC polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1281 CCTGGACTTGATAGCAG 1297  
|||||  
Db 18 CCTGCACCTNATAGCAG 2

RESULT 800  
AAH61783/c  
ID AAH61783 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH61783;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Cdc 2 kinase hammerhead ribozyme recognition site SEQ ID NO:4207.  
XX  
KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulvar;  
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;  
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;  
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;  
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;  
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;  
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;  
KW basal cell carcinoma; seboreic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;  
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO200130362-A2.  
XX  
PD 03-MAY-2001.  
XX  
PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.  
XX  
PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.  
XX  
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.  
XX  
PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.  
XX  
PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using  
PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,  
PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent  
PT kinases -  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 379; 408pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative  
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a  
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in  
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle  
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a  
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a  
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,  
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,  
CC ophthalmological, vulvar, keratolytic and virucide activities, and  
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used  
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative  
CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,  
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seboreic wart. They can  
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic  
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of  
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing  
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn  
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention.  
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 368 CTGAAGACTGTCTTTA 383  
|||||  
Db 18 CTGAAGACTGACTATA 3

RESULT 801  
AAH25372  
ID AAH25372 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH25372;  
XX  
DT 22-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human Her-4 coding region.  
XX  
KW Antisense oligonucleotide; Her-4; receptor kinase; tyrosine kinase;  
KW infection; inflammation; tumour; phosphorothioate; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..4  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
FT modified\_base 1..18  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /note= "all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..18  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /note= "all internucleoside linkages are  
FT phosphorothioate linkages"  
FT modified\_base 5..14  
FT /\*tag= d  
FT /note= "2'-deoxynucleotides"  
FT modified\_base 15..18  
FT /\*tag= e  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
XX  
PN US625511-B1.  
XX  
PD 03-JUL-2001.  
XX  
PF 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0632580.  
XX  
PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0632580.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Bennett CF, Cowser LM;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-388929/41.  
XX  
PT Compound for inhibiting the expression of Her-4 (a receptor/tyrosine  
PT kinase) e.g. in preventing tumour formation, comprises an antisense  
PT oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a nucleic acid encoding Her-4 -  
XX  
PS Example 15; Column 45-46; 44pp; English.  
XX  
CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides which are  
CC targeted to a nucleic acid encoding Her-4 (a receptor/tyrosine kinase).  
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are used to inhibit the expression of  
CC Her-4 in cells or tissues in vitro. They can be used in diagnostics,  
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as a probe in research reagents. The  
CC antisense oligonucleotides can be used to prevent or delay infection,  
CC inflammation or tumour formation. AAH25315-AAH25398 represent antisense  
CC oligonucleotides which are targeted to different regions of the human  
CC Her-4 gene.  
XX

```
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 851 GCAAAACCCACCTC 866
Dy 3 GCAAAACCTCATCTC 18

RESULT 802
AAD06110/c
ID AAD06110 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAD06110;
XX DT 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human integrin beta3C2 (B3C2) target DNA.
XX KW Fusion protein; nucleotide-binding domain; NBD;
XX KW ligand-binding domain; LBD; transcription regulating domain; TRD;
XX KW zinc finger protein; ZFP; ligand-activated transcriptional regulator;
XX KW gene regulation; gene therapy; cell proliferative disorder; cancer;
XX KW psoriasis; pemphigus vulgaris; Behcet's syndrome; lipid histiocytosis;
XX KW human; integrin beta3C2; B3C2; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200130843-A1.
XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX PF 23-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EP10430.
XX PR 25-OCT-1999; 99US-0433042.
XX PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0586625.
XX PA (NOVS ) NOVARTIS AG.
XX PA (SCRI ) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX PI Barbas CF, Kadan M, Beerli R;
XX WI; 2001-308618/32.
XX PS New fusion protein containing nucleotide-binding and ligand-binding
XX PT domains, useful e.g. in gene therapy of cancer, provides
XX PT ligand-activated control of gene expression -
XX PS Example 1; Page 76; 218pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to fusion protein comprising a nucleotide-binding
XX CC domain (NBD), a ligand-binding domain (LBD) of an intracellular receptor
XX CC (ICR) and a transcription regulating domain (TRD). NBD is a polydactyl
XX CC zinc finger protein (ZFP), or a modular part of it, that interacts
XX CC specifically with a contiguous sequence of at least 3 nucleotides. The
XX CC fusion protein functions as a ligand-activated transcriptional regulator.
XX CC The fusion protein and the nucleic acid encoding it, are used to regulate
XX CC gene expression, particularly in gene therapy for treating malignant
XX CC cell proliferative diseases (e.g. colon cancer, prostate cancer,
XX CC renal-cell carcinoma) and non-malignant cell proliferative
XX CC diseases (e.g. psoriasis, pemphigus vulgaris, Behcet's syndrome and
XX CC lipid histiocytosis). The fusion protein and its DNA are also useful for
XX CC treating diseases caused by viruses in humans/plants, genetic and/or
XX CC acquired diseases. The fusion protein can be designed to target any
XX CC selected gene (endogenous or exogenous), and can be made to have
XX CC different selectivity or specificity for endogenous or exogenous ligands.
XX CC The present sequence is human integrin beta3C2 (B3C2) target DNA. The ZFP
XX CC protein specific to this target sequence is used to construct fusion
XX CC protein of the invention.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 269 CCACCTCGTACCTCC 284
Dy 16 CCACCGCGTCCCTCC 1

RESULT 803
AAF56287/c
ID AAF56287 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAF56287;
XX DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Primer #2.
XX KW Parthenocarp; plant; DefH9-iaaM; rolA; regulation; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200105985-A1.
XX PD 25-JAN-2001.
XX PF 13-JUL-2000; 2000WO-IT00290.
XX PR 16-JUL-1999; 99IT-RM00451.
XX PA (GINE-) GINESTRA SCARL.
XX PA (SPER-) IST SPERIMENTALE ORTICOLTURA.
XX PA (CNDR ) CONSIGLIO NAZ DELLE RICERCHE.
XX PI Spena A, Rotino G, Ficcacanti N, Defez R;
XX WI; 2001-147350/15.
XX PS Use of DNA fragment of specified length to modulate the expression of
XX PT genes that induce the parthenocarpic trait in plants, by inserting the
XX PT DNA fragment at the 5' end transcribed untranslated region of the gene
XX PT -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 11; 29pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to use of a DNA fragment comprising
XX CC a sequence of 86 nucleotides fully defined in the specification, or
XX CC its functional analogs, for regulating the expression of a gene
XX CC that induces parthenocarp in a plant, by inserting the fragment
XX CC at the 5' end transcribed untranslated region of the gene. The invention
XX CC is useful for transgenic plant production which do not show
XX CC any malformations caused by the use of gene DefH9-iaaM in some species
XX CC and cultivars, and for regulating the gene that induces parthenocarp
XX CC in a plant.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 102 TGTGTGGACACCGTG 117
Dy 16 TGTGTGGACACCGAG 1

RESULT 804
AAF56289/c
ID AAF56289 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
```

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AC AAF56289;
XX
XX DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Primer #4.
XX
XX KW Parthenocary; plant; DefH9-iaam; rolA; regulation; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO200105985-A1.
XX
XX PD 25-JAN-2001.
XX
XX PF 13-JUL-2000; 2000WO-IT00290.
XX
XX PR 16-JUL-1999; 99IT-RM00451.
XX
XX (GINE-) GINESTRA SCARL.
XX (SPER-) IST SPERIMENTALE ORTICOLTURA.
XX (CNR) CONSIGLIO NAZ DELLE RICERCHE.
XX
XX PI Spena A, Rotino G, Ficcadenti N, Defez R;
XX WPI; 2001-147350/15.
XX
XX Use of DNA fragment of specified length to modulate the expression of
PT genes that induce the parthenocarpic trait in plants, by inserting the
PT DNA fragment at the 5' end transcribed untranslated region of the gene
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 11; 29pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to use of a DNA fragment comprising
CC a sequence of 86 nucleotides fully defined in the specification, or
CC its functional analogs, for regulating the expression of a gene
CC that induces parthenocary in a plant, by inserting the fragment
CC at the 5' end transcribed untranslated region of the gene. The invention
CC is useful for transgenic plant production which do not show
CC any malformations caused by the use of gene DefH9-iaam in some species
CC and cultivars, and for regulating the gene that induces parthenocary
XX in a plant.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
PS
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 102 TGTGGTGGACACCGTG 117
XX
XX DB 16 TGTGGTGGACACGGAG 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 805
XX AAF69127/C
XX ID AAF69127 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF69127;
XX
XX DT 12-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human L chain V region PCR primer VIRV(lambda) SEQ ID NO:43.
XX
XX KW Human; mouse; parathyroid hormone-related peptide; PTHrP; vasopressin;
XX monoclonal antibody; antidiarrheic; antiemetic; antidiabetic;
XX antipruritic; cancer; dehydration; excessive urination; thirst;
XX vomiting; diarrhoea; fever; perspiration; diabetes; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO200102010-A1.

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XX
XX PD 11-JAN-2001.
XX
XX PF 03-JUL-2000; 2000WO-JP04413.
XX
XX PR 02-JUL-1999; 99JP-0189322.
XX
XX PA (CHUS) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.
XX
XX PI Ogata E, Onuma E, Tsunenari T, Saito H, Azuma Y;
XX WPI; 2001-112507/12.
XX
XX Inhibitor of parathyroid hormone related peptide binding to its
PT receptor can ameliorate symptoms caused by a decrease in vasopressin
PT level due to cancer
XX
XX Example 2; Page 78; 114pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes an agent (I) for ameliorating low
CC vasopressin levels, and symptoms caused by this depression, containing
CC as an active component a substance which inhibits the binding of
CC parathyroid hormone related peptide (PTHrP) to its receptor. (I) has
CC antidiarrheic, antiemetic, antidiabetic and antipruritic activities.
CC (I) can be used for the amelioration of symptoms caused by decrease in
CC vasopressin levels, such as that due to cancer are treated using the
CC agent. These symptoms include dehydration, excessive urination, thirst,
CC vomiting, diarrhoea, fever, perspiration and diabetes. AAF69085 to
CC AAF69140 and AAF69879 to AAF69897 represent sequences used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
PS
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
XX
XX DB 17 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 806
XX AAF69183/C
XX ID AAF69183 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF69183;
XX
XX DT 17-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human L chain V region PCR primer VIRV(lambda) SEQ ID NO:43.
XX
XX KW Human; mouse; hypercalcaemia; parathyroid hormone; PTH; PTHrP;
XX parathyroid hormone related peptide; analgesic; immunosuppressive;
XX neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antithyroid;
XX eating-disorder; cardiovascular; pain; immune suppression; appetite;
XX digestive system; protein metabolism; sugar metabolism; lipid metabolism;
XX blood chemistry; thyroid function; electrolyte balance; neurological;
XX central nervous system disorder; sleep disturbance; brain function;
XX brain circulation; autonomic nervous system; blood poisoning; dropsy;
XX inflammation; blood disease; calcium disturbance; autoimmune disease;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO200102011-A1.
XX
XX PD 11-JAN-2001.
XX
XX PF 03-JUL-2000; 2000WO-JP04414.
XX
XX PR 02-JUL-1999; 99JP-0189793.

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XX PA (CHUS ) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.
XX PI Ogata E, Sato K, Onuma E, Tsunenari T, Saito H, Azuma Y;
XX PI WPI; 2001-123065/13.
XX DR
XX PT Agents modifying the binding of ligands to parathyroid hormone receptor
XX PT or parathyroid hormone related peptide receptor for treatment of
XX PT disorders associated with parathyroid hormone other than hypercalcaemia
XX PT
XX PS
XX PS Example; Page 89; 130pp; Japanese.
XX CC
XX CC The present invention describes an agent (I) for the treatment and
XX CC prevention of diseases other than hypercalcaemia associated with
XX CC parathyroid hormone (PTH) or parathyroid hormone related peptide (PTHrP).
XX CC (I) contains as an active component a substance which promotes or
XX CC inhibits the binding of ligands to PTH receptor or PTHrP receptor, or is
XX CC an agonist or antagonist to these receptors. (I) have analgesic,
XX CC immunosuppressive, nootropic, neuroprotective, antiinflammatory,
XX CC cyrostatic, antithyroid, eating-disorders and cardiovascular activities.
XX CC (I) is used for treatment and prevention of disorders associated with PTH
XX CC or PTHrP, including: pain; immune suppression; disturbances of the
XX CC digestive system; protein metabolism; sugar metabolism; lipid metabolism,
XX CC appetite, blood chemistry, thyroid function, and electrolyte balance;
XX CC central nervous system disorders such as sleep disturbance, neurological
XX CC disturbances, brain function disturbance; brain circulation disturbance
XX CC and autonomic nervous system disturbance; and disorders caused by PTH or
XX CC PTHrP associated cytokine cascade including blood poisoning, drosy,
XX CC inflammation, blood disease, calcium disturbance and autoimmune disease.
XX CC Treatment and prevention of disorders other than hypercalcaemia which
XX CC are associated with PTH or PTHrP, especially those associated with
XX CC malignant tumours, and thereby ameliorating the quality of life of these
XX CC patients. AAF69141 to AAF69196 and AAF76898 to AAF76916 represent
XX CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX SQ
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
17 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 2

RESULT 807
AAF69239/c
ID AAF69239 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAF69239;
XX
XX AAF69239;
XX
XX 17-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human L chain V region PCR primer VIRV(lambda) SEQ ID NO:43.
XX
XX Human; mouse; drug-resistant hyperglycaemia; PTHrP; cardiovascular;
XX parathyroid hormone related peptide; gastrointestinal; cancer;
XX central nervous system; calcium-antagonist; bone resorption inhibitor;
XX bisphosphonate; calcitonin; calcium elimination promoter;
XX intestinal calcium absorption inhibitor; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200102012-A1.
XX
XX 11-JAN-2001.
XX
XX 06-JUL-2000; 2000WO-JP04523.
XX

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PR 06-JUL-1999; 99JP-0192270.
XX (CHUS ) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.
XX PA
XX PI Saito H, Tsunenari T, Onuma E;
XX PI WPI; 2001-123066/13.
XX DR
XX PT Agents inhibiting binding of parathyroid hormone related peptide to its
XX PT receptor for treatment of drug-resistant hyperglycemia -
XX PT
XX PS
XX PS Example; Page 83; 118pp; Japanese.
XX CC
XX CC The present invention describes an agent (I) for the treatment of
XX CC drug-resistant hyperglycaemia. (I) contains as an active component a
XX CC substance which inhibits the binding of parathyroid hormone related
XX CC peptide (PTHrP) to its receptor. (I) is a calcium-antagonist. (I) can
XX CC be used for treatment of drug-resistant hyperglycaemia e.g. associated
XX CC with cancer. The hyperglycaemia is resistant to treatment with other
XX CC drugs including bone resorption inhibitors (such as bisphosphonate or
XX CC calcitonin), calcium elimination promoters and intestinal calcium
XX CC absorption inhibitors. AAF69197 to AAF69252 and AAF76917 to AAF76935
XX CC represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present
XX CC invention.
XX SQ
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
17 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 2

RESULT 808
AAF26681/c
ID AAF26681 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAF26681;
XX
XX 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Smad7 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:24.
XX
XX Human; Smad7; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; inhibition;
XX antiinflammatory; cytostatic; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
XX ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..18
XX /tag= a
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX US6159697-A.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 09-JAN-2000; 2000US-0487444.
XX
XX 09-JAN-2000; 2000US-0487444.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-070108/08.
XX
XX Antisense compound capable of inhibiting the expression of human Smad7,
XX useful for preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor

```

PT formation -  
PS Claim 1; Column 41; 33pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes an antisense compound (I) of up to 30  
CC nucleobases in length capable of inhibiting the expression of human  
CC Smad7. (I) has antiinflammatory and cytostatic, and is a modulator of  
CC Smad7 expression. (I) can be useful for inhibiting the expression of  
CC human Smad7 in human cells or tissues, in vitro. (I) is commonly used  
CC as a research reagent and in diagnostics for example, to elucidate the  
CC function of particular genes. (I) is also useful for distinguishing  
CC between functions of various members of a biological pathway and for  
CC research use. (I) is also utilised for diagnostics, therapeutics,  
CC prophylaxis and in kits. (I) is also useful prophylactically, e.g. to  
CC prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. AAF26667  
CC to AAF26706 represent human Smad7 antisense oligonucleotides from the  
CC present invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 183 GCGAATCCCTTTGCC 198  
DB 16 GCGAATGGCTTTGCC 1  
RESULT 809  
AAC63615  
ID AAC63615 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAC63615;  
XX  
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Bacterial 16S rRNA gene PCR primer Brstyp.  
XX  
KW SDA primer; strand displacement amplification; SDA;  
KW 16S rRNA; human; factor V; surface antigen-presenting protein;  
KW spaQ; ss.  
XX  
OS Salmonella typhimurium.  
XX  
FN WO200060919-A2.  
XX  
PD 19-OCT-2000.  
XX  
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09838.  
XX  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290000.  
XX  
PA (BECT ) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.  
XX  
PI Nerenberg MI, Edman CF, Westin LP, Feng LL, Landis GC;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-015683/02.  
XX  
PT Novel methods for performing active, multi-step and multiplex nucleic  
PT acid sequence separation, amplification and diagnostic analysis -  
XX  
PS Claim 31; Page 36; 142pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to a strand displacement amplification  
CC (SDA) primer set comprising 1 pair of single stranded primers  
CC complementary to a target sequence. The primer sets, are useful for  
CC carrying out the SDA of target nucleic acids, e.g. from cell lysates,  
CC purified genomic DNA, body fluids, clinical samples or food samples. The  
CC present sequence is one such primer.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 549 CATCTGGGATTCTTC 564  
DB 3 CATCTGGGATTCTTC 18  
RESULT 810  
AAC64875  
ID AAC64875 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAC64875;  
XX  
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 13.  
XX  
KW Multiplex nucleic acid separation; nucleic acid amplification;  
KW diagnosis; strand displacement; bioelectronic microchip;  
KW genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.  
XX  
OS Salmonella typhimurium.  
XX  
FN WO200062036-A1.  
XX  
PD 19-OCT-2000.  
XX  
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09711.  
XX  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290632.  
XX  
PA (BECT ) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.  
XX  
PI Nerenberg MI, Edman CF, Spargo CA, Walker GT;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-006919/01.  
XX  
PT Multiplex amplification, separation and analysis of nucleic acid  
PT sequences using strand displacement amplification and bio-electronic  
PT microchip technology -  
XX  
PS Claim 46; Page 36; 137pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method  
CC which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,  
CC amplify and analyse nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in  
CC disease diagnosis, genetic analyses, agricultural and environmental  
CC applications, drug discovery, pharmacogenomics and food and water  
CC monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC64801-C64862 were used in assays to  
CC demonstrate the method of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;  
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 549 CATCTGGGATTCTTC 564  
DB 3 CATCTGGGATTCTTC 18  
RESULT 811  
AAH47562  
ID AAH47562 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAH47562;  
XX  
DT 30-NOV-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human Her-3 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS # 19577.

XX Her-3; epidermal growth factor; EGF; receptor/tyrosine kinase; human;  
 KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antibacterial; antisense; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US6277640-B1.  
 XX 21-AUG-2001.  
 XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0630706.  
 XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0630706.  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Bennett CF, Cowert LM;  
 XX WPI; 2001-535134/59.  
 XX Antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human Her-3,  
 PT member of epidermal growth factor family of receptor/tyrosine kinases,  
 PT useful for preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor  
 PT formation -  
 XX Claim 1; Column 42; 49pp; English.  
 XX The invention provides antisense compounds capable of inhibiting the  
 CC expression of human Her-3, a member of epidermal growth factor (EGF)  
 CC family of receptor/tyrosine kinases. The antisense oligonucleotides are  
 CC useful for inhibiting the expression of Her-3 in cells or tissues. They  
 CC are commonly used as research reagents and in diagnostics for example, to  
 CC elucidate the function of particular genes. The antisense compounds are  
 CC also useful for distinguishing between functions of various members of a  
 CC biological pathway and for research use. They are also utilized for  
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and in kits. They are useful  
 CC prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or  
 CC tumor formation. Sequences AA4732-47615 represent chimeric antisense  
 CC phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap,  
 CC used for the inhibition of Her-3 mRNA expression.  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1333 CGGAACCCAGAGATG 1348  
 DB 2 CGGAAGCCAGAGATG 17  
 RESULT 812  
 AAD40598/c  
 ID AAD40598 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAD40598;  
 XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX HIV-1 LTR luciferase reporter gene mutant fragment, B4.  
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; infection; transcriptional repressor;  
 KW OTK18; brain; polymorphonuclear blood mononuclear cell; neuronal injury;  
 KW CD4+ T cell; antiretroviral; mononuclear phagocyte; MP; macrophage;  
 KW gene therapy; anti-HIV; mutant; ds.  
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX WO200235981-A2.  
 XX

PD 10-MAY-2002.  
 XX 06-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US44336.  
 XX 06-NOV-2000; 2000US-246331P.  
 PR 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0828648.  
 XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.  
 XX Ikezu T, Leisman G, Carlson KA, Gendelman HE;  
 PI WPI; 2002-519218/55.  
 XX New truncated OTK18 transcriptional repressor protein, useful for  
 PT treating human immunodeficiency virus infection and for identifying  
 PT OTK18 expression in a biological sample -  
 XX Example 2; Fig 11A; 96pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to methods and compositions for the treatment of  
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. The invention also relates  
 CC to OTK18 transcriptional repressor protein and its corresponding nucleic  
 CC acid. An antibody to OTK18 is useful for identifying OTK18 expression  
 CC in a biological sample (e.g. polymorphonuclear blood mononuclear cells,  
 CC brain tissue, macrophages and CD4+ T cells). OTK18 is used for treating  
 CC HIV infection. It is useful for screening molecules that modulate or  
 CC affect its activity. Its antibody is useful for identifying mononuclear  
 CC giant cells in HIV encephalitic brains or immune activated mononuclear  
 CC phagocytes (MP) in the brains, for fluorescent activated cell sorting  
 CC (FACS) analysis of peripheral blood cells to evaluate the antiretroviral  
 CC reaction of MP and for immunoprecipitating proteins from a sample  
 CC containing a mixture of proteins and other biological molecules. OTK18  
 CC molecules are useful in the treatment and diagnosis of HIV infection, as  
 CC research tools to identify the control of gene expression in response to  
 CC HIV infection and subsequent neuronal injury. OTK18 DNA is useful in  
 CC gene therapy. The present sequence is HIV-1 LTR luciferase reporter  
 CC gene derived mutant DNA fragment used to illustrate the method of the  
 CC invention.  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1517 TGATGAATTCGGGC 1532  
 DB 18 TGATGAATGCTAGGC 3  
 RESULT 813  
 ABT06157  
 ID ABT06157 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ABT06157;  
 XX 28-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human light chain lambda gene related PCR primer SEQ ID No 171.  
 XX Single Primer Amplification; nested oligonucleotide extension reaction;  
 KW hairpin; SPA; library; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200248401-A2.  
 XX 20-JUN-2002.  
 XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US47727.  
 XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-254669P.  
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-323400P.  
 PR

XX PA (ALEX-) ALEXION PHARM INC.  
 XX PI Bowdish KS, Barbas-frederickson S, Lin Y, Mcwhirter J, Maruyama T;  
 XX XX  
 XX DR WPI; 2002-500537/53.  
 XX PT Amplifying nucleic acid by synthesizing template nucleic acid  
 XX PT containing a predetermined sequence and hairpin structure and using the  
 XX PT template for target amplification by Single Primer Amplification -  
 XX PS  
 XX PS Example 6; Page 35; 54pp; English.  
 XX CC The invention relates to a method for amplifying a nucleic acid using  
 CC Single Primer Amplification (SPA). The method comprises synthesizing a  
 CC template nucleic acid containing a predetermined sequence and hairpin  
 CC structure with the nested oligonucleotide extension reaction. The method  
 CC is useful for amplifying a nucleic acid, preferably for amplifying a  
 CC family of related nucleic acid sequences to build a complex library of  
 CC polypeptides encoded by the sequences. The engineered nucleic acid strand  
 CC is useful for amplifying a nucleic acid strand by providing a nucleic  
 CC acid with a predetermined sequence engineered onto its first end, a  
 CC sequence complementary to the predetermined sequence and a hairpin  
 CC structure between them and contacting the engineered nucleic acid strand  
 CC with a primer containing at least a portion of the predetermined  
 CC sequence. This process is done in the presence of a polymerase and  
 CC nucleotides under conditions suitable for polymerisation to produce a  
 CC complementary nucleic acid strand. The method of the invention is useful  
 CC for producing large amounts of a target nucleic acid sequence and for  
 CC amplifying simultaneously more than one different target nucleic acid  
 CC sequence located on the same or different nucleic acid molecules. This  
 CC polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer of the invention.  
 XX CC  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 1 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 620 CCTGCGCTGGTCCAGG 637  
 Db 1 CACTGCGCGGCTCTCG 18  
 RESULT 814  
 AAD40086  
 ID AAD40086 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC AAD40086;  
 XX DT 22-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human DAP3 targetting phosphodiester sense oligonucleotide.  
 XX KW Human; death domain; DD; death effector domain; DED; Chlamydia infection;  
 KW NB-ARC domain; apoptosis; oncogenic protein; bacterial infection; sepsis;  
 KW inflammation; allergy; autoimmunity; allograft rejection; cell division;  
 KW immune-based pathology; fibrosis; arthritis; graft versus host disease;  
 KW immunosuppressive; gene therapy; antisense therapy; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX FN WO200240680-A2.  
 XX PD 23-MAY-2002.  
 XX PF 15-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US44844.  
 XX PR 17-NOV-2000; 2000US-0715893.  
 XX PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-301889P.  
 XX PA (BURN-) BURNHAM INST.

PI Reed JC, Godzik A, Pawlowski K, Fiorentino L, Lee SH, Roth W;  
 PI Stenner-liewen F;  
 XX DR WPI; 2002-500222/53.  
 XX PT New polypeptide comprising a death domain or death effector domain,  
 XX PT useful for discovery of drugs that suppress infection, inflammation,  
 XX PT allergy, sepsis, autoimmunity, allograft rejection and other diseases  
 XX PT -  
 XX PS  
 XX PS Example 3; Page 95; 209pp; English.  
 XX CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising a death  
 CC domain (DD), death effector domain (DED) or NB-ARC domain. The invention  
 CC is useful for identifying a binding agent, preferably a protein or a drug  
 CC that binds a DD, DED or NB-ARC domain, by contacting a DD, DED or NB-ARC  
 CC domain from DAP3, IRAK4, CTDD (Chlamydia trachomatis DD protein), DED4 or  
 CC NIDD (NGFR-interacting Death Domain), with a candidate binding agent and  
 CC detecting the association of the domain and the candidate binding agent,  
 CC by yeast two hybrid assay, immunoprecipitation, SPA, ultraviolet (UV) or  
 CC chemical crosslinking, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), mass  
 CC spectroscopy (MS) and PFA. The invention is useful for modulating the  
 CC level of a cell process such as cell proliferation, cell adhesion, cell  
 CC stress responses, responses to microbial infection and B cell  
 CC immunoglobulin class switching, in particular apoptosis within a cell.  
 CC Antibody specifically reactive with CTDD DD of C. trachomatis C.  
 CC muridarum, C. pneumoniae, and C. psittaci or a nucleic acid encoding the  
 CC CTDD DD protein is useful for detecting a Chlamydia infection. The  
 CC invention is useful for modulating the activity of oncogenic proteins,  
 CC for treating a pathology caused by the oncogenic proteins and for  
 CC treating bacterial infections by modulating the activity of bacterial  
 CC proteins. The protein and antibody specific for it are useful for  
 CC discovery of drugs that suppress infection, inflammation, allergy,  
 CC sepsis, autoimmunity, allograft rejection and other diseases. The protein  
 CC is useful for treating immune-based pathologies, pathologies associated  
 CC with cell division, inflammatory diseases such as sepsis, fibrosis,  
 CC arthritis, graft versus host disease. The invention is used in antisense  
 CC therapy and gene therapy. The present sequence is human DAP3 targetting  
 CC phosphodiester sense oligonucleotide.  
 XX CC  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1035 TCAAGCTGAAGGAAT 1050  
 Db 2 TGATGCTGAAGGAAT 17  
 RESULT 815  
 ABK98077/c  
 ID ABK98077 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC ABK98077;  
 XX DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Steroid receptor co-activator 2 (SRC-2) antisense oligonucleotide #17.  
 XX KW Antisense technology; steroid; receptor; co-activator-2; SRC-2;  
 KW diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200242423-A2.  
 XX PD 30-MAY-2002.  
 XX PF 26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US44220.  
 XX PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0723530.



XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA (BAYU ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.  
 XX O'malley BW, Bennett FC, Cowsett LM;  
 XX WPI; 2002-575234/61.  
 DR New antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding steroid  
 PT receptor co-activator-2 (SRC-2), useful for inhibiting expression of  
 PT SRC-2 in human cells and for treating humans having disease associated  
 PT with SRC-2  
 XX Example 15; Page 79; 103pp; English.  
 XX The invention describes an antisense compound (I) 8 to 30 nucleobases in  
 CC length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding steroid receptor  
 CC co-activator-2 (SRC-2), where (I) specifically hybridizes with and  
 CC inhibits expression of SRC-2. (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression  
 CC of SRC-2 in human cells or tissues. (I) is also useful for treating a  
 CC human having a disease or condition associated with SRC-2 and for  
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.  
 CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to inhibit the  
 CC expression of steroid receptor co-activator 2 (SRC-2).  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 SQ

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1266 AAGGAAGACCTGTC 1281  
 DB 17 AAGGAAGACCTGTC 2

RESULT 816  
 ABK98099/c  
 ID ABK98099 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK98099;  
 XX  
 DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Steroid receptor co-activator 2 (SRC-2) antisense oligonucleotide #39.  
 XX  
 KW Antisense technology; steroid; receptor; co-activator-2; SRC-2;  
 KW diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200242423-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 30-MAY-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US44220.  
 XX  
 PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0723530.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA (BAYU ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.  
 XX O'malley BW, Bennett FC, Cowsett LM;  
 XX WPI; 2002-575234/61.  
 DR New antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding steroid  
 PT receptor co-activator-2 (SRC-2), useful for inhibiting expression of  
 PT SRC-2 in human cells and for treating humans having disease associated  
 PT with SRC-2  
 XX Example 15; Page 79; 103pp; English.

CC The invention describes an antisense compound (I) 8 to 30 nucleobases in  
 CC length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding steroid receptor  
 CC co-activator-2 (SRC-2), where (I) specifically hybridizes with and  
 CC inhibits expression of SRC-2. (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression  
 CC of SRC-2 in human cells or tissues. (I) is also useful for treating a  
 CC human having a disease or condition associated with SRC-2 and for  
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.  
 CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to inhibit the  
 CC expression of steroid receptor co-activator 2 (SRC-2).  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 SQ

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 832 ATTGCTATCAGCTGCTG 847  
 DB 17 ATTGCTGACACGCTG 2

RESULT 817  
 ABK82025/c  
 ID ABK82025 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK82025;  
 XX  
 DT 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Mini-dystrophin associated PCR primer #19.  
 XX  
 KW Mini-dystrophin peptide; spectrin-like repeat domain; muscle disease;  
 KW Duchenne's muscular dystrophy; DMD; dystrophin; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO200229056-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-APR-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 04-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US31126.  
 XX  
 PR 06-OCT-2000; 2000US-238848P.  
 XX  
 PA (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.  
 XX Chamberlain JS, Harper SQ;  
 XX WPI; 2002-435334/46.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT A composition for preparing therapeutic drugs, has a mini-dystrophin  
 PT peptide comprising a specific number of spectrin-like repeat domains,  
 PT or a nucleic acid sequence encoding the mini-dystrophin peptide  
 XX  
 PS Example 3; Page 59; 145pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention describes a composition comprising a mini-dystrophin  
 CC peptide comprising a spectrin-like repeat domain, where the domain  
 CC comprises n spectrin-like repeats, and contains no more than n  
 CC spectrin-like repeats, where n is an even number between 4-24, or a  
 CC nucleic acid encoding a mini-dystrophin peptide. The mini-dystrophin  
 CC peptide or the polynucleotide encoding it is useful as a medicament,  
 CC for preparing a drug for therapeutic application and in the preparation  
 CC of a composition for treatment of muscle disease, e.g. Duchenne's  
 CC muscular dystrophy (DMD). This sequence represents a primer associated  
 CC with the creation of the mini-dystrophin peptides of the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 SQ

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 904 GAGGAGCTCTGGAGA 919
Db 18 GAGGTGATCTTGGAGA 3

RESULT 818
AAD36191/c
ID AAD36191 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAD36191;
XX DT 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human Smad6 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #28559.
XX KW Human; Smad6 protein; antisense; cardiovascular disease; infection;
XX KW inflammation; cancer; therapy; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "OTHER = Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..4
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15..18
FT /*tag= c
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 4..5
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 8
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 14
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 17..18
FT /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX PN WO200228878-A1.
XX PD 11-APR-2002.
XX PF 01-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US30645.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-0679298.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX DR WPI; 2002-394345/42.
XX DE Oligonucleotides, useful for the modulation of Smad6 expression in the
XX PT treatment or prophylaxis of e.g. cardiovascular disease, are targeted
XX PT to nucleic acid molecule encoding Smad6
XX PS Example 16; Page 90; 110pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human Smad6 protein, which specifically

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hybridises with the nucleic acid and inhibits its expression. Antisense compounds of the invention are used for inhibiting the expression of Smad6 in cells and tissues in the treatment of a disease or condition associated with Smad6 such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, infection and inflammation. They are also useful in the diagnostics, as research reagents, in kits and in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human Smad6.

Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.73; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1004 GGATGCTGCTGCTGAA 1019  
 Db 18 GGCTGCTGCTGCTGGA 3

RESULT 819  
 AAD35664/c  
 ID AAD35664 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC AAD35664;  
 XX DT 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human SRC-2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 29943.  
 XX KW Human; steroid receptor coactivator-2; SRC-2; antisense compound;  
 KW acute myeloid leukaemia; antisense gene therapy; cytostatic; antisense;  
 KW Phosphorothioate backbone; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..18  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /\*note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
 FT modified\_base 1..4  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /\*note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
 FT modified\_base 15..18  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /\*note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
 FT modified\_base 5  
 FT /\*tag= d  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 10  
 FT /\*tag= e  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 14  
 FT /\*tag= f  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 15  
 FT /\*tag= g  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 FT modified\_base 18  
 FT /\*tag= h  
 FT /mod\_base= m5c  
 XX PN US6355483-B1.  
 XX PD 12-MAR-2002.  
 XX PF 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0723535.  
 XX PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0723535.

```
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Cowsert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-370580/40.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a region of nucleic acid encoding
PT human steroid receptor coactivator-2 (SRC-2) and that inhibits
PT expression of SRC-2, for treating disease associated with SRC-2
PT expression, such as leukemia
XX
XX Example 15; Column 40; 36pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating the expression of steroid receptor coactivator-2 (SRC-2).
CC The compositions comprise antisense compounds, particularly antisense
CC oligonucleotides, targeted to nucleic acids encoding SRC-2. The compound
CC is used to inhibit expression of SRC-2 in human cells or tissues and
CC is useful to prevent or treat diseases associated with SRC-2 expression,
CC such as acute myeloid leukaemia. These antisense compounds are used in
CC antisense gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide targeted to human SRC-2 DNA. This sequence is used
CC in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1266 AAGGAAAGACCTGTC 1281
DB 17 AAGGAAAGACGATTC 2
RESULT 820
AAD35686/c
ID AAD35686 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD35686;
XX
XX 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human SRC-2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 29965.
XX
XX Human; steroid receptor coactivator-2; SRC-2; antisense compound;
KW acute myeloid leukaemia; antisense gene therapy; cytostatic; antisense;
KW Phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..4
FT /*tag= b
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15..18
FT /*tag= c
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= d
FT /*mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 5
FT /*tag= e
FT /*mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11
FT /*tag= f
```

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FT modified_base 14
FT /*tag= m5c
FT /*tag= g
FT /*mod_base= m5c
XX
XX US6355483-B1.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0723535.
XX
XX 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0723535.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Cowsert LM;
XX WPI; 2002-370580/40.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a region of nucleic acid encoding
PT human steroid receptor coactivator-2 (SRC-2) and that inhibits
PT expression of SRC-2, for treating disease associated with SRC-2
PT expression, such as leukemia
XX
XX Claim 14; Column 40; 36pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating the expression of steroid receptor coactivator-2 (SRC-2).
CC The compositions comprise antisense compounds, particularly antisense
CC oligonucleotides, targeted to nucleic acids encoding SRC-2. The compound
CC is used to inhibit expression of SRC-2 in human cells or tissues and
CC is useful to prevent or treat diseases associated with SRC-2 expression,
CC such as acute myeloid leukaemia. These antisense compounds are used in
CC antisense gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide targeted to human SRC-2 DNA. This sequence is used
CC in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 832 ATTGCTATCACTGCTG 847
DB 17 ATTGCTGACATGCTG 2
RESULT 821
ABL94584/c
ID ABL94584 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ABL94584;
XX
XX 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human VR1 antisense oligonucleotide #20.
XX
XX Analgesic; antisense; VR1; antiinflammatory; uropathic; pain; cancer;
KW vanilloid receptor; antipruritic; cytostatic; antiasthmatic; pruritis;
KW Gene therapy; tactile allodynia; urinary incontinence; inflammation; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WC200218407-A2.
XX
XX 07-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP10081.
XX
XX 02-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043674.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043702.
XX
```

PA (CHEF ) GRUENENTHAL GMBH.  
 XX Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;  
 XX WPI; 2002-281058/32.  
 XX  
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes, useful for treating e.g.  
 PT pain and for diagnosis, are directed against mRNA for vanilloid-family  
 PT receptors -  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; Fig 4; 76pp; German.  
 PS  
 CC The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the  
 CC VR1 mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,  
 CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary  
 CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and  
 CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VR1 vanilloid  
 CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic  
 CC agents. The present sequence is a VR1 antisense sequence identified in  
 CC the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1255 GACACTGTCAAAAGA 1270  
 DB 17 GAGACTGTCAACAAGA 2  
 RESULT 822  
 ABL94819/C  
 ID ABL94819 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ABL94819;  
 AC  
 XX  
 DT 17-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Joint disease related PCR primer SEQ ID NO 43.  
 XX  
 XX Joint disease; PTH; PTHrP; parathyroid hormone-related peptide;  
 XX parathyroid hormone; osteopathic; rheumatoid arthritis; arthritis;  
 XX PCR; primer; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO200213865-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 21-FEB-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 15-AUG-2001; 2001WO-JP07044.  
 XX  
 PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0247013.  
 XX  
 XX (CHUS ) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.  
 PA  
 XX Yoshikawa H;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-257551/30.  
 DR  
 XX Agents for ameliorating symptoms caused by joint diseases relating to  
 PT PTH or PTHrP e.g. chronic rheumatoid arthritis, containing inhibitors  
 PT on receptor binding of parathyroid hormone-related peptide -  
 PT  
 PS Disclosure; Page 78; 112pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to agents for ameliorating symptoms causing joint  
 CC diseases, containing a substance inhibiting the binding of a parathyroid  
 CC hormone-related peptide to its receptor as active ingredient. The agents  
 CC have osteopathic activity are useful for ameliorating symptoms caused by  
 CC joint diseases relating to PTH or PTHrP e.g. chronic rheumatoid arthritis

CC and arthritis deformans. The agents particularly improve the lowering of  
 CC bone amount or suppression of bone reduction. The present sequence is  
 CC that of a PCR primer, useful to the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040  
 DB 17 CTGAGGAGCTCCAAAGC 2  
 RESULT 823  
 ABL30632  
 ID ABL30632 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ABL30632;  
 AC  
 XX  
 DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 121.  
 XX  
 XX Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;  
 KW immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200192572-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 06-DEC-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP04662.  
 XX  
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-0164798.  
 XX  
 PA (NLSN ) NISSHINBO IND INC.  
 PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.  
 XX  
 PI Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;  
 XX WPI; 2002-122074/16.  
 DR  
 XX Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes  
 PT of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when  
 PT transplanting between them -  
 PT  
 XX Claim 10; Page 116; 345pp; Japanese.  
 PS  
 CC The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen  
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base  
 CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of  
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and  
 CC containing gene polymorphisms as allantoins have been immobilised as  
 CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene  
 CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of  
 CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting  
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of  
 CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,  
 CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility  
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 654 TGGAGGGGAACCCAGGC 669  
 DB 2 TGGAGGGGAACCCAGGC 17

RESULT 824  
 ABL31089  
 ID ABL31089 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC ABL31089;  
 XX DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 578.  
 XX KW Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;  
 XX KW immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX FN WO200192572-A1.  
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP04662.  
 XX PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-0164798.  
 XX PA (NLSN) NISSHINBO IND INC.  
 XX PI (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.  
 XX PI Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;  
 XX WPI; 2002-122074/16.  
 XX PT Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes  
 XX PI of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when  
 XX PT transplanting between them.  
 XX PS Claim 10; Page 203; 345pp; Japanese.  
 XX CC The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen  
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base  
 CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of  
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and  
 CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as  
 CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene  
 CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of  
 CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting  
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of  
 CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,  
 CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility  
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e-02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 654 TGGAGGGGAGCCAGGC 669  
 Db 2 TGGAGGGGAGCCAGGC 17  
 RESULT 825  
 ABA02893/c  
 ID ABA02893 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC ABA02893;  
 XX DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human IL-10 RT-PCR primer SEQ ID NO 12.  
 XX KW Human; acute transplant rejection; gene expression;  
 KW pro-apoptotic gene cluster; cytoprotective; IL-7/17; IL-8; IL-10; IL-15;  
 KW T cell; urinary system; renal graft; antimicrobial; antiviral;  
 XX antifungal; competitive template RT-PCR; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 XX FN WO200181916-A2.  
 XX PD 01-NOV-2001.  
 XX PF 23-APR-2001; 2001WO-US13014.  
 XX PR 24-APR-2000; 2000US-199327P.  
 XX PR 06-OCT-2000; 2000US-238718P.  
 XX PR 12-OCT-2000; 2000US-239635P.  
 XX PR 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-240735P.  
 XX PR 06-FEB-2001; 2001US-0778013.  
 XX PA (BETH-) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT.  
 XX PI Ma N, Strom T, Soares MC, Ferran C, Suthanthiran M;  
 XX PI Vasconcellos L, Avihingsanon Y;  
 XX DR WPI; 2002-034457/04.  
 XX PT Evaluating acute transplant rejection in a host especially in a  
 XX PI recipient of a urinary system graft, by determining a heightened  
 XX PT magnitude of expression of genes in rejection-associated gene clusters  
 XX PS Example 1; Fig 1; 101pp; English.  
 XX CC The invention relates to evaluating acute transplant rejection in a host,  
 CC comprising obtaining a sample, determining the magnitude of gene  
 CC expression of at least two genes from one or more rejection  
 CC associated-gene clusters, where the genes were selected from the  
 CC pro-apoptotic cluster, the cytoprotective cluster, the IL-7/17, IL-8,  
 CC IL-10, IL-15 and T cell clusters, comparing the results to a baseline  
 CC magnitude of gene expression of the two genes and detecting upregulation  
 CC of the two genes. The method is useful for evaluating acute transplant  
 CC rejection in a host especially in a recipient of a urinary system (renal)  
 CC graft, where gene expression in the urine sample of at least two genes of  
 CC a pro-apoptotic gene cluster is determined. The method is further useful  
 CC for treating a transplantation-related condition in a host. The method  
 CC comprises choosing a therapy comprising adding to the host's baseline  
 CC therapeutic regimen an effective dose of an anti-rejection agent  
 CC appropriate for treating rejection state. The anti-rejection agent is  
 CC selected from azathioprine, cyclosporine, FK506, mycophenolate mofetil,  
 CC anti-CD25 antibody, antithymocyte globulin, rapamycin, ACE inhibitors,  
 CC perillyl alcohol, anti-CTLA4 antibody, anti-CD40L antibody, anti-thrombin  
 CC III, tissue plasminogen activator, antioxidants, anti-CD154, anti-CD3  
 CC antibody. The therapy may further comprise modifying the host's baseline  
 CC therapeutic regimen by adding pharmacological agent selected from  
 CC antimicrobial agents, antiviral agents and antifungal agents or by  
 CC reducing a dose of a baseline anti-rejection agent. The method accurately  
 CC quantitate marker gene expression in biopsy tissue, urine, urine  
 CC sediment, peripheral blood mononuclear and other body fluids and  
 CC correlates the magnitude of expression of these genes with rejection of  
 CC allografts. Moreover, the evaluation of the expression of marker genes in  
 CC a post-transplant sample, along with the evaluation of the expression of  
 CC an infectious agent gene also accurately detects allografts rejection.  
 CC The is rapid and reliable for diagnosing acute rejection, even in cases  
 CC where allograft biopsies show only mild cellular infiltrates. The present  
 CC sequence is that of a PCR primer used for quantitation of gene expression  
 CC by competitive template RT-PCR in a method of the invention.  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e-02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 938 TCTTATCTCTGGACTT 953

```
Db      16  TCTGTCTCTGGGCTT 1
|||||
RESULT 826
ACA60612/c
ID   ACA60612 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX   ACA60612;
XX
XX   11-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX   Antisense inhibition of human cyclin D2 related oligonucleotide #49.
XX
XX   Human; cyclin D2; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis;
XX   cyclin 2 inhibition; ss.
XX
XX   Homo sapiens.
XX
XX   US6492173-B1.
XX
XX   10-DEC-2002.
XX
XX   01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920760.
XX
XX   01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920760.
XX
XX   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX   Cowbert LM;
XX
XX   WPI; 2003-361492/34.
XX
XX   Novel antisense compound useful for treating diseases associated with
XX   Cyclin D2 expression, comprises an oligonucleotide comprising up to 50
XX   nucleobases in length, which inhibits expression of Cyclin D2 in cells
XX   or tissues in vitro -
XX
XX   Claim 1; Column 45-46; 40pp; English.
XX
XX   The invention describes a compound (I) of up to 50 nucleobases in
XX   length, which inhibits the expression of Cyclin D2. (I) is useful for
XX   inhibiting the expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or tissues in vitro.
XX   (I) is thus useful for treating disease associated with Cyclin D2
XX   expression. (I) is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis
XX   and as research reagents and kits. This sequence represents human
XX   cyclin D2 inhibition associated oligonucleotide.
XX
XX   Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
XX   Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX   Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX   Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Oy      700 GGAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 715
|||||
Db      16 GGAGAGCTGTCTCTG 1
|||||

RESULT 827
ABZ83987/c
ID   ABZ83987 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX   ABZ83987;
XX
XX   14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX   Toxicologically relevant rat PCR primer #1146.
XX
XX   Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX   Rattus sp.
XX
XX   Synthetic.
```

```
XX
XX   WO2003016500-A2.
XX
XX   27-FEB-2003.
XX
XX   16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US26514.
XX
XX   16-AUG-2001; 2001US-313080P.
XX
XX   (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.
XX
XX   Neft RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Kier LD, Schmeiser K;
XX   Allen P;
XX
XX   WPI; 2003-268322/26.
XX
XX   Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening
XX   of drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more
XX   human toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile
XX   indicative of toxicity -
XX
XX   Claim 1; Page 326; 455pp; English.
XX
XX   The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a
XX   toxicological response to an agent, which comprises comparing the
XX   expression profile of one or more human toxic response genes to a
XX   reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so
XX   determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also
XX   described: (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected
XX   from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in AB282842
XX   to AB284764, or their fragments of at least 20 nucleotides, or
XX   homologues; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a
XX   toxic response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by
XX   determining the expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells
XX   or a human subject to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent,
XX   comprising: (a) exposing cells to an agent or isolating cells from a
XX   human subject who was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene
XX   expression profile for a putatively identified toxic response gene after
XX   exposure to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and
XX   (c) comparing the test profile to the expression profile of a gene with
XX   a similar function or comparing the test profile to the expression
XX   profile of that gene after exposure to other known toxic compounds. The
XX   methods are useful for predicting and determining toxicological responses
XX   on a cellular, organ or system level. The arrays comprising the human
XX   genes are useful for toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical
XX   compounds and chemicals.
XX
XX   Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
XX   Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX   Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX   Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Oy      588 GGGGAACTGGGGTTCAC 603
|||||
Db      17 GGGGAGTTGGGGTTCAC 2
|||||

RESULT 828
ABT31671/c
ID   ABT31671 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX   ABT31671;
XX
XX   24-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX   Angiogenesis inhibitor related synthetic DNA SEQ ID No 43.
XX
XX   Cytostatic; osteopathic; angiogenesis inhibitor; antitumour agent;
XX   bone metastasis inhibitor; parathyroid hormone-associated peptide; PTHrP;
XX   cancer; bone metastasis; ds.
XX
XX   Synthetic.
XX
```

XX WO200292133-A1.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PD 21-NOV-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 10-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP04586.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001JP-0140659.  
 XX  
 XX (CHUS ) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.  
 XX  
 XX Saito H, Tsunenari T, Onuma E, Kato A, Suzuki M;  
 XX WPI; 2003-120614/11.  
 XX  
 XX Angiogenesis inhibitors being substances capable of inhibiting binding  
 PT of parathyroid hormone-associated peptide to its receptor, applicable  
 PT in antitumor agents and bone metastasis inhibitors for clinical use -  
 XX  
 XX Example 4; Page 77; 110pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to novel angiogenesis inhibitors or antitumour  
 CC agents, or bone metastasis inhibitors, as active ingredient substances  
 CC which inhibit the binding of a parathyroid hormone-associated peptide  
 CC (PTHrP) to its receptor. The angiogenesis inhibitors are applicable in  
 CC antitumour agents and bone metastasis inhibitors for clinical treatment  
 CC of cancer and bone metastasis. This polynucleotide sequence represents a  
 CC synthetic DNA sequence relating to the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040  
 |||||  
 DB 17 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 2  
 |||||  
 RESULT 829  
 ID AB268274 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AB268274;  
 XX  
 DT 22-APR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer used to amplify cDNA encoding full length TIM cDNA.  
 XX  
 XX T cell immunoglobulin domain; mucin domain; TIM; TIM-1; TIM-2; TIM-3;  
 KW TIM-4; immune dysfunction; chromosome 5; malignancy; allergy; eczema;  
 KW myelodysplastic syndrome; airway hyperreactivity; cancer; asthma;  
 KW allergic T cell response; autoimmune disease; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003002722-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 09-JAN-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 01-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US20890.  
 XX  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-302344P.  
 XX  
 XX (STRD ) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.  
 XX  
 XX McIntire JJ, Dekruyff RH, Umetsu DT, Freeman GJ, Kuchroo V;  
 XX WPI; 2003-210268/20.  
 XX  
 XX New nucleic acid comprising a mammalian T cell immunoglobulin domain  
 PT and Mucin domain gene sequences, useful for treating cancer or asthma,  
 PT

PT allergy, eczema or autoimmune disease -  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; Page 47; 94pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC PCR primers ABZ68274-76 and ABZ68370 were used to amplify cDNA encoding  
 CC full length human T cell immunoglobulin domain and mucin domain (TIM)  
 CC polypeptides. The specification describes TIM-1, TIM-2, TIM-3 and TIM-4.  
 CC TIM polypeptides are cell surface molecules with conserved IgV and mucin  
 CC domains. The locus comprising the TIM family is genetically associated  
 CC with immune dysfunction, including asthma. The TIM gene family is located  
 CC within a region of human chromosome 5 that is commonly deleted in  
 CC malignancies and myelodysplastic syndrome. Variants of TIM-1 and TIM-3  
 CC are associated with susceptibility to airway hyperreactivity and  
 CC allergic T cell responses, and other variants associated with protection  
 CC against these responses. T cells express TIM proteins, which critically  
 CC regulate CD4 T cell differentiation. Th1 cells preferentially express  
 CC TIM-3, while Th2 cells preferentially express TIM-1. TIM polypeptides  
 CC and polynucleotides are useful for treating cancer, asthma, allergies,  
 CC eczema or autoimmune diseases.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 761 TTCTGAGAGTGGCGT 776  
 |||||  
 DB 2 TGCTGACAGTGGCGT 17  
 |||||  
 RESULT 830  
 AAD50008/C  
 ID AAD50008 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD50008;  
 XX  
 DT 24-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer A2241 used to express EGFP target protein.  
 XX  
 KW Genetically transformed cell; homologous recombination; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN WO200290556-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 14-NOV-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 07-MAY-2002; 2002WO-EP05023.  
 XX  
 PR 08-MAY-2001; 2001EP-0111050.  
 XX  
 XX (JENA-) JENA BIOSCIENCE GMBH.  
 XX  
 XX Alexandrov K, Breitling R;  
 XX WPI; 2003-111980/10.  
 XX  
 XX Producing genetically transformed cells by homologous recombination  
 PT comprises transfecting the cells with a circular DNA construct and  
 PT replacing the genetic locus by the DNA sequence -  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 13; 34pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to a method for producing genetically transformed  
 CC cells by homologous recombination comprising transfecting the cells with  
 CC at least one circular DNA construct having a selectable marker flanked  
 CC by nucleotide sequences complementary to the 5' and 3' flanking regions  
 CC of the genetic locus of the DNA. The method is useful for producing  
 CC genetic transformed cells by homologous recombination. The present  
 CC sequence is a PCR primer used in the expression of EGFP target protein  
 CC in Leishmania tarentolae.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GCCCTTGCTGCCCATG 511  
 |||||  
 DB 18 GCCCTTGCTCACCATG 3

RESULT 831  
 ABX34294  
 ID ABX34294 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC ABX34294;  
 DT 11-FEB-2003 (first entry)  
 XX PCR primer #1 for S. atroolivaceus leinamycin gene cluster ORF-33.  
 DE  
 XX Leinamycin biosynthesis gene cluster; lmm; open reading frame; ORF;  
 KW anti-tumour antibiotic; broad spectrum antimicrobial activity;  
 KW Gram-positive; Gram-negative bacteria; chemical modification;  
 KW metabolite; apo-carrier protein; holo-carrier protein; tumour;  
 KW polyketide; hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolite; lmm production;  
 KW cytosstatic; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Streptomyces atroolivaceus.  
 XX WO200277179-A2.  
 PN  
 PD 03-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 22-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US08937.  
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-278935P.  
 XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
 PA (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.  
 PA  
 PI Shen B, Cheng Y, Tang G;  
 XX WPI; 2003-018907/01.  
 DR  
 XX Novel gene cluster responsible for synthesis of leinamycin in  
 PT Streptomyces atroolivaceus useful for making various peptide and/or  
 PT polyketide, and/or hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolites -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 26; 185pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the isolation of the Streptomyces  
 CC atroolivaceus leinamycin (lmm) biosynthesis gene cluster containing  
 CC 71 open reading frames (ORFs) (ORFs -35 through -1, ORFs lmmA through  
 CC lmmZ, and ORFs +1 through +9). leinamycin is a novel anti-tumour  
 CC antibiotic produced by several Streptomyces species. It exhibits  
 CC broad spectrum antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive and  
 CC Gram-negative bacteria, but not against fungi. The polypeptides encoded  
 CC by the lmm biosynthesis gene cluster ORFs are useful for chemically  
 CC modifying a molecule in a host cell. The host cell is a bacterium or  
 CC eukaryotic cell, including a mammalian, yeast, plant, fungal, or insect  
 CC cell. The molecule is an endogenous metabolite produced by the host  
 CC cell or exogenously supplied metabolite, or an amino acid, and the  
 CC polypeptide is a peptide synthetase or amino transferase. The  
 CC polypeptides encoded by the lmm gene cluster are useful for converting  
 CC an apo-carrier protein to a holo-carrier protein. lmm shows potent  
 CC antitumour activity in tumour models in vivo. The lmm gene cluster  
 CC modules and/or catalytic domains are useful for making various peptide  
 CC and/or polyketide, and/or hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolites.  
 CC The proteins encoded by the ORFs are useful alone, or in combination  
 CC with other active domains to modify various target substrates. The  
 CC lmm gene cluster is useful to upregulate endogenous lmm production to

CC permit lmm production in cells and/or to make various modified lmm.  
 CC lmm, its analogue, or other polyketide, peptide or hybrid  
 CC polyketide/peptide metabolites are useful as therapeutic agents, to  
 CC treat a number of disorders, depending upon the type of metabolites.  
 CC ABX34290-ABX34431 represent PCR primers used to amplify individual  
 CC ORFs of the S. atroolivaceus leinamycin biosynthesis gene cluster.  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1385 GTCCAGCTTCTCATC 1400  
 |||||  
 DB 3 GCCCAGCTTCCCATC 18

RESULT 832  
 ABQ81047  
 ID ABQ81047 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC ABQ81047;  
 DT 10-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Murine Endothelial Differentiation Gene, Edg8, PCR primer FW.  
 DE  
 XX Murine, nephrotropic; proliferative glomerular nephritis;  
 KW Endothelial Differentiation Gene; Edg-5; -9A nephritis; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus sp.  
 XX WO200277642-A1.  
 PN  
 PD 03-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 25-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP02828.  
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0088018.  
 PR 06-SEP-2001; 2001JP-0270551.  
 XX (NNSH ) NIPPON SHINYAKU CO LTD.  
 PA  
 PI Takagaki K, Katsuma S, Tsujimoto G;  
 DR WPI; 2003-018956/01.  
 XX Screening drugs for preventing or treating (mesangial) proliferative  
 PT glomerular nephritis, based on inhibiting activation of Edg-5 for  
 PT particularly Edg-5 receptor antagonists -  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 25; 59pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to methods for screening for preventives or  
 CC remedies for proliferative glomerular nephritis, depending on the  
 CC inhibitory effect on Endothelial Differentiation Gene, Edg-5, activation.  
 CC The method is especially useful for screening preventives or remedies for  
 CC IGA nephritis. The present sequence is PCR primer for a murine Edg, which  
 CC was used in the method of the invention.  
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1439 ATGAGCTTCTTCGCT 1454  
 |||||  
 DB 2 ATGTCCTTCTTCGCT 17

RESULT 833



AB998407/c  
 ID ABS98407 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 CC  
 AC ABS98407;  
 XX  
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human multidrug resistance associated protein 3 polymorphic sequence #29.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ds; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;  
 KW cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02B; CYP45002E1; LTF;  
 KW adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR1I2;  
 KW aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;  
 KW cyclooxgenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;  
 KW epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;  
 KW glutathione-S-transferase 12; GSTI2; histamine-N-methyl transferase;  
 KW HNM7; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NM7;  
 KW NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoltransferase thermolabile;  
 KW STM; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;  
 KW UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;  
 KW multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;  
 KW multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;  
 KW acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;  
 KW altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;  
 KW central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;  
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200257410-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 25-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PD  
 XX  
 PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US44838.  
 XX  
 XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-0724389.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.  
 PA  
 PI Guida M, Hall J;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human  
 PT genes e.g. cytochrome P450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage  
 PT markers for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes  
 PT responsible for disorder-related traits -  
 XX  
 XX Example 24; Page 152; 714pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid  
 CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known  
 CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),  
 CC cytochrome P450 02B1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),  
 CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator  
 CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxgenase 2 (COX2), 5-lipoxygenase  
 CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase  
 CC activating protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GSTI2),  
 CC histamine-N-methyl transferase (HNM7), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide  
 CC -N-methyl transferase (NM7), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),  
 CC sulfoltransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4  
 CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl  
 CC transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance  
 CC protein 3 (MRP3), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated  
 CC protein 3 (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR1I2), or acetylcholine  
 CC muscarinic receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or  
 CC CHMR5) sequence. The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the  
 CC invention are useful as genetic linkage markers for locating and  
 CC characterizing the genes that are responsible for specific traits within  
 CC the genome and eventually identifying the genes responsible for a  
 CC variety of disorder-related traits as a result of their e.g.,  
 CC overexpression, constitutive expression, mutation or underexpression,  
 CC which may be used in diagnosing and/or treating the disorders. The

CC nucleic acid molecules comprising the polymorphic sequences contained  
 CC in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP4502E1, ARNT, EPHX2, GSTI2, NM7, NQO2,  
 CC NR1I2, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful  
 CC for screening individuals for altered drug metabolism. The polymorphic  
 CC sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may  
 CC also be used to screen individuals for susceptibility to cancer.  
 CC Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are used to screen for altered  
 CC cardiovascular function, in COX2 or CHMR1 for altered central nervous system  
 CC colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered pulmonary, immunological or  
 CC function, in FLAP and NM7 for altered serine protease activity in  
 CC haematological function, in KLK2 for altered immunological or haematological  
 CC the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or haematological  
 CC function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and peripheral  
 CC nervous system function. The present sequence represents a polymorphic  
 CC DNA sequence of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1329 GGCCGGGACACACAGA 1344  
 DB 16 GGACGGAGCCACAGA 1  
 RESULT 834  
 ABF81826/c  
 ID ABF81826 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABF81826;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 181823 for detecting SNP TSC0001649.  
 XX  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID 181823; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.  
 CC ABC00010-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and  
 CC ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.  
 CC NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

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CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 1 other;

  Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
  Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 529 ACCATTCATATC 541
Db 13 RCCATTCATATC 1

RESULT 835
ABF81827
ID ABF81827 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF81827;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 181824 for detecting SNP TSC0001649.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PW 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status -
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID 181824; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
CC ABC00010-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and
CC ABIC00010-ABIC99989 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
CC NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 1 other;

  Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
  Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 529 ACCATTCATATC 541
Db 13 RCCATTCATATC 13
```

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RESULT 836
AAD25964/C
ID AAD25964 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD25964;
XX
DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE ASO probe #17 to detect human P14 gene polymorphisms.
XX
KW Human; protease inhibitor; P14; kallistatin; therapy; polymorphic site;
KW PS; haplotyping; genotyping; acute pancreatitis; drug screening;
KW antiinflammatory; chromosome 14q31-q32.1; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200179227-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US12255.
XX
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-196990P.
XX
KW (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Choi JY, Koshy B, Sanchis A;
XX
PW 2002-075060/10.
XX
PT Genotyping protease inhibitor 4 gene of individual for determining
PT haplotype of individual, involves determining identity of nucleotide
PT pair at specific polymorphic sites for two copies of gene -
XX
PS Claim 16; Page 13; 79pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to genotyping protease inhibitor (PI) 4
CC (kallistatin) gene of an individual, involves determining for the two
CC copies of the P14 gene present in the individual, the identity of the
CC nucleotide pair at one or more polymorphic sites. P14 gene is located on
CC chromosome 14q31-q32.1. Genotyping is useful for determining if an
CC individual has a haplotype or haplotype pairs defined in the
CC specification. Haplotyping is useful for improving the efficacy and
CC reliability of several steps in the discovery and development of drugs
CC for treating diseases associated with P14 activity, e.g. acute
CC pancreatitis, to validate P14 as a candidate agent for treating a
CC specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with P14
CC activity, and in the design of clinical trials of candidate drugs for
CC treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with
CC function of P14, and in expressing P14 protein for use in screening for
CC candidate drugs to treat diseases related to P14 activity. The present
CC sequence is a ASO (allele-specific oligonucleotide) probe to detect human
CC P14 gene polymorphisms.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 1 other;

  Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
  Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1573 CCCCACTGCGCCAG 1585
Db 14 CCCCACTGCGCCAG 2

RESULT 837
ABA93292
ID ABA93292 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABA93292;
XX
```

DT 22-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human ACAA1 gene polymorphism detection ASO probe SEQ ID NO:7.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Human acetyl-Coenzyme A acyltransferase; ACAA1; chromosome 3p23-p22;  
 KW peroxisomal 3-oxoacyl-Coenzyme A thiolase; SNP; genotype; haplotype;  
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; polymorphic variant; enzyme; probe;  
 KW primer; allele specific oligonucleotide; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200187903-A2.  
 FN  
 XX 22-NOV-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 03-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US14330.  
 PP  
 XX 18-MAY-2000; 2000US-205022P.  
 PR  
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
 XX (DUDA/) DUDA A E.  
 PA  
 XX Chew A, Koshy B;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-164134/21.  
 DR  
 XX Isolated polynucleotide, comprising a polymorphic variant of the  
 CC acetyl-Coenzyme A acyltransferase 1 (peroxisomal 3-oxoacyl-Coenzyme A  
 CC thiolase) gene useful for providing haplotype information and in  
 CC therapy for treating related disorders  
 PT  
 XX Claim 15; Page 13; 93pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes a polypeptide (I) which is a polymorphic  
 CC variant (PV) of the acetyl-Coenzyme A acyltransferase (peroxisomal  
 CC 3-oxoacyl-Coenzyme A thiolase) ACAA1 protein (AB05516). ACAA1 is located  
 CC on chromosome 3p23-p22 (I) can be encoded by ABA93286 (or ABA93288)  
 CC where the sequence comprises one of the haplotypes shown in Table 4 or  
 CC one of the haplotype pairs shown in Table 3, where Tables 3 and 4 are  
 CC given in the specification. The polynucleotide encoding ACAA1 can be used  
 CC for providing haplotype and genotype information of an individual.  
 CC Furthermore, the polynucleotide is useful for the treatment of disorders  
 CC related to its abnormal expression or function. ABA93289 to ABA93383  
 CC represent allele specific oligonucleotides (ASOs) which are used in the  
 CC detection of polymorphisms in the human ACAA1 gene.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 1 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 516 CGTGTGTGTGTGTG 528  
 DB 1 CGTGTGTGTGTGTG 13  
 RESULT 838  
 AAZ28828  
 ID AAZ28828 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 AC  
 XX AAZ28828;  
 XX  
 DT 01-FEB-2000 (first entry)  
 DE  
 DE Rat membrane metalloprotease NEPII gene primer DCYS2.  
 XX  
 XX Rat; membrane metalloprotease; neprilysine II; NEPII; inactivation; ss;  
 KW neuron; hormone; peptide messenger; inhibitor; detection; disorder; PCR;  
 KW cardiovascular disease; neurodegenerative disease; growth disorder;  
 KW hypothalamic-hypophyseal axis; endocrine disorder; primer; amplification.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS

OS Rattus rattus.  
 XX  
 FN FR2777291-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 15-OCT-1999.  
 PD  
 XX 08-APR-1998; 98FR-0004389.  
 PF  
 XX 08-APR-1998; 98FR-0004389.  
 PR  
 XX (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.  
 PA  
 XX Ouimet T, Gros C, Haret C, Bonhomme MC, Facchinetti P;  
 PI Schwartz JC;  
 PI WPI; 1999-593429/51.  
 DR  
 XX New membrane metalloprotease NEPII, involved in proteolysis of  
 PT neuronal and hormonal peptides, used to screen for inhibitors,  
 PT potentially useful for treating e.g. cardiovascular disease -  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 9; 29pp; French.  
 PS  
 XX Primers AAZ28828-Z28829 were used to PCR amplify the rat membrane  
 CC metalloprotease designated neprilysine II (NEPII) gene (AAZ28810). NEPII  
 CC is involved in (in)activation of neuronal and hormonal peptide  
 CC messengers. NEPII is used to screen for specific substrates (used to  
 CC detect NEPII in cells and tissues) or inhibitors, which can also be used  
 CC to detect NEPII or for treatment of disorders related to peptidergic  
 CC signalling in which NEPII is involved, e.g. cardiovascular or  
 CC neurodegenerative diseases; growth disorders of endocrine origin;  
 CC disturbances of the hypothalamic- hypophyseal axis or endocrine  
 CC disorders.  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 3 other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 4e+02;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 301 CCCAAGCGCGGCAGTT 317  
 DB 1 CCCAAGCGCGRCGTGT 17  
 RESULT 839  
 AAQ63600/c  
 ID AAQ63600 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 XX AAQ63600;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)  
 DT 21-JUN-1994 (first entry)  
 DE  
 XX Starting "grid" oligonucleotide used in detection method.  
 XX  
 XX PCR; polymerase chain reaction; detection; amplification; ASPE;  
 KW allele specific primer extension; discrimination; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX WO9325563-A1.  
 FN  
 XX 23-DEC-1993.  
 PD  
 XX 17-JUN-1992; 92WO-US05133.  
 PF  
 XX 17-JUN-1992; 92AU-002511.  
 PR 17-JUN-1992; 92WO-US05133.  
 XX  
 XX (CITY ) CITY OF HOPE.  
 PA  
 XX Wallace RB;  
 PI

XX DR WPI; 1994-007441/01.  
XX PT New primer for detecting specific target nucleic acid in sample -  
PT PT has 3' end complementary to target which is adjacent to  
PT nucleotide and 5' end complementary to preselected sequence  
XX PS  
XX Example 4; Page 15; 40pp; English.  
XX CC Two primers TYR 1 and 2 (AAQ53923-24) were used to amplify the TYR  
CC locus for use as a template. An allele specific primer (AAQ53925) was  
CC used to amplify the template molecule, the first base  
CC incorporated into the extension products being radioactively  
CC labelled. Individuals homozygous for the TYR allele gave one  
CC extension product and those heterozygous for the allele gave two  
CC by hybridisation products. The extension products were captured on a grid  
CC end of the allele specific primer was made complementary. This is  
CC an example of a starting "grid" oligonucleotide which is randomised  
CC to produce other grid oligonucleotides (AAQ53926-45). All grid  
CC oligonucleotides were synthesised with a 50% G+C ratio so all  
CC hybridisation reactions can be performed at a single temperature.  
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;  
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1469 TTTTAAAGAGGGTGCTC 1487  
DB 20 TTTTAAAGAGGGGCCCC 2  
RESULT 840  
ABK02800  
ID ABK02800 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABK02800;  
XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
XX DE Human CD20 Hammerhead ribozyme #99.  
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;  
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX WO200159103-A2.  
XX 16-AUG-2001.  
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.  
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.  
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.  
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
PA (CHOW/) CHOWKIRA B M.  
XX PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowkira BM;  
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,  
PT and central nervous system injury -  
XX Claim 30; Page 141; 200pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).  
CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN  
CC motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme  
CC (cleaving RNA with a XY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used  
CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is  
CC preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce  
CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition  
CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the  
CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting  
CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell  
CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky  
CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human  
CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),  
CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune  
CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting  
CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a  
CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the nucleic acid  
CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and  
CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The  
CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.  
CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat  
CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,  
CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The  
CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 2 G; 7 U; 0 other;  
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAGGG 1481  
DB 1 CCAUUUUUAAAAAUGG 17  
RESULT 841  
ABT38260  
ID ABT38260 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX AC ABT38260;  
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3897.  
DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; neurotropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;  
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;  
KW human fukutin; ds.  
XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX W02003025175-A2.  
 PN 27-MAR-2003.  
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.  
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.  
 PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
 PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;  
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.  
 DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases  
 XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related  
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -  
 FT Disclosure; Page 489; 720pp; French.  
 PS The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,  
 XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15  
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after  
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a  
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or  
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel  
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers  
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,  
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,  
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,  
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the  
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for  
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral  
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell  
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and  
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in  
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these  
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and  
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein  
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene  
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression  
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1027 GAAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043  
 DB 1 GATCAGCTTGAAGCTGA 17  
 RESULT 842  
 ABK02799  
 ID ABK02799 standard; RNA; 17 BP.  
 AC ABK02799;  
 XX  
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human CD20 Hammerhead ribozyme #98.  
 DE Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;  
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;  
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;  
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;  
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;  
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;  
 XX  
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;  
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;  
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX W0200159103-A2.  
 PN 16-AUG-2001.  
 PD 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.  
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.  
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.  
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.  
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.  
 XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;  
 PI WPI; 2001-607195/69.  
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense  
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite  
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,  
 PT and central nervous system injury -  
 FT Claim 30; Page 141; 200pp; English.  
 PS The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).  
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule  
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NIN  
 CC motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme  
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used  
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is  
 CC preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce  
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition  
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the  
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting  
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell  
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky  
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human  
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),  
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune  
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting  
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a  
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the nucleic acid  
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and  
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The  
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.  
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat  
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,  
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The  
 CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 1 G; 7 U; 0 other;  
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1464 CCCATTTTAAAGAGG 1480  
| | | | | : : : : |  
Db 1 CCCAUUUUUAAAAAUG 17

Search completed: February 4, 2004, 10:55:11  
Job time : 38 secs